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SIXTY-THIRD GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 7, 8 AND 9, 1902.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

...OF...

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

GEORGE M. MOULTON, M. W. GRAND MASTER
J. H. C. DILL, R. W. GRAND SECRETARY

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co.
1902.

OFFICERS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS

1902-3.

Bro. GEORGE M. MOULTON..... *M.W. Grand Master*..... Chicago.
Bro. WM. B. WRIGHT..... *R.W. Deputy Grand Master* Effingham.
Bro. CHESTER E. ALLEN..... *R.W. Senior Grand Warden* Galesburg.
Bro. ALEXANDER H. BELL..... *R.W. Junior Grand Warden* Carlinville.
Bro. WILEY M. EGAN..... *R.W. Grand Treasurer*.... Chicago.
Bro. J. H. C. DILL..... *R.W. Grand Secretary*..... Bloomington.
Bro. J. P. BRUSHINGHAM,D.D. *R.W. Grand Chaplain*..... Chicago.
Bro. JAMES B. MCFATRICH.... *R.W. Grand Orator*..... Chicago.
Bro. GEORGE A. STADLER..... *W. Deputy Grand Secretary* Decatur.
Bro. HENRY L. WHIPPLE..... *W. Grand Pursuivant*..... Quincy.
Bro. WALTER WATSON..... *W. Grand Marshal*..... Mt. Vernon.
Bro. HERBERT PRESTON..... *W. Grand Standard Bearer* Chicago.
Bro. LOUIS ZINGER..... *W. Grand Sword Bearer*.. Pekin.
Bro. JOSEPH D. EVERETT..... *W. Senior Grand Deacon*.. Chicago.
Bro. JAMES MCCREDIE..... *W. Junior Grand Deacon*.. Earlville.
Bro. J. S. MCCLELLAND..... *W. Grand Steward*..... Decatur.
Bro. GEO. W. HAMILTON..... *W. Grand Steward*..... Prairie City.
Bro. W. B. GRIMES..... *W. Grand Steward*..... Pittsfield.
Bro. W. M. BURBANK..... *W. Grand Steward*..... Chicago.
Bro. WM. L. ORR..... *Grand Tyler* ..... Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

AT ITS SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, the Sixty-third Grand Annual Communication was held at Studebaker Hall, in the city of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the seventh day of October, A.D. 1902, A.L. 5902, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM.

PRAYER—By R. W. Grand Chaplain.

Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy good providence which has permitted us to meet together today in the name of this sublime Order. We thank Thee, for all Thy providences are in love and mercy, if we but understand them. Sometimes we are compassed with mystery. We see through the glass darkly. We thank Thee for every manifestation of Thy goodness until the present moment. We pray Thy blessing to rest upon us, and upon this great State of Illinois, represented here today by this honorable body. We pray for this commonwealth; we pray for all the commonwealths of this Nation; we pray for our country; we pray for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, where there is an industrial strug-

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gle of great significance. Wilt Thou be with the Governor of that state, and the Governor of this state, and wilt Thou be with Thy Servant, the President of the United States. We thank Thee for the growth and progress of Anglo-Saxon liberty in this Nation; we thank Thee for this fraternity which has grown side by side with Anglo-Saxon liberty that in spite of many obstacles and difficulties has pressed its way up the stream of human progress with uninterrupted development until the present hour. We pray for Thy blessing to rest upon the officers of the Grand Lodge, and upon Thy servant, the Most Worshipful Master, and upon all the representatives, and upon the Lodges represented in this State, and upon the deliberations of this session. May the God of all blessings inspire us with that realization of the lofty ideals for which this Order stands—stands as it does for manhood, for liberty, for character, for fraternity, for humanity in its direst need. Hear us in the prayer which we offer together, which has been taught us from the lips of the Great Savior:

Our Father which art in heaven,
Hallowed be Thy Name,
Thy kingdom come,
Thy will be done, on earth
As it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread,
And forgive us our trespasses
As we forgive those that trespass against us,
And lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from evil,
For Thine is the kingdom and the power,
And the glory, forever—Amen.

It was with regret that the M. W. Grand Master announced that the Lexington Quartette, of Chicago, who had favored the M. W. Grand Lodge many times, were absent from the city and could not be present this morning.

The Imperial Quartette, of Chicago, on invitation of the M. W. Grand Master, sang several collections, and received the thanks of the M. W. Grand Lodge for so doing.

On roll call by the R. W. Grand Secretary the following Grand Officers, District Deputy Grand Masters, and permanent members were found to be present:

GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. George M. Moulton....*M.W. Grand Master*.....Chicago.
Bro. Wm. B. Wright.....*R.W. Deputy Grand Master* Effingham.
Bro. Chester E. Allen.....*R.W. Senior Grand Warden*. Galesburg.
Bro. Alexander H. Bell.....*R.W. Junior Grand Warden* Carlinville.
Bro. Wiley M. Egan.....*R.W. Grand Treasurer*....Chicago.
Bro. J. H. C. Dill.....*R.W. Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington.
Bro. J. P. Brushingham, D.D.*R.W. Grand Chaplain*.....Chicago.
Bro. George A. Stadler.....*W. Deputy Grand Secretary* Decatur.
Bro. Henry L. Whipple.....*W. Grand Pursuivant*.....Quincy.
Bro. Walter Watson.....*W. Grand Marshal*.....Mt. Vernon.
Bro. Herbert Preston.....*W. Grand Standard Bearer*. Chicago.
Bro. Louis Zinger.....*W. Grand Sword Bearer*...Pekin.
Bro. Joseph D. Everett.....*W. Senior Grand Deacon*..Chicago.
Bro. James McCredie.....*W. Junior Grand Deacon*..Earlville.
Bro. J. S. McClelland.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Decatur.
Bro. Geo. W. Hamilton.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Prairie City.
Bro. W. B. Grimes.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Pittsfield.
Bro. W. M. Burbank.....*W. Grand Steward*.....Chicago.
Bro. Wm. L. Orr.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Bro. Nelson N. Lampert, *pro tem* *First District*.....Chicago.
Bro. Robert R. Jampolis.....*Second District*....Chicago.
Bro. Elmer E. Beach.....*Third District*.....Chicago.
Bro. Jay L. Brewster.....*Fourth District*.....Waukegan.
Bro. A. G. Everett.....*Fifth District*.....Rockford.
Bro. Chas. E. Grove.....*Sixth District*.....Mt. Carroll.
Bro. Daniel D. Hunt.....*Seventh District*....DeKalb.
Bro. Fred E. Whallon, *pro tem*..*Eighth District*....Joliet.
Bro. Frederick E. Hoberg.....*Ninth District*.....Peru.
Bro. T. Van Antwerp.....*Tenth District*.....Sparland.
Bro. M. S. Hagie, *pro tem*.....*Eleventh District*...Orion.
Bro. Emerson Clark.....*Twelfth District*....Farmington.
Bro. Chas. T. Holmes.....*Thirteenth District*..Galesburg.
Bro. G. O. Friedrich.....*Fourteenth District*..Chillicothe.
Bro. Wm. N. Ewing.....*Fifteenth District*...McLean.
Bro. W. H. McClain.....*Sixteenth District*...Onarga.
Bro. David E. Bruffett.....*Seventeenth District*.Urbana.
Bro. Chas. F. Tenney.....*Eighteenth District*..Bement.
Bro. Charles W. Prouty.....*Nineteenth District*..Springfield.
Bro. John E. Morton.....*Twentieth District*....Perry.

Bro. C. C. MARSH.....*Twenty-first District*..Bowen.
Bro. PETER F. CLARK.....*Twenty-second Dist*..Scottville.
Bro. JOHN W. ROSE.....*Twenty-third District* Litchfield.
Bro. CHAS. H. MARTIN.....*Twenty-fourth Dist*..Lawrenceville.
Bro. ANTHONY DOUGHERTY.....*Twenty-fifth District*. Clay City.
Bro. WM. MONTGOMERY.... .....*Twenty-sixth Dist*....Moro.
Bro. GEO. S. COUGHLAN.....*Twenty-seventh Dist*.E. St. Louis.
Bro. J. M. BURKHART.....*Twenty-eighth Dist*..Marion.
Bro. HENRY T. GODDARD.....*Twenty-ninth District* Mt. Carmel.
Bro. W. Y. SMITH.....*Thirtieth District* ...Vienna.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

Brother Joseph Robbins, Past M. W. G. M., Quincy.
Brother Daniel M. Browning, Past M. W. G. M., Benton.
Brother John C. Smith, Past. M. W. G. M., Galena.
Brother John M. Pearson, Past M. W. G. M., Alton.
Brother Monroe C. Crawford, Past M. W. G. M., Jonesboro.
Brother Leroy A. Goddard, Past M. W. G. M., Marion.
Brother Owen Scott, Past M. W. G. M., Decatur.
Brother Edward Cook. Past M. W. G .M., Chicago.
Brother Charles F. Hitchcock, Past M. W. G. M., Peoria.
Brother Charles Fisher, Past D. G. M., Springfield.
Brother Henry F. Hamilton, Past S. G. W., Chicago.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

Brother James I. McClintock, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, announced that Representatives from a constitutional number of Lodges were present, and presented his report. On motion the report was adopted and further time given the committee to make additions to it.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren whose names appear in this report are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge:

GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. George M. Moulton..... *M. W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Wm. B. Wright..... *R. W. Deputy Grand Master.*
Bro. C. E. Allen..... *R. W. Senior Grand Warden.*
Bro. Alexander H. Bell..... *R. W. Junior Grand Warden.*
Bro. Wiley M. Egan..... *R. W. Grand Treasurer.*
Bro. J. H. C. Dill..... *R. W. Grand Secretary.*
Bro. J. P. Brushingham..... *R. W. Grand Chaplain.*
Bro. Richard Yates..... *R. W. Grand Orator.*
Bro. Geo. A. Stadler..... *W. Deputy Grand Secretary.*
Bro. Henry L. Whipple..... *W. Grand Pursuivant.*
Bro. Walter Watson..... *W. Grand Marshal.*
Bro. Herbert Preston..... *W. Grand Standard Bearer.*
Bro. Lewis Zinger..... *W. Grand Sword Bearer.*
Bro. J. D. Everett..... *W. Senior Grand Deacon.*
Bro. James McCredie..... *W. Junior Grand Deacon.*
Bro. G. W. Hamilton..... *W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. J. S. McClelland..... *W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. Wellman M. Burbank..... *W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. Wm. B. Grimes..... *W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. Wm. L. Orr..... *Bro. Grand Tyler.*

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. Joseph Robbins..... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
Bro. John M. Pearson..... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
Bro. John C. Smith..... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
Bro. Daniel M. Browning..... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
Bro. Monroe C. Crawford..... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
Bro. Leroy A. Goddard..... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
Bro. Owen Scott..... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
Bro. Edward Cook..... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
Bro. Chas. F. Hitchcock..... *M. W. Past Grand Master.*
Bro. Charles Fisher..... *R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master.*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton..... *R. W. Past Senior Grand Warden.*

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Bro. Robert R. Jampolis..... *Second District.*
Bro. Elmer E. Beach..... *Third District.*
Bro. Jay L. Brewster..... *Fourth District.*
Bro. A. G. Everett..... *Fifth District.*
Bro. C. E. Grove..... *Sixth District.*

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.—Continued.

Bro. D. D. Hunt.....*Seventh District.*
Bro. Fred E. Hoberg.....*Ninth District.*
Bro. T. Van Antwerp.....*Tenth District.*
Bro. Emerson Clark.....*Twelfth District.*
Bro. C. T. Holmes.....*Thirteenth District.*
Bro. G. O. Friedrich.....*Fourteenth District.*
Bro. W. N. Ewing.....*Fifteenth District.*
Bro. W. H. McClain.....*Sixteenth District*
Bro. David E. Bruffett.....*Seventeenth District.*
Bro. Charles F. Tenney.....*Eighteenth District.*
Bro. C. W. Prouty.....*Nineteenth District.*
Bro. Jno. E. Morton.....*Twentieth District.*
Bro. Chas. C. Marsh.....*Twenty-first District.*
Bro. P. F. Clark.....*Twenty-second District.*
Bro. Jno. W. Rose.....*Twenty-third District.*
Bro. Chas. H. Martin.....*Twenty-fourth District.*
Bro. Anthony Doherty.....*Twenty-fifth District.*
Bro. Wm. Montgomery.....*Twenty-sixth District.*
Bro. Geo. S. Coughlan.....*Twenty-seventh District.*
Bro. J. M. Burkhart.....*Twenty-eighth District.*
Bro. H. T. Goddard.....*Twenty-ninth District.*
Bro. W. Y. Smith.....*Thirtieth District.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Bro. C. E. Allen.....*Alabama.*
Bro. M. C. Crawford.....*Arizona.*
Bro. R. T. Spencer.....*Arkansas.*
Bro. L. L. Munn.....*British Columbia.*
Bro. Wiley M. Egan.....*Canada.*
Bro. L. C. Waters.....*Colorado.*
Bro. C. F. Hitchcock.....*Connecticut.*
Bro. Geo. M. Moulton.....*Cuba.*
Bro. D. M. Browning.....*District of Columbia.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*England.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Florida.*
Bro. Wellman M. Burbank.....*Idaho.*
Bro. Wm. B. Wright.....*Indiana.*
Bro. Wiley M. Egan.....*Ireland.*
Bro. Geo. M. Moulton.....*Kansas.*
Bro. Leroy A. Goddard.....*Louisiana.*
Bro. Charles H. Brenan.....*Maine.*

Bro. H. R. Stewart.....*Manitoba.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Maryland.*
Bro. William Johnston.....*Minnesota.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Mississippi.*
Bro. Geo. A. Stadler.....*Missouri.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Nevada.*
Bro. R. T. Spencer.....*New South Wales.*
Bro. H. E. Hamilton.....*New Hampshire.*
Bro. H. E. Hamilton.....*New Mexico.*
Bro. Walter A. Stevens.....*New York.*
Bro. E. C. Pace.....*North Carolina.*
Bro. J. H. C. Dill.....*Oklahoma.*
Bro. John M. Pearson.....*New Zealand.*
Bro. Geo. W. Warvelle.....*North Dakota.*
Bro. John Johnston.....*Quebec.*
Bro. Joseph Robbins.....*Scotland.*
Bro. Elmer E. Beach.....*South Carolina.*
Bro. R. L. McKinlay.....*South Dakota.*
Bro. W. L. Milligan.....*South Australia.*
Bro. Alex. H. Bell.....*Tennessee.*
Bro. Edward Cook.....*Texas.*
Bro. Owen Scott.....*Utah.*
Bro. D. M. Browning.....*Virginia.*
Bro. Gil. W. Barnard.....*Wisconsin.*
Bro. R. T. Spencer.....*Victoria.*

COMMITTEES.

Appeals and Grievances.

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford.....*Jonesboro.*
Bro. Joseph E. Dyas.....*Paris.*
Bro. Wm. S. Cantrell.....*Benton.*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton.....*Chicago.*
Bro. James R. Ennis.....*Burnt Prairie.*

Correspondence.

Bro. Joseph Robbins.....*Quincy.*

Finance.

Bro. Leroy A. Goddard.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Gil. W. Barnard.....*Chicago.*
Bro. D. D. Darrah.....*Bloomington.*

Lodges Under Dispensation.

Bro. Daniel J. Avery.....*Chicago.*
Bro. H. C. Mitchell.....*Carbondale.*
Bro. R. T. Spencer.....*Chicago.*
Bro. John Johnston.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Joseph E. Evans.....*Monticello.*

Mileage and Per Diem.

Bro. George W. Cyrus.....*Camp Point.*
Bro. John A. Ladd.....*Sterling.*
Bro. Edward C. Pace.....*Ashley.*

Petitions.

Bro. C. M. Forman.....*Chester.*
Bro. Ben Hagle.....*Louisville.*
Bro. Lawrence C. Johnson.....*Galva.*

Special Committee on Bequest of Brother Miller.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Chas. F. Hitchcock.....*Peoria.*
Bro. L. L. Munn.....*Freeport.*
Bro. W. G. Cochran.....*Sullivan.*
Bro. Geo. W. Warvelle.....*Chicago.*

Chartered Lodges.

Bro. James L. Scott.....*Mattoon.*
Bro. E. S. Keyes.....*Altona.*
Bro. L. K. Byers.....*Altona.*
Bro. Robert L. McKinlay.....*Paris.*
Bro. W. W. Watson.....*Barry.*

Credentials.

Bro. James I. McClintock.....*Carmi.*
Bro. P. W. Barclay.....*Cairo.*
Bro. W. F. Beck.....*Olney.*

Grand Master's Address.

Bro. Wm. E. Ginther.....*Charleston.*
Bro. W. L. Milligan.....*Ottawa.*
Bro. Walter A. Stevens.....*Chicago.*

Masonic Jurisprudence.

Bro. D. M. Browning.....*East St. Louis.*
Bro. John M. Pearson.....*Godfrey.*
Bro. John C. Smith.....*Chicago.*
Bro. Owen Scott.....*Decatur.*
Bro. Edward Cook.....*Chicago.*

Obituaries.

Bro. J. B. McFatrich.....*Chicago.*
Bro. G. R. Smith.....*Bloomington.*
Bro. S. M. Schoemann.....*McLeansboro.*

Railroads and Transportation.

Bro. J. O. Clifford.....*Wheaton.*
Bro. John Whitley.....*Englewood.*

To Examine Visitors.

Bro. A. B. Ashley.....*LaGrange.*
Bro. H. T. Burnap.....*Upper Alton.*
Bro. Isaac Cutter.....*Camp Point.*
Bro. Hugh A. Snell.....*Litchfield.*
Bro. M. Bates Iott.....*Chicago.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
1	Joel Benton	W.M.
2	R. H. Stead	"
3	H. D. Atkins	"
	C. P. Ross.*	S. W.
4	L. K. Cleaveland	W.M.
7	W. F. Beck	"
8	James S. Baldwin*	"
	J. A. Buckinham*	J. W.
9	Herman H. Brown	W.M.
13	Chas. Madler	"
	F. E. Hoberg*	S. W.
14	Victor McMinchy	W.M.
15	J. H. Dunlap	"
16	Eugene Stapp	"
17	C. W. Flack	"
19	H. K. Rule*	"
	S. L. Watkins	J. W.
20	S. H. Ferris	W.M.
23	J. P. Warnke	"
24	W. A. Hough	"
25	Enos Johnson	J. W.
27	Geo. T. Davis	W.M.
29	John Wildhack*	"
31	J. H. Mitchell	"
33	Geo. T. Wiedinger*	"
34	N. R. Davis	S. W.
35	T. T. Shoemaker	W.M
	Wm. E. Ginther*	S. W.
36	Frank Fraser	W.M.
37	D. VanMuys	"
38	J. B. Johnson	"
39	H. Ohlschlager	"
40	Herbert C. Wiley	"
42	F. E. Whalen	"
	Thos. Stevenson	S. W.
43	G. W. Probasco	W.M.
44	H. G. Vandeventer	"
45	F. H. Farrand	"
46	T. S Simpson	"
47	W. A. Bohrur	"
48	F. P. Haviland	"
49	S. H. Burrows	"
	W. T. Hurman*	S. W.
50	H. H. Montgomery	W M.
51	Josiah Bixler	"
52	Francis A. Neville	"
53	A. L Ward	"
55	Julius Huegely	"
57	Morris S. Heagy	"
58	T. J. Anderson	"
59	Ed L. Willits	"
60	M. E. Dorn	"
61	R. H. Maxwell*	"
63	H. J. Dygert	"
64	G. C. Cantrell	"
65	Sam'l. Mather	"
66	Louis Becker	"
67	Edward Grube	"
69	R E. Little	S W.
71	Rufus R. Greer	W.M.
72	Wm Hartzell	"
74	W. Armstrong	"
75	G. H. Baldwin*	"
76	Alex Burgdorff	"
77	L. W. Goldrick*	"
78	Edward L. Dyer	S. W.

NO.	NAMES.	
78	Lyman C. West	J. W.
79	Chas. W. Dean	W M.
80	Chas. Richert	"
81	Conrad C. Miller*	"
84	E. B. Mitchell	"
85	F. S. L Kugler	"
86	F. J. Wagner	"
87	R. D. Clark	"
88	W. S. Sarrison	"
	Edmund Morgan*	S. W.
89	W. D. Abney	W.M.
90	Geo. A Law	"
91	Edwin Corlis*	"
92	Frank Cook	"
63	Walter T. Hall	"
95	H C. James	S. W.
96	R. C. McCredie	W.M.
97	Chas. F. Knecht	"
98	C. P. Cress	"
99	J. Albert Vance	"
100	William Tregellas	"
102	Richings J. Shand	S. W.
103	E. R. Spencer	W.M.
	James N. Emans*	S. W.
	R. W. Spencer*	J. W.
104	Jno. D. Breckenridge	W.M.
	N. Rasmussen	J. W.
105	Alonzo Ellis	W.M.
106	Geo. M. Saylor	"
108	Hugh T. Williams	"
109	J. M. Hill	"
110	C. E. Chamberlin	"
111	Chas. C. Crawford	"
112	A. C. Vedder	"
113	E. J. Glancey	"
114	James E. Agard	"
115	E. B. Neville	"
	C. J. Wightman*	J. W.
116	J. P. Marshall	W.M.
117	B. W. Smith	"
	John S. Russell*	J. W.
118	J. C. Deatherage	W.M.
	D. B. Hutchinson*	J. W.
119	Elmer Quinn	S. W.
122	Chas. G. Young	W.M.
123	W. S. Wilson	"
124	John Rhea	"
125	J. W. Ozieps	"
126	Franklin L. Velde	"
127	Chas. Harbaugh	"
128	T. A. Grable*	"
	Ed. Musgrave*	S. W.
129	Ed. P. Metcalf	W.M.
130	John W. Larimer	"
131	Frank D. Thomas	"
132	E. L. Hay	"
133	B. M. Davison*	"
134	Chas C. Pond*	"
135	O. B. Leeper	"
136	J. B. Cato	"
137	Harry Anderson	S. W.
138	H. W. Richardson	W.M.
139	Fred Smith*	"
140	H. Godeke	"
141	Nelson N. Lamport	"
	Robt. Doevle	S. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
141	Robert J. Daly	J. W.
142	C. A. Simmington	W.M.
	H. E. Abbott	S. W.
143	James V. Aldridge	"
144	Wm. Vaughan	"
145	J. A. Provoost	"
146	Jas. E. Gray	"
	Geo. E. Morey	S. W.
147	T. E. Jeffers'n	W.M.
148	Walter G. Skinner	"
149	S. G. Barbee	"
150	Geo. W. English	"
151	Jas. E. Rumbolz	"
152	Jas. P. Roodhouse	"
153	H. A. Walker	"
154	Fred Thompson*	"
155	L. D. Austin	"
156	W. H. Lightner	"
157	Wm. H. Webb*	"
158	S. S. Chapell	"
159	Harry R. Clears	"
160	C. D. Worthington	"
	Geo. M. Harrison	S. W.
	H. E. VanLoon	J. W.
161	Hubert H. Cowen	W.M.
162	Ed. McKee	"
164	J. B. Stout	"
	Chas. H. Martin*	S. W.
165	A. O. Haines	W. M.
166	Chas. R. Hall	"
	A. E. Elmore	S. W.
168	J. A. McConnell*	W.M.
169	H. L. Patten	"
170	W. T. Rawleigh	"
171	Phillip Flood	"
172	E. L. Hoffman	"
173	H. A. Keister	"
174	Wallace E. Tucker	"
175	Frank W. Wheeler	"
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	"
177	R. E. Dorsey*	"
178	J. P. Johnson	"
179	B. H. Lawson	"
180	H. J. Cutler	"
182	F. W. Thomsen	"
183	A. J. Foote	"
185	A. D. Underwood	"
187	James H. Donaldson	"
	H. L. Griffin	J. W.
188	John D. Trumbaugh	W. M.
	A. H. Martin	J. W.
189	Havilah Pease	W. M.
190	E. C. Hawley	"
192	J. W. Connelly	"
193	Geo. F. Graff	"
194	C. McClure	"
195	L. J. Rhea	"
196	Oscar C. Gaston	"
197	N. H. Close	"
199	W. B. Whitlock	"
200	W. A. Joyce	"
201	C. D. Tufts	"
	Chas. C. Davis	J. W.
203	C. C. Van Meter	W. M.
204	H. C. Michels	"
205	T. H. Stetler	"
206	J. R. Crews	W. M.
	W. G. Laurence	J. W.
207	A. H. Evans	W. M.
208	Clarence H. Kahlor*	"
209	Olney Boaz Stewart	"
	Albert J. Foelsch	S. W.
	Mathew H. Martin	J. W.
210	J. E. Walker	W. M.
211	Wm. Gibson	"
	John McKeown	S. W.
	E. C. Jackson*	J. W.
212	L. D. Smith	W. M.
213	I. M. Van Horne*	"
214	F. E. Schmidt	"
216	W. H. Lathrop	"
217	Geo. T. Mills	"
218	B. O. Mauker	"
219	H. P. Martin	"
220	F. O. Jahr	S. W.
221	G. Grant Smith	W. M.
222	E. L. Walker	"
226	R. C. Danford	"
227	W. E. Gilliland	"
228	B. N. McMullin	"
	A. G. Wood	S. W.
	W. G. Cochran*	J. W.
229	Walter S. Northrop	W. M.
230	I. A. Foster	"
231	Willis Hamrick	"
232	A. E. Adkins	"
233	J. O. Oakman	"
234	J. W. Hemenway	"
235	A. P. Layton	"
236	August H. Reese	"
237	W. F. Gibson	"
238	Rollin Sherwood*	"
239	C. W. Heiner	"
240	Edwin A. Kratz*	"
	M. J. A. Fluck	J. W.
241	J. H. Barton	W. M.
243	John W. Emery*	"
244	J. E. Barber	"
245	E. E. Cox	S. W.
246	J. M. Fishburn	W. M.
	David Dunn*	S. W.
247	C. E. Morgan	W. M.
248	W. W. Shoop	S. W.
249	F. W. Froelich	W. M.
250	Geo. D. McCarty*	"
251	Geo. H. Stringfield*	S. W.
252	Wm. A. Lorimer	W. M.
253	Arthur Merrill	"
254	Thurston E. Walters	"
255	W. H. Young	"
257	John W. Marsh	"
260	Geo. W. Shaw	"
261	E. M. McPherson	"
	C. N. Cardiff	S. W.
262	Harvey B. Porter	W. M.
263	John C. Weiss*	"
264	F. M. Banker	"
265	John W. Osman	"
266	L. M. Morrison	"
267	Thos. S. Carlin	S. W.
268	C. S. H. Cone	W. M.
269	W. V. Lamb	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
270	S. P. Prescott	W. M.
271	A. Jampolis	"
	W. H. Halway	S. W.
	H. D. Fraser	J. W.
272	T. W. Hall	W. M.
273	D. B. Blewett	S. W.
274	F. A. Mealio	W. M.
275	J. M. Thurman	"
276	E. L. Robinson	"
277	H. F. Freidricks	"
278	Chas. E. Morton	"
279	John W. Spencer	S. W.
280	Harvey Said*	W. M.
282	H. L. Fordham	"
283	D. Dickinson	"
285	Arthur Jones	"
	E. A. Jones*	J. W.
286	Fred L. Smith	W. M.
287	Frank Friedline	"
288	Elmer A. Sowers*	"
291	C. W. Merrill	"
292	Maurice Monroe	J. W.
293	N. A. Sturtevant	W. M.
294	George Simmons*	"
295	P. H. Hanson	"
296	John I. Inghram*	"
297	Geo. Gruny	"
298	Harry T. Fuller	"
301	Wm. Van Ohlen	"
302	E. A. Hill	S. W.
303	Lewis P. Voss*	W. M.
305	A. J. Newell	"
306	J. M. Davidson	"
307	Wm J. Frisbee	"
308	Griffith H. Morgan	"
	J. B. McFatrich*	S. W.
	Julius R. Kline*	J. W.
309	David Davidson	W. M.
310	Chas E. Davis	"
	W. K. Forsythe*	S. W.
311	Calvin W. Worthington	W. M.
	Albert Roullier	S. W.
	B. F. Martin	J. W.
312	Thomas B. Jack	"
313	John A. Keller	W. M.
314	Robt. Mosser	"
316	T. N. Boue	"
318	E. N. Winfield	"
319	Wm. J. M. Cox	"
	G. E. Carlson	J. W.
320	Frank E. Gammon	W. M.
321	F. C. Barnum	J. W.
322	Hugh S. Lilly	W. M.
325	T. W. Marron	"
	T. D. Gregg	S. W.
327	A. A. Adkinson	W. M.
330	D. N. McMaster	"
	C. J. McMaster*	J. W.
331	Jeremiah Brinker	W. M.
332	Pollok H. C. Remine	"
333	Geo. M. O'Hara*	"
334	B. F. Hockman	"
335	R. L. Pasquay	"
336	Geo. W. Cummins	"
337	John H. Anderson	"
339	A. G. Benson	"

NO.	NAMES.	
340	G. A. Parish	W. M.
341	J. C. Duncan	S. W.
	T. A. Case*	J. W.
342	C. Dettweiler	"
344	F. M. Moulton	W. M.
345	Isaac N. Evans	"
346	Henry W. Diggins*	"
347	Wm. Hays	"
348	H. F. Jones	"
349	W. R. Owen	"
350	Edgar Field	"
351	J. R. Rayburn	"
352	Fred Reuling	"
353	Geo. W. Lawrence	"
354	J. M. Beechley*	"
355	Oscar H. Yehrs*	"
356	Nathan E. Smith	"
358	Homer Darling	"
359	John Thompson	"
360	James C. Whelpley	"
361	Peter W. Lill	"
362	Jno. S. C. Nichols*	S. W.
	Geo. W. Williams	J. W.
363	M. H. Spence	W. M.
364	Geo. D. Hiltabrand	"
365	W. E. Fisher	"
366	O. H. Woodworth	"
367	H. H. Roberts	"
368	J. C. Tucker	"
369	B. W. Vandine	"
371	Vinton S. Wright	"
373	S. J. Hobbs	"
374	M. Bloomingdail	"
378	David Shannon	"
379	Charles E. Gabriel	"
380	Zenas Wingett	"
382	Chas. W. Potter	"
383	John Igon	"
	Joseph Allen	S. W.
	N. E. Edy*	J. W.
384	E. N. Cook	W. M.
385	C. D. Crouse	"
386	Edwin Smith	"
388	A. M. Frantwine	"
389	W. J. Martin	S. W.
390	C. R. Mitchell	W. M.
391	A. B Campbell	"
392	J. W. Heckethorn	"
393	Wellington Walker	"
394	Chas. E. Miner	"
396	Henry McPherson	"
397	Adam C. Gilmour	"
398	C. Rohrbough	"
399	H. C. Finch	"
401	J. K. McKinley	"
402	H. G. Burgess	"
403	W. Y. McLemore*	"
404	Wm. Clarke*	"
405	Edmund R. Staff	"
406	Jacob Frey	"
408	Wm. A. Tweedy	"
409	H. M. Witt	"
	W. K. Wadsworth	S. W.
	J. W. Scribner	J. W.
410	Ernest H. Knoop	W. M.
411	Hugh R. Stewart*	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
412	W. C. Graham	W. M.
414	C. M. Briggs	"
415	J. S. Gallup	S. W.
416	H. B. Henderson*	W. M.
417	Herbert B. McKahin	"
418	Fred Moeser	"
419	Noel Whitehead	"
420	W. L. Middlekauff*	"
421	Jno. R. Tweddale	"
	Chas. H. Ireland*	S. W.
422	R S Faragher	W. M.
423	E. D. Leland	"
424	C. N. Priest	"
426	A E. Claussen	"
427	Chas. T. Helber	"
428	J. E. Turpin*	"
429	John Burrill	"
430	Jno. E. Wilson	"
431	Chas. E. Tandy	"
432	Walter Hanback	"
433	R. W. Milar	"
434	Frank Hopkins*	"
436	E. W. Sallows	"
437	Samuel M. Frankland	"
	Emil Espen	S. W.
	Jacob M. Loeb	J. W.
440	W. H. Burtnett	W. M.
441	E. E. Royce	"
442	W. S. Lowry	"
443	Vernon P. Doty	"
	Jno. J. Janecke	S. W.
444	J. A. Foster	W. M.
445	J. M. Phelps	"
446	Frank P. Martin	"
447	L. C. Conover	"
448	W. F. Boyes	"
449	W. T. Triplett	S. W.
450	Walker Holland*	W. M.
451	H. C. Travis	S. W.
453	W. J. Cunningham	W. M.
454	Warner J. Compton	"
455	C. B. McKinney	"
456	A. J. Williford	"
458	Elijah Turner	"
460	W. B. Whitacre	"
461	W. J. Donahue	"
462	A. Jacob	"
463	T. J. Young	"
	C. S. Mahan	S. W.
464	E. E. Mock	W. M.
465	W. E. Melvin	"
466	R. H. Lawrence	"
467	A. A. Anderson	"
468	C. O. Dann	"
469	J. P. Noble	"
	H. M. Palmer	S. W.
	Emil Ebinger	J. W.
470	G. W. Manley	W. M.
471	Geo. F. Hoadly	"
472	Almond L. Hamilton	"
473	Chas. Schact	"
474	Ernst A. Weinel	"
475	E. B. Strange	S. W.
476	James A. McComas	W. M.
477	Wm. E. Jones*	"
	C. L Foncht	S. W.

NO.	NAMES.	
478	C. G. Haebich*	W. M.
	Hans Russmussen	S. W.
	Thos. Koser	J. W.
479	W. E. Nixon	W. M.
481	Arthur W. Higby	"
482	A. H. Scrogin*	"
484	Sam'l Bartley	"
485	Asher R. Cox	"
486	Harry B. Marsh	"
487	Geo. O. Mitchell	"
488	August Kohlbauch	"
489	L. C. Stewart	"
490	W. E. Earlenbaugh	"
491	Geo. Fleishman	"
492	R. W. Bulkley	"
493	Joseph L. Cannon	"
495	J. H. Blackman	"
496	Chas. L. Ruskamp	"
497	Frank Harris	"
498	Harris Levy	S. W.
500	E. L. Chapin	W. M.
501	J. H. White	"
502	Walter A. Davis	"
503	S. D. Phillips	S. W.
504	E. W. Eggmann	W. M.
505	Chas. Gater*	"
506	F. T. Strickler	"
	H. M. Whiteman	S. W.
508	R. A. Letourneau	W. M.
509	Chas. H. Sharp	"
510	J. A. Irwin	"
512	Chas. S Hall	"
514	H. C. Priebe*	"
516	Charles Wenks*	"
517	Geo. A. Stoddard	S. W.
518	J. W. Tinkham	W. M.
519	Chas. Carr	"
520	J. R. Hogue	S. W.
521	Geo. E. Ford	W. M.
522	J. W. Bodenschatz, Jr	"
524	Robt. F. Milne	"
	John M. James	S. W.
525	Foster J. Davis	W. M.
526	Francis A. Morley	"
	Paul G. Dunn	S. W.
	Frank L. Gerwig	J. W.
527	H. H. Depler	W. M.
528	W. H. Randall	"
529	I. M. Larimore	"
530	Thos Melton	S. W.
531	John M. Trostle	W. M.
532	H. Van Husen	S. W.
533	I. A. Sprinkle	W. M.
534	F. M. Mosher, Jr	"
535	G. H. Wayne	"
	W. A. Bolles*	S. W.
	T. I. Bachus	J. W.
536	W. J. Heinselman	W. M.
	John Sountag	S. W.
537	J. O. Goodman	W. M.
538	Robt. Whitley	"
	Philip Yonst	J. W.
539	J. E. Brown	W. M.
541	T. P. Mantz	"
543	W. R. Freek	"
544	R. H. Mann	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
547	Thomas R. Lees	W. M.
550	H. O. Pettigrew	"
	E. B. Crater	J. W
552	W. S. Ramsey*	W. M.
554	H. E. Robinson*	"
555	Fred. A. Hatheway	"
556	Thos. A. Morgan*	"
557	H. Voigt	"
	Joseph Stein	S. W.
558	N. N. Thornton	W. M.
	A. L. Parks	S. W.
	J. G. Aleth Hausen	J. W.
559	W. H. Durkee	W. M.
560	Oscar Latowsky	"
562	John A. Waugh	"
564	J. B. Fuller	"
565	W. E. Bybee	"
566	W. L. Miller	"
567	T. A. Henson	"
569	C. E. Bagby	"
570	Horace H. Bancroft	"
572	W. W. Hendricks	"
573	H. W. Burger	"
574	Milton H. Shinker	S. W.
575	W. R Marriett	W. M.
576	Chas. T. Smiley	"
577	A. M. Pinkerton*	"
578	Geo. B. Willan	"
580	Nicholas Applegate	"
581	Jasper A. Dillon	"
582	J. L. Douglas	"
583	Louis Blattner	"
584	S. R. Stater	"
	E. B. Rhodes	S. W.
	C. F. Barnett*	J. W.
585	Ples Venters	W. M.
587	Fred Lehman	S. W.
588	S. W. Rawson	W. M.
590	Geo. W. Shultz	"
591	Geo. L. Harris	"
	J. W. Wild*	J. W.
592	E. F. Brown	W. M.
595	A. M. Blythe	"
600	J. C. Locher	"
601	Herman Tappe	"
602	J. C. Trimble	"
603	Harry de Lashmutt	"
	Wm. C. Howell	J. W.
604	Frank Rowe	W. M.
607	C. Y. Austin*	"
	Hugh Hall*	J. W.
608	John F. Earl*	W. M.
609	Geo. S. Main*	"
610	Fred C. Brady	"
	John T. Randall	J. W.
611	John A. Eck	W. M.
	Eugene M. Bornhoft	S. W.
	George P. Marquis	J. W.
612	F. H. Guyer	W. M.
613	W. W. Murfin	"
614	Geo. Leonard	"
	Steven Allen	J. W.
616	Wm. J. Jackson	W. M.
617	J. L. Harden	"
618	R. A. Saunders	"
619	W. H. Fair	"
620	B. W. Wilson	W. M.
622	B. H. Schulte	"
623	J. C. McShea	"
627	John W. Stafford	"
630	John W. McGhee	"
631	D. B. Keighin	"
632	J. L. Beall	"
633	Wm. A. Rohrbach	"
635	Thos. D. Farrell	"
636	J. M. Tobias	"
639	Oscar A. Lewis	"
	William Branoorman	S W.
	Reuben W. Cohen	J. W.
642	Louis Ladervich	W. M.
	R. N. West	S. W.
	Wm. C. Lewis	J. W.
643	Otto J. Hartwig	W. M.
	J. Otto Glaman	S. W.
	Elmer C. Duensing	J. W.
644	Clinton Caywood	W. M.
	McClung Caywood*	J W.
645	William Hullinger	S. W.
646	Edw. Rompf	W. M.
	F. W. Chamberlain	J. W.
647	C. A. Prater	W. M.
648	Newton Whitehead*	"
651	B. T. McClain	"
653	J. H. Stone	"
655	Jesse VanBibber	"
	W. A. Hein	S. W.
656	Jacob Winter	W. M.
657	C. D. Gardiner	"
658	C. I. Pedersen	S. W.
659	Walter H. Bennett	W. M.
660	Wm. A. Gaunt	"
662	James Boyd	"
	Harry P. Dalmicke	S. W.
	Gustave A. Larson	J W.
664	Jacob S. Clagg	W. M.
665	G. W. Tipword	"
666	W. A. Wood	"
667	S. A. Eddy	"
668	M. L. Calkins	"
669	Magnus Kettner*	"
670	L. C. Card	"
672	Daniel Lawrence	"
673	Bert R. McReynolds	"
674	Frank Dober	"
	Henry Wilke	S. W.
	Henry Millen	J. W.
675	A. V. Tulpin	W. M.
676	W. J. Obee	"
677	G. G. Gowdy	"
679	E. L. Marston	"
	B. V. Marquis	S. W.
680	Charles Knorr	W. M.
681	R. C. McCauley	"
682	N. M. Mesmard	"
683	J. E. Pershin	"
684	H. W. Ryan	S. W.
685	G. W. Ernst	W. M.
886	Edward W. Peterson	"
	John Johnston*	S. W.
	Oscar H. Ahrens	J. W.
687	James Musser*	W. M.
688	N. T. Stevens	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
690	Charles A. Mayo	W. M.
691	Eli F. Patrick	"
692	John Green	"
693	W. A. Perrine	"
695	H. Shaw	S. W.
696	W. R. Ross	W. M.
697	Thos. Ockerby*	"
698	John A. Hutton	"
	Z. B. Jones	S. W.
700	I. P. Smith*	W. M.
701	G. B. Ditterline	"
702	Fred. H. Blayney	"
704	J. W. Patterson*	"
705	J. E. Seargeant	"
706	James W. Jones	"
709	L. B. Russell	"
710	G. M. Kincaid	"
711	R. E. Peet*	"
712	Peter Grieve	"
713	C. E. Johnson	"
714	Z. S. Saylor	"
	J. M. Howard	J. W.
715	C. A. Day	W. M.
716	Fred S. Wirts	"
717	Frank Goldberger	"
718	J. L. Harrell	"
719	L. L. Gallimore	"
721	R. F. Casey	"
722	Wallace Bass*	"
723	H. P. Blackard	"
724	Herman Rethorn	W. M.
725	A. E. Schwartz	"
726	John Heist	"
	Julius R. Butzow	S. W.
	Wm. J. Downey	J. W.
727	Jno. D. Piper	W. M.
728	W. T. Wiltberger	"
729	C. W. Clark	"
730	D. L. Wood	"
731	Will C. Smith	"
732	C. B. Vaughn	"
	A. Babcock*	J. W.
733	L. E. Rockwood	W. M.
734	E. S. Gaylord	"
735	Geo. Hupp*	"
738	P. H. Lannon	"
739	John Flaws	"
	C. L. Spence	S. W.
	E. J. Beach	J. W.
742	M. B. Munsell	W. M.
743	T. H. Maddock	"
744	G. W. Dye	"
745	I. O. Paul	"
746	W. W. Parker	J. W.
747	Thos. M. Wimner*	W. M.
748	S. N. Smith	"
749	J. J. Bundy	S. W.
750	C. A. Hamilton	W. M.
752	W. F. Courter	"
754	Albert Green	J. W.
755	James Thompson	"
756	John Mulveane	W. M.
757	Nathan Small	"
758	Alex. McNab	"
	F. D. O'Brien*	S. W.
759	W. W. Reid	W. M.

NO.	NAMES.	
761	A. C. Albright	W. M.
	O. A. Lindelof*	J. W.
762	W. H. Graham	W. M.
763	W. C. Trowbridge	"
764	Geo. A. Sentel	"
	J. E. Jennings	S. W.
	James A. Steel*	J. W.
765	Wm. H. Jones	W. M.
	Ed. Burger	S. W.
766	P. M. Powell	W. M.
767	Wm. J. Young	"
768	Allen Middleton	S. W.
	Alex. C. McKay	J. W.
769	Myron M. Deiwert	W. M.
770	C. M. Babbitt	"
771	E. V. Nelson	"
772	O. A. Wise	"
773	H. A. Steel	"
774	Chas. Kinnerman	"
	N. E. Ford	S. W.
776	Wm. B. Haughton*	W. M.
778	H. C. Johnson	"
779	F. S. Bartholomew	"
780	Wm. G. Houghton	"
	Wm. Balhatchel	S. W.
	Edw. Mosier	J. W.
782	John A. Littler	W. M.
784	Albert C. Firleke*	"
	Louis F. Childs	S. W.
	Alfred Hall	J. W.
785	M. Gerbrick	W. M.
786	H. H. Grabb	"
787	Isaac N. Tolin	"
	C. M. Fike*	S. W.
	James F. Brimberry	W. M.
789	Samuel W. Irwin	"
	John T. Colvin	S. W.
	Ernest McVay	J. W.
790	O. O. Hemenway	W. M.
791	D. P. McIntyre	"
	E. T. Telling	S. W.
792	Wm. U. Mortland	W. M.
793	S. G. Jarvis	"
794	J. H. Shipp	"
795	Leonidas Thomas*	"
796	F. P. Armstrong	"
797	Llewellyn L. Abbott	"
	Gustav W. Weippiert	S. W.
	George H. Parker	J. W.
798	Chas. E. Cross	S. W.
799	Thomas Weeks	W. M.
800	Geo. P. Nelson	"
	J. H. Prothers	J. W.
801	Harvey L. Kelly	W. M.
802	A. A. McMurray	"
803	C. M. Carpenter	"
804	P. B. Gandie	"
805	Wm. A. Fowler	"
806	I. L. L. Emerson	"
807	John B. McGuyer*	"
808	D. W. Lanham	"
809	G. W. Kims	"
810	Leonard Ficklen	"
	A. B. Ramsell	S. W.
	Bernard Sienark	J. W.
812	W. T. Haggard	S. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
813	H. W. Sievert	W. M.
	L. B. Dyer.	S. W.
	J. C. Clemmensen.	J. W.
814	P. P. Michael	W. M.
816	W. J. Blackard	"
817	H. C. Murrah	"
818	J. H. Morrow	"
	C. F. Nast	S. W.
	W. H. Blencoe	J. W.
819	Chas. M. Hovey	S. W.
	Tom Wilson	J. W.
820	W. W. Johnston*	W. M.
821	Wm. F. Fisher	"
822	O. M. Fraim	"
823	G. W. Dow	"
824	John H. Griffiths	"
825	F. E. Payne	"
826	Frank E. Hewett*	"
827	Ernest L. Simons	"
	R. N. Tiffany	S. W.
	F. K. Shottiff*	J. W.
829	Geo. W. Hughes	W. M.
830	W. D. Miller	"
831	E. E. Earp	"
832	Lloyd A. Dolton	S. W.
833	B. B. Varnum	W. M.
834	A. J. Reeves	"
835	E. W. Hilker	"
836	Garrison S. French	"
	Elmer E. Buchan	J. W.
837	C. W. Mitchell	S. W.
838	T. R. Wright	W. M.
839	Wm. F. Stuckmann*	W. M.
	Chas. W. Ostrander*	S. W.
840	Adam J. Cauble	W. M.
841	Wm. H. Baird*	"
	Wm. Rothman	S. W.
	Wm. H. Beal	J. W.
842	D. L. Jones*	W. M.
	D. L. Jones*	J. W.
843	John E. Evenden	W. M.
	Elmer D. Brothers	S. W.
	Ed. E. Wright	J. W.
844	Cal. Burgess	W. M.
845	Sam Piloth	J. W.
846	E. D. Beird	W. M.
848	H. L. Wilson	"
849	Jno. G. Nelson	"
850	David Oliphant	"
	John P. Garner	S. W.
	G. W. Baldwin	J. W.
851	Geo. H. Fuller	S. W.
	M. S. Philips*	J. W.
852	Chas. S. Lambert	W. M.
854	Herrick A. Clarke	"
	Thomas Rankin*	J. W.
856	Chas. L. Wood	W. M.
857	John McQueen	"
858	K. W. Leland*	"
	N. J. Carey*	J. W.
859	John W. Oliver	W. M.
860	Delbert A. Clitheroe	"
861	W. C. Gordon	S. W.
	Fred W. Burhorn	W. M.

*Proxy.

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Officers	20
Members of Committees	50
Past Grand Officers not otherwise enumerated	1
Representatives of other Grand Lodges not otherwise enumerated	3
District Deputy Grand Masters	27
Representatives	852
Total	953

Number of Lodges Represented, 708.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK,
P. W. BARCLAY,
W. F. BECK,
Committee.

Chicago, October 7, A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902.

The motion of Brother Chas. F. Hitchcock that printed copies of the last annual communication being in the hands of the brethren, reading of the same be dispensed with, was carried.

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session:

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, Henry E. Hamilton, J. R. Ennis.

CHARTERED LODGES.

James L. Scott, Thomas W. Wilson, L. K. Byers, Robert L. McKinlay, W. W. Watson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

CREDENTIALS.

James I. McClintock, P. W. Barclay, W. F. Beck.

FINANCE.

Leroy A. Goddard, Gil. W. Barnard, D. D. Darrah.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

D. J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, R. T. Spencer, John Johnston, Jos. E. Evans.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. M. Browning, John M. Pearson, John G. Smith, Owen Scott, Edward Cook.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

George W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd, E. C. Pace.

OBITUARIES.

J. B. McFatrich, Geo. R. Smith, S. M. Schoemann.

PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, Ben Hagle, L. C. Johnson.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Wm. E. Ginther, W. L. Milligan, W. A. Stevens.

BOARD OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, Hugh A. Snell, M. Bates Iott.

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION.

J. O. Clifford, John Whitley.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BEQUEST OF BROTHER MILLER.

The M. W. Grand Master, Chas F. Hitchcock, W. G. Cochran, L. L. Munn, Geo. W. Warvelle.

THE M. W. GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his annual address:

Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge:

Graciously favored by Divine Providence, we are permitted to assemble here today in this Sixty-Third Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the provisions of its by-laws, to review the transactions of the past year, and to deliberate in the present, that we may wisely plan for the future, in all things that may affect the strength, welfare and perpetuity of the trust which has been committed to us.

Before me are the representatives of 724 active chartered lodges, which, with nine lodges under dispensation, embrace a membership of approximately 64,000 men of character, force and influence in their respective communities. Coming as they do from almost every township in this great State, they may well be considered as the composite representation of the stalwart element of the population of the Prairie State, and as a refined product of its vital force in human affairs.

I deem it not alone a valued privilege, but an exalted honor, as your chosen chief for a brief period, to welcome you most cordially upon this occasion, and to assure you that in all things pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry, the season is one for mutual pride and rejoicing, well adapted for reciprocal congratulations.

Second only to one in regard to membership, among all the jurisdictions of the world, we may justly and with propriety claim to be the peer of any, in all that our beloved institution stands for, inculcates or seeks to establish and maintain. The record of the past is one of uninterrupted growth and desirable progress, which with the

accomplishment of the present gives abundant promise for a glorious future. With knowledge of the fact that the story of to-day becomes history to-morrow, let all your deliberations be fraught with solicitous consideration and enacted with wisdom.

With notably few and isolated exceptions, the blessings of health, peace and plenty abide with us in every part of our jurisdictions. Harmony prevails to an exceptional degree within and without the confines of our territorial limits, and, as harmony is truly the strong support of all institutions, so may its tranquil influence ever characterize and dominate our thoughts, words and acts. Truly may we be thankful to the Supreme Architect of the universe, who has vouchsafed to us up to the present hour so happy and complete a realization of the aims and purposes of our illustrious founders.

OBITUARY.

With grateful hearts we have joined this morning with our R. W. Grand Chaplain, whose own life but a few days ago was jeopardized by serious accident, yet mercifully preserved, in recognition of the tender forbearance of the Supreme Grand Master who rules over all, in permitting our official ranks to remain unbroken by the mandate of death during the year which now closes. Those of our number who have been called from their labors on earth to eternal refreshment in the Celestial Lodge above, have been faithful servants in His cause in this temporal life. They have gone to receive their promised reward in that spiritual existence which has a glorious dawn, but for which there is no evening.

No active officer of the M. W. Grand Lodge has been summoned to that higher life. Among the brethren who have achieved distinction from their previous official standing in the M. W. Grand Lodge, or from prominent service devoted to Masonry, announcement is made of the following, whose names are familiar to you all.

Brother Joseph M. Grout departed this life February 28, 1902, at his home in Springfield, and his mortal remains now rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery, in Springfield, where they were deposited with the ceremonies of the Craft by St. Paul's Lodge, of which he was a member and Past Master. He served acceptably as R. W. District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth District until relieved last year at his own request.

Brother Charles H. Patton died at his home in Mt. Vernon December 23, 1901, and thus completed a life of usefulness to his fellow men that was exceptional. At the time of his decease he was the M. E. Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Illinois. For

years he has served this M. W. Grand Lodge with zeal and fidelity as a member of its Committees, having been of late years one of the most valued members of the Committee on Lodges U. D. It is given to but few men to secure and retain the friendship of so many of his associates, as was the goodly fortune of Brother Patton. His genial presence and wise counsel will be sadly missed.

Brother Edward L. Wahl, who passed into the valley of the shadow of death on July 30, 1901, was another valued member whose service, especially on the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, of which he was Chairman, brought him into intimate connection with the representatives assembled in Grand Lodge. Brother Wahl was Past Master of Temperance Lodge No. 16, at Vandalia.

Advices have recently been received of the demise of Brother George Lopas, Jr., who was the representative of this Grand Lodge near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Texas. Brother Lopas was formerly a resident of this jurisdiction, but up to the present no data of his life or Masonic career has been attainable.

Brother Alfred Sample, R. W. Grand Orator in 1878, departed this life June 11, 1902, and Brother Charles M. Grammer, who served as W. Grand Steward the same year, passed away from our midst November 20, 1901.

Mention should properly be made at this time of the great loss which the community at large and Masonry in all its phases have sustained in the death of two of its faithful votaries, and consistent, conscientious workers.

Brother Charles Moody Morse, formerly resident of Jacksonville, died at the home of his son in Philadelphia, March 29, 1902, at the advanced age of 82 years, and Brother John Lane White, M. D., of Bloomington, died at his home May 13, 1902, full of years and honors. Neither of these brethren has occupied positions of great prominence in Ancient Craft Masonry, but the distinction they have achieved in civil and professional life, and as occupying exalted stations in the Masonic structure erected upon the symbolic degrees of Masonry as a base warrants a prominent mention of their life and services to the Craft. An intimate personal acquaintance with each of them, continued through many years, justifies my statement that the world was largely benefited by their presence, and sustained a severe loss by their transition.

Among the Captains in Masonry of this jurisdiction, the Masters and Past Masters of Lodges, 81 have succumbed to the inevitable doom of human existence and entered into spiritual life. The mortuary roll for the Masonic year, ending June 30, 1902, is herewith presented. Each name upon the list will bring to many who are in attendance here vivid recollections of their active life and personal heart throbs for their removal from our midst.

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Ashman, Geo. R.	Gilman No. 591.	August 8, 1901.
Brinton, Wm. S.	Full Moon No. 341.	March 19, 1902.
Brown, Judson S.	Kishwaukee No. 402.	February 12, 1902.
Brown, Frederick C.	Charter Oak No. 236.	September 26, 1901.
Branston, Wm. F.	Austin No. 850.	December 22, 1901.
Caldwell, James W.	Benjamin No. 297.	April 20, 1902.
Crabtree, John D.	Friendship No. 7.	May 22, 1902.
Cleveland, Martin B.	Lincoln Park No. 611.	August —, 1901.
Crandall, Edwin A.	Barry No. 34.	August 21, 1901.
Cook, Chas. B.	Belvidere No. 60.	May 2, 1902.
Callender, Silas H.	Harvard No. 309.	June 1, 1902.
Cook, John H.	Lebanon No. 110.	January 1, 1902.
Connell, Chas. W.	Ipava No. 213.	May 18, 1902.
Cook, John W.	Collinsville No. 712.	November 17, 1901.
Davis, Addison M.	Rossville No. 527.	July 1, 1902.
Dunaway, Alan G.	Virginia No. 544.	April 10, 1902.
Deal, Wm. H.	New Hartford No. 453.	August 1, 1901.
Dorrans, Stephen H.	Harbor No. 731.	May 25, 1902.
Davidson, A. B.	Lexington No. 482.	March 5, 1902.
Evans, Noah.	Hutsonville No. 136.	February 24, 1902.
Eastman, Wm. H.	Illinois No. 263.	January 20, 1902.
Eaton, E. M.	Marine No. 355.	April 28, 1902.
Fuller, A. C.	Belvidere No. 60.	December 6, 1901.
Fitch, T. Davis.	Cleveland No. 211.	August 1, 1901.
Gillespie, John James.	Blair No. 393.	December 31, 1901.
Garden, Geo.	Seneca No. 532.	June 22, 1902
Graham, Chas. H.	Grand Crossing No. 776.	March 27, 1902.
Grammer, Chas. M.	Kingston No. 266.	November 20, 1901.
Gregory, Wm. G.	Oakland No. 219.	September 25, 1901.
Grout, Jos. M.	St. Paul's No. 560.	February 28, 1902.
Gemeinhardt, Max E.	Herder No. 669.	June 4, 1902.
Handlin, Wm.	Covenant No. 526.	April 20, 1902.
Henkle, Clifton N.	Morning Star No. 734.	December 1, 1901.
Hume, N. D. C.	Perry No. 95.	May 22, 1902.
Heath, Hiram.	Full Moon No. 341.	February 23, 1902.
Huffman, John F.	Nunda No. 169.	March 1, 1902.
Harriet, Jos. M.	Pera No. 574.	June 24, 1902.
Heschong, John F.	Schiller No. 335.	June 9, 1902.
Hutchinson, Henry C.	Waukegan No. 78.	April 19, 1902.
Hatfield, W. M.	N. D. Morse No. 346.	August 13, 1901.
Hubbard, Alfred L.	Farmington No. 192.	August 23, 1901.
Hannah, John M.	Valley No. 547.	October 10, 1901.
Hitchcock, Alfred W.	Ashlar No. 308.	August 26, 1902.

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Jones, Absalom	Geo. Washington No. 222	June 22, 1902.
Kowalski, F. W	Waldeck No. 674	November 22, 1901.
Martin, Jethro	Shannon No. 490	February 3, 1902.
Martindale, John C	Fulton City No. 189	October 15, 1901.
Mestling, Henry W	Germania No. 182	April 27, 1902.
Mills, Garner C	Ames No. 142	October 3, 1901.
McDonald, Royal D	Occidental No. 40	January 11, 1902.
Nichols, Prentiss M	Thos. J. Turner No. 409	March 17, 1902.
Overton, R. W	Richmond No. 143	October 10, 1900.
Perrin, Geo. H	Alpha No. 155	April 1, 1902.
Piggott, Wm. L	Bethalto No. 406	March 16, 1902.
Phinney, H. R	Piasa No. 27	December 26, 1901.
Patton, Chas. H	Mt. Vernon No. 31	December 23, 1901.
Parkhurst, Harvey	Danvers No. 742	January 16, 1902.
Robinson, James F	Trio No. 57	May 23, 1902.
Rawson, Samuel	Troy No. 588	December 11, 1901.
Rounsville, A. B	Herrick No. 193	July 19, 1901.
Reen, August W. H	Schiller No. 335	July 9, 1901.
Snow, John V	Pearl No. 823	November 9, 1901.
Sanborn, Wm. A	Rock River No. 612	October 24, 1901.
Schoettler, Christian	Bureau No. 112	December 3, 1901.
St. John, Richard	Barry No. 34	October 2, 1901.
Snyder, Wm. C	Fulton City No. 189	May 5, 1902.
Sample, Alfred	Paxton No. 416	June 11, 1902.
Stone, Thos. J	Olney No. 140	April 28, 1902.
Tripp, B. P	Empire No. 126	May 29, 1902.
Tatham, Robt. L	Cleveland No. 212	April 24, 1902.
Thayer, Moses A	Apollo No. 642	July 22, 1901.
True, John S	N. D. Morse No. 346	August 15, 1901.
Todd, Chas. S	Polk No. 137	April 10, 1902.
Waite, Chas. S	South Park No. 662	November 29, 1901.
Wazey, Oscar	Adams No. 529	June 8, 1902.
Weller, M. W	A. W Rawson No. 145	
Weil, Isaac A	Schiller No. 335	July 3, 1901.
White, Samuel A.	East St. Louis No. 504	March 13, 1902.
Wahl, Edward L	Temperance No. 16	July 30, 1901.
Waldo, Stephen E	Plum River No. 554	February 12, 1902.
Young, William	Lena No. 174	November 6, 1901.



WILLIAM LAVELY

Elected Grand Master 1847

From our sister jurisdictions we have received announcements of sorrowful import indicating that the last farewell has been spoken to many who have been prominent in their counsels and crowned with distinction for their fraternal labors. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to our brethren throughout the country for the following bereavements which have been officially brought to our notice:

ARKANSAS: Brother Reuben Johnson Laughlin, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Bentonville, Ark., August 13, 1902.

FLORIDA: Brother James M. Hilliard, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Pensacola, Fla., July 26, 1902.

INDIANA: Brother Bellamy S. Sutton, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Shelbyville, Ind., November 12, 1901.

KANSAS: Brother Andrew M. Callahan, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Topeka, Kan., July 13, 1902.

MANITOBA: Brother James Dallas O'Meara, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 6, 1901.

MARYLAND: Brother George L. McCahan, Past M. E. General Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and who in 1885-6 served the Ancient Craft of Maryland as R. W. Deputy Grand Master. He died in Glyndon Park, Md., July 30, 1902, after a lingering illness.

MINNESOTA: Brother Joseph Hayes Thompson, for many years the R. W. Grand Treasurer of that jurisdiction, who died in Minneapolis June 14, 1901.

MISSISSIPPI: Brother John Logan Power, who for thirty-two consecutive years was the R. W. Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction, who died in Jackson, Miss., September 24, 1901.

NEVADA: Brother Albert Lackey, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Oakland, Cal., August 15, 1902.

OHIO: Brother John Day Caldwell, R. W. Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction from 1852 to 1888, when he was elected *Emeritus* Grand Secretary for life, the office having been created to thus honor his valued services to the Craft. He died in Cincinnati, O., April 4, 1902.

QUEBEC: Brother John Helder Isaacson, R. W. Grand Secretary and Honorary Past Grand Master, who died in Montreal, Can., January 14, 1902.

RHODE ISLAND: Brother Milton Livsey, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Providence, R. I., August 6, 1902.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Brother Beaufort Watts Ball, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Laurens, S. C., March 27, 1902.

TENNESSEE: Brother Jefferson C. Cawood, M. D., Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Knoxville, Tenn., November 28, 1901. Also Brother Joseph H. Bullock, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Paris, Tenn., January 1, 1902.

WEST VIRGINIA: Brother Hugh Sterling, R. W. Grand Treasurer, who died February 24, 1902. Also Brother Timothy W. Bliss, Grand Tyler, who died in Wheeling, W. Va., April 6, 1902.

Such is the sorrowful record in brief of our departed brethren. We leave to the appropriate Committee the task of inscribing a suitable tribute to their memory to be preserved in our archives.

Your attention is now invited to a resume of my official acts for the Masonic year ending at the present Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, trusting that the same may receive the seal of your approval.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Immediately after my installation into office I designated the continuance of the thirty districts into which the jurisdiction is divided as heretofore approved by the M. W. Grand Lodge, and commissioned thereto the well-known Brethren whose names appear on Page 118 of the Proceedings of 1901. Few changes were made in the list, believing that in this particular capacity a long continued service and contact with the Lodges and Brethren of the district is especially beneficial in results; and the more so when the Brethren appointed are zealous, capable and untiring in the discharge of their Masonic duties as the present staff has proven to be. No call has been made upon their time or energy, but has been promptly and efficiently responded to. They constitute a most valuable aid to the M. W. Grand Master in the discharge of his official duty. As I view their status they take rank next after their principal, having, as the Ancient Charges state, the privilege of "acting whatever the Grand Master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present or interpose his authority by letter," a power which is conferred on no other officer of the institution anywhere. This power, however, must not be misused or perverted. An opinion on Masonic affairs requested of a Deputy Grand Master in his official capacity, and so rendered to a Lodge of his jurisdiction, is as binding as though it were issued from the Grand East, unless overruled by Grand Master or Grand Lodge. I have impressed upon these officers, however, that, in order to properly assume charge of the affairs of a Lodge in their respective Districts, it should only be done for good, apparent cause, involving the good name of Masonry, by invitation of the Lodge, or by order from the M. W. Grand Master; also, that in every instance of so doing, they exact the

official honor due to their station, and be received in the Lodge as provided by our approved ceremonials. Unless so officially received, they are there merely as brethren of the Fraternity, and only entitled to such distinctive recognition and courtesy as would be accorded to them regardless of their being the representative of the M. W. Grand Master.

The reports of these officers have all been promptly submitted and uniformly indicate the prevalence of harmony, and a conscientious desire to maintain the excellence as well as the integrity of Standard Ritualistic work in their respective Lodges. These reports are submitted herewith for publication with the proceedings, as provided by law, and your attention is fraternally invited thereto for more detailed information.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

It afforded me pleasure upon the occasion of an official visit to Garfield Lodge No. 686, of Chicago, October 29, 1901, to meet with Brothers John P. Brushingham and Richard Yates, and to install these distinguished Brethren into office as R. W. Grand Chaplain and R. W. Grand Orator, respectively. The presence of these officers in the performance of their official duty will undoubtedly add to the interest of this Annual Communication.

CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES.

During the official term of my predecessor the preliminary steps were accomplished to effect the consolidation of Piasa Lodge No. 27, and Erwin Lodge No. 315, located at Alton, Ill. Charter having been issued by direction of the M. W. Grand Master to the new Lodge under the name and title of Piasa Lodge No. 27, I visited Alton, October 28, 1901, and constituted the new Lodge in ample form, according to ancient form and usage. The organization of this, as well as all other Occasional Grand Lodges convened during the year, will appear as Appendices to this report. Brothers Bell, R. W. Junior Grand Warden Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary, and Orr, Brother Grand Tyler, were present of the active Grand Officers, beside myself.

Soon after my induction into office it became apparent that it would be desirable to effect a consolidation between Tennessee Lodge No. 496, of Tennessee, and Colchester Lodge No. 781, located at Colchester, a few miles distant. After much correspondence, and the effective cooperation of Brother Emerson Clark, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master Twelfth District, the Brethren of these two Lodges united in the accomplishment of this purpose. All the provisions of our

By-Laws having been fully complied with, charter was issued to the new Lodge January 21, 1902, under the name and title of Colchester Lodge No. 496, and same was duly constituted in ample form February 11, 1902. Brothers Clark, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master, Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden, and Orr, Brother Grand Tyler of the active Grand Officers, were present with me and officiated in their respective stations.

OTHER LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Pursuant to the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge at its Sixty-Second Annual Communication, Charters were issued to Apple River Lodge No. 859, at Apple River, Metropolitan Lodge No. 860 at Chicago, and Sorento Lodge No. 861, at Sorento. Accordingly, in company with Brother Grand Tyler and assisted by well-known brethren in attendance, I convened Occasional Grand Lodges and duly constituted the said Lodges according to the ancient form and usage upon the following named dates, to wit:

Metropolitan Lodge No. 860, October 22, 1901.

Apple River Lodge No. 859, October 30, 1901.

Sorento Lodge No. 861, November 8, 1901.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Upon request of the Brethren of Riverside Lodge, dispensation for which had been issued by my predecessor, and the earnest recommendation of Brother John C. Smith, Past M. W. Grand Master, I continued their dispensation from October 3, 1901, for another year of probation, with the same principal officers in charge.

Numerous requests have reached me from all parts of the jurisdiction for the necessary authority for formation of new Lodges, many of which I have felt constrained to deny, or at least to postpone action until more favorable conditions obtained. In every instance where request has been granted, the recommendation of the R. W. District Deputy Grand Master has been secured, and all the provisions of our By-Laws carefully and punctiliously observed. Believing it to be for the welfare of Masonry in every particular, I have granted during the year dispensations to form and open new Lodges as follows:

1. January 22, 1902, to Brothers J. H. Grace, W. M., F. A. Vogt, S. W., E. L. Clodfelter, J. W., and others under the name of West Salem Lodge, at West Salem. The Lodge was instituted February 3, 1902, by Brother Henry T. Goddard, R. W. D. D. G. M. Twenty-ninth district.

2. March 21, 1902, to Brothers A. A. Foster, W. M., Frederick H. Snow, S. W., Wm. J. Way, J. W., and others under the name of Chadwick Lodge, at Chadwick. This lodge was instituted March 24th, 1902, by Brother Chas. E. Grove, R. W. D. G. M. Sixth District.

3. March 25, 1902, to Brothers Augustus Ruffner, W. M., Everett L. Haynes, S. W., B. A. Cottlow, J. W., and others, under the name of Olympia Lodge, at Chicago. This lodge was instituted April 1, 1902, by Brother Henry McCall, R. W. D. D. G. M. First District.

4 May 19, 1902, to Brothers Albert Roullier, W. M., Charles Ferguson, S. W., John F. Lockert, J. W., and others under the name of St. Cecilia Lodge, at Chicago. This Lodge was instituted May 20th, 1902, by Brother R. R. Jampolis, R. W. D. D. G. M. Second District, and is unique among the Lodges of this jurisdiction in that its membership, being composed of artists, musicians, actors, and other professions which debar them from attendance upon evening sessions of a Lodge, hold their meetings in the afternoon, it being the second Lodge thus organized, as I am credibly informed, in this country.

5. May 22, 1902, to Brothers Albert Davis, W. M., William Gardner, S. W., David D. Brown, J. W., and others, under the name of St. Andrew's Lodge. This Lodge was instituted May 23, 1902, by Brother Elmer E. Beach, R. W. D. D. G. M. Third District.

6. August 5, 1902, to Brothers John P. Guernsey, W. M., Joseph I. McVay, S. W., Henry M. Cornell, J. W., and others, under the name of Cornell Lodge, at Cornell. This Lodge was instituted August 15th, 1902, by Brother F. E. Hoberg, R. W. D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

7. August 21, 1902, to Brothers James H. Sampson, W. M., Edward H. Thomas, S. W., Joseph W. Ripple, J. W., and others, under the name of Argenta Lodge, at Argenta. This Lodge was instituted August 29, 1902, by Brother Chas. F. Tenney, R. W. D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

8. September 22, 1902, to Brothers Daniel Perley Robinson, W. M., John William Barker, S. W., Oliver Johnson Westcott, J. W., and others, under the name of Maywood Lodge, at Maywood. This lodge was instituted September 23, 1902, by Brother R. R. Jampolis, R. W. D. D. G. M. Second District.

The first five named Lodges, together with Riverside, will doubtless petition for charters at this Annual Communication, and I bespeak for them your fraternal consideration. The Lodges at Cornell, Argenta and Maywood have not had sufficient opportunity to prove their worth, and I would recommend that their respective dispensations be continued for another year.

DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS.

October 9, 1901, as proxy for the M. W. Grand Master, Brother Chas. F. Hitchcock, Past M. W. Grand Master, with assistance of the Brethren present, dedicated the new Masonic Hall of Farmington Lodge No. 192, at Farmington, making due report thereof. The organization of the Occasional Grand Lodge convened for the ceremony, and upon other similar occasions will appear as Appendices hereto.

November 1, 1901. I visited Bloomington, and with the assistance of the Brethren there assembled, dedicated according to ancient custom the beautiful and commodious hall occupied by the three Lodges located in that city. Brother Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary, was in charge of the ceremonies, which were public and thoroughly enjoyable. Brothers Ewing, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master; Zinger, W. Grand Sword Bearer, and Orr, Brother Grand Tyler, were present and officiated in their respective stations.

February 1, 1902, as proxy for the M. W. Grand Master, Brother Isaac Cutter, R. W. Grand Lecturer, dedicated the hall of Liberty Lodge No. 380, at Liberty.

January 10, 1902, accompanied by Brothers Wright, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, and Orr, Grand Tyler, I visited Kinmundy, and there dedicated the new Masonic Hall to the uses and purposes of Freemasonry.

March 20, 1902, I performed a like service at Aledo for the Brethren at Aledo Lodge No. 252. Brothers J. S. Burns, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master, Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden, and Orr, Grand Tyler, were present and officiated in their respective stations.

April 7, 1902, in the presence of a large assemblage of Brethren I dedicated the magnificent hall of Olive Branch Lodge No. 38, at Danville, assisted by Brothers Bruffet, R. W. District Deptuy Grand Master, and Orr, Grand Tyler of the active officers, and other Brethren constituting the Occasional Grand Lodge.

June 25, 1902, I visited Yates City, and there, with the assistance of Brothers Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden, Orr, Grand Tyler, Burns, Clark and Holmes, R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, and other Brethren, I dedicated the hall of Yates City Lodge No. 448, to the uses and purposes of Freemasonry.

All of these ceremonies which I was privileged to attend were replete with enjoyment. Literary and musical features were prominent, and all the exercises were conducted in a most creditable and impressive manner.

CORNER STONE CEREMONIES.

Upon request of the proper authorities in each instance, and with the loyal assistance of the Brethren in each locality and vicinity, I have convened Occasional Grand Lodges at the following named times and places, for the purpose of laying the corner stones of public structures:

Lacon Union Public School, at Lacon, April 30, 1902.

Carnegie Public Library, at Lincoln, May 29, 1902.

McKinley High School, at Alton, June 11, 1902.

James Millikin University, at Decatur, June 12, 1902.

Carnegie Public Library, at Centralia, July 17, 1902.

Pekin Public Library, at Pekin, August 19, 1902.

McKinley School, at Kewanee, September 15, 1902.

At all the foregoing, except the last named, where Brother J. S. Burns, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master Eleventh District, was my proxy, I was privileged to officiate in person. The occasions were uniformly of public interest, and attracted much favorable comment from within and without the Fraternity. The organization of the respective Occasional Grand Lodges will appear as Appendices hereto.

PROXIES.

During my term of office I have had occasion to issue the following proxies:

October 5, 1901, to Brother Chas. F. Hitchcock, Past M. W. Grand Master, to officiate at the dedication of Masonic Hall at Farmington.

November 5, 1901, to Brother S. C. Swalley, Past Master, to open John D. Moody Lodge No. 510, and preside therein, November 7, 1901, during absence of the Worshipful Master and Wardens.

November 11, 1901, to same Brother for meeting of same Lodge, November 22nd, 1901.

December 2, 1901, to same Brother, for meeting of same Lodge, December 20, 1901.

December 12, 1901, to Brother Isaac Cutter, R. W. Grand Lecturer, to officiate at dedication of Masonic Hall in Liberty.

December 24, 1901, to Brother Emerson Clark, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master, Twelfth District, to adjust all matters in connection with proposed consolidation of Tennessee Lodge No. 496, and Colchester Lodge No. 781.

August 5, 1902, to Brother E. F. Brown, Past Master, to open Ravenswood Lodge No. 777, and preside therein August 11, 1902, in the absence of the Worshipful Master and Wardens.

September 9, 1902, to Brother J. S. Burns, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master Eleventh District, to officiate at the laying of corner stone of McKinley School at Kewanee, on September 15th, 1902.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

Winslow Lodge No. 564, at Winslow, and Marshall Lodge No. 133, at Marshall, having suffered loss of their respective charters by fire, I have caused duplicates to be properly executed and furnished without charge; that of Winslow Lodge being dated March 24, 1902, and of Marshall Lodge bearing date of April 11, 1902.

ARREST OF CHARTER.

Early in the current year grave charges were filed by certain Brethren of Hiram Lodge No. 26, at Henderson, regarding the administration of its affairs, and their generally deplorable condition. Brother Charles T. Holmes, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master Thirteenth District, was thereupon instructed to visit the Lodge officially and make thorough investigation. This he did in company with Brother Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden. The nature of Brother Holmes' report was such as seemed to render it imperative to suspend the functions of the Lodge, and their charter was accordingly arrested March 22, 1902, by Brother Holmes acting under my order to that effect. It was plain, and generally conceded that numerous and serious variations from our established customs and useful regulations, as well as grave irregularities, had been permitted, and even sanctioned by the officers, and by a large proportion of its members, notwithstanding repeated warnings; also that there was no member of the Lodge competent, or who showed any earnest inclination to acquire proficiency in the ritualistic forms and ceremonies of our institution. For these reasons there had developed a steady decline in growth with no apparent prospect for improvement.

Furthermore, there was a grievous and apparently irremediable lack of harmony prevailing among its limited membership. These reasons were deemed sufficient, especially when supported by the recommendations of R. W. Senior Grand Warden and District Deputy Grand Master to justify the summary action taken, even though the Lodge was one of the oldest borne upon our register.

An effort will be made, undoubtedly at this Annual Communication to have the charter restored, and will probably engage the attention of the appropriate committee. It is the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master that the charter of Hiram Lodge No. 26, be declared vacated and erased from the register.

In this connection a question of procedure has arisen in reference to the issuance of dimits to members of a Lodge whose charter has been arrested during the recess of the M. W. Grand Lodge, which might with propriety be referred for decision to the Jurisprudence Committee, inasmuch as I am informed there has been a difference of opinion between myself and predecessors.

The question arose through several of the Brethren of Hiram Lodge requesting Grand Lodge dimits after arrest of the charter, it being manifestly impossible for the Lodge to issue dimits after its functions were suspended.

I have ruled that the certificates provided by Section 7, Article 27, Part 2, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, usually known as Grand Lodge dimits, cannot be issued until the M. W. Grand Lodge has determined the dissolution of the Lodge by declaring its charter to be vacated.

REMOVAL OF LODGES.

All the provisions of the By-Laws having been fully complied with, authority was granted November 16, 1901, to Groveland Lodge No. 352, to remove its location from Groveland to Morton.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

Good cause having been shown, the following special dispensations have been granted, and the prescribed fees therefor collected and remitted regularly to the R. W. Grand Secretary.

January 22, 1902, to form West Salem Lodge	$100 00
March 21, 1902, to form Chadwick Lodge	100 00
March 25, 1902, to form Olympia Lodge	100 00
May 19, 1902, to form St. Cecilia Lodge	100 00
May 22, 1902, to form St. Andrew's Lodge	100 00
August 5, 1902, to form Cornell Lodge	100 00
August 21, 1902, to form Argenta Lodge	100 00
September 22, 1902, to form Maywood Lodge	100 00
Total	$800 00

Also to the following Lodges for the purposes indicated:

Taylor No. 98, to postpone Annual Communication	$ 2 00
Homer No. 199, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Blazing Star No. 458, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Marine No. 358, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Verona No. 757, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Waverly No. 118, to hold special election	2 00

D. C. Cregier No. 643, to hold special election	$ 2 00
Newton No. 711, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
J. L. Anderson No. 318, to ballot and confer E. A. degree in less than statutory time	20 00
Geo. Washington No. 222, to hold special election	2 00
Metropolitan No. 860, to hold special election	2 00
Clement No. 680, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Chatsworth No. 539, to install W. M. elect who had not served as Warden	2 00
Rantoul No. 470, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Heyworth No. 251, to hold special election	2 00
Odell No. 401, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Edward Dobbins No. 164, to hold special election	2 00
Mt. Nebo No. 76, to hold special election	2 00
Summerfield No. 342, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
London No. 848, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Saline No. 339, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Fisher No. 585, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Towanda No. 542, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Quincy No. 296, to hold special election	2 00
Metropolitan No. 860, to hold special election	2 00
Wauconda No. 298, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Windsor Park No. 838, to hold special election	2 00
Bethalto No. 406, to hold special election	2 00
Neoga No. 279, to hold special election	2 00
Rome No. 721, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Moweaqua No. 180, to hold special election	2 00
Rockport No. 830, to hold special election	2 00
Arcana No. 717, to hold special election	2 00
Herder No. 669, to hold special election	2 00
Lancaster No. 106, to hold special election	2 00
Germania No. 182, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00
Tracy No. 810, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00
Empire No. 126, to hold special election	2 00
D. C. Cregier No. 643, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00
Perry No. 95, to hold special election	2 00
Accordia No. 277, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00
Nunda No. 169, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00
Waldeck No. 674, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00
Boyd D. No. 857, to hold special election	2 00
Mithra No. 410, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00

Ben Hur No. 818, to dispense with certain Stated Communications ..... $ 2 00
Richard Cole No. 697, to dispense with certain Stated Communications 2 00
Horne No. 508, to dispense with certain Stated Communications. 2 00
Centralia No. 201, to waive examination of candidate..... 2 00
Ravenswood No. 777, to open in absence of Master and Wardens by Special Deputy..... 2 00
Logan No. 210, to hold special election..... 2 00
Hesperia No. 411, to waive examination of candidates and confer M. M. degree in less than statutory time..... 7 00

Total $127 00

The following dispensations have been granted and fees remitted for the reason that the desired action was clearly for the general welfare of the Craft and promotion of its best interest.

Tennessee No. 496, to vote on proposition to consolidate with Colchester No. 781, without lying over the statutory time, but requiring notice extended to all resident members of proposition to be voted on.

Carmi No. 272, to ballot and confer degrees upon two candidates in less than statutory time, in order to facilitate work of School of Instruction.

Harding No. 44, to confer degrees upon candidate in less than statutory time, waiving examination for advancement to facilitate work of School of Instruction; proficiency of this candidate subsequently certified to in open lodge.

Matteson No. 175, to dispense with holding Stated Communication to facilitate work of School of Instruction.

FINANCIAL.

The reports of the R. W. Grand Treasurer and R. W. Grand Secretary will be presented as usual for your consideration, and will undoubtedly record a gratifying condition of affairs. Early in the year it was brought to my notice that it had been customary for the R. W. Grand Treasurer to collect and cover into the Treasury items of interest, dividends and similar revenue derived from Grand Lodge securities in his possession, accounting for same direct without passing through the R. W. Grand Secretary, and being accounted for by him as receipts of the R. W. Grand Lodge and subsequently paid over to the R. W. Grand Treasurer. Our law is quite plain and wisely drawn in this respect, that the R. W. Grand Secretary shall receive all moneys due

to the M. W. Grand Lodge, and pay such moneys monthly to the R. W. Grand Treasurer, whose duty is likewise stipulated to receive all moneys belonging to the M. W. Grand Lodge from the R. W. Secretary, giving his receipts therefor. I accordingly instructed the R. W. Grand Treasurer, that while it was proper and desirable for him to make collections of the items of revenue referred to, as the securities were in his possession, that in this respect he merely acted as a collecting agent, and that such collections should be remitted to the R. W. Grand Secretary for proper entry and accounting on his books; and that until such funds were subsequently remitted in regular course of business they could not be considered as being in Grand Treasury. The method indicated should bring about entire harmony between the respective reports of each officer, as to the receipts of Grand Lodge moneys. It is due to both of these faithful and efficient officers that each responded readily to the instructions referred to.

REVISION OF MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ROLLS.

The creation of new Lodges and especially the establishment of new and more direct routes of travel seemed to warrant a revision of the mileage tables on which the representatives receive their travel pay in attendance upon the Annual Communications of the M. W. Grand Lodge. Accordingly, I invoked the services of Brother John A. Ladd, whose long service upon the committee rendered him exceptionally qualified to perform this duty, and instructed him to make the desired revision and necessary corrections. With the approval of the Finance Committee the sum of $25.00 was awarded and accepted by Brother Ladd, as compensation for this service, although the actual time expended was not adequately compensated for by this payment.

GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

Believing it to be a wise provision, I caused the paraphernalia and property of the M. W. Grand Lodge located in Chicago to be protected by insurance against fire to the extent of $500.00 in value. A renovation and repair of the aprons and jewels of the Grand Officers was also ordered. The expense bills for insurance premium and repairs, as stated, have been approved by Finance Committee, and duly paid.

MISSOURI LANDS.

Our good Brother John M. Pearson, Past M. W. Grand Master, who has so faithfully and patiently served us as Land Commissioner for a score or more of years in attending to our heritage of Missouri Lands, succeeded during the year in effecting a sale of 160 acres at an

average price, gross, of $3.00 per acre, which, less commission for sales and taxes due, netted to the M. W. Grand Lodge the sum of $424.71. A deed was accordingly executed and delivered making the requisite transfer and the proceeds remitted to the R. W. Grand Secretary. Brother Pearson informs me that all of this land now left in our possession is "three forties in the hills," of comparatively small value.

PHOENIX LODGE NO. 633 (Defunct).

The Charter of Phoenix Lodge No. 633, was arrested by my predecessor, and vacated by the M. W. Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication. The request of certain members of the Lodge for Grand Lodge dimits developed the fact that proper credits had not been made upon the Lodge books for dues paid. The investigation which followed showed a great laxity in the accounting by the Treasurer and Secretary, both with the Lodge and as between themselves. As the result of a very voluminous correspondence, and two visits to Mapleton by Brother G. O. Friedrich, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master Fourteenth District, the net sum of $31.80 was realized from the sale of the property of the defunct Lodge, which, with $15.50 collected from the Treasurer to make good the dues of members, which, although paid by the Brethren, appeared delinquent on the Lodge books, made an aggregate amount of $47.30 collected and remitted to our R. W. Grand Secretary from the defunct Lodge, besides effecting an amicable adjustment of accounts between the Treasurer and the Secretary, which at one time seemed impossible of accomplishment.

Subsequently a bill against the Lodge for medical attention to one of its members amounting to $91.00, was presented and claim made for its payment. Investigation showed that the service had been rendered, having been previously authorized by the Lodge and manifestly a liability of the Lodge, to which the M. W. Grand Lodge had succeeded. After considerable correspondence, and with the approval of our Finance Committee, the claim was compromised and settled by the payment of $47.30 received from the defunct Lodge.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Constitutional Amendments.

The amendments to the Constitution which were proposed at our last Annual Communication were duly presented to the chartered Lodges for action thereon. The affirmative vote of 483 Lodges was necessary to accomplish their adoption. Inasmuch as only 392 Lodges voted for the amendments, and 267 against, the requisite approval of

two-thirds of our Lodges was not secured, and the amendments, therefore, failed of adoption.

SPECIAL CHARTERS.

Considerable correspondence has been entailed by reason of the public records in the office of the Secretary of State showing that several of our Lodges were incorporated under special charters. The fact was disclosed through the effort of the Secretary of State to secure reports to his office as required by recent State legislation. This report from the Grand Lodge corporation was duly filed. I have duly advised all of our Lodges, some thirty or more, who by the State records held such special charters, that the same were superseded by Section 7 of the charter to the M. W. Grand Lodge, which makes each Lodge subordinate to our jurisdiction a body politic and corporate; further advising the Lodges to disregard the notice from Secretary of State, thus allowing all such special charters to become canceled under the provisions of the legislation referred to, for lack of compliance with the terms thereof.

PUBLICITY OF LODGE AFFAIRS.

Several times during the year I have taken occasion to admonish Lodges of this jurisdiction against a growing practice of publishing or of sanctioning the publication of the proceedings of the Lodge. So far as I can ascertain there has been no special legislation upon this subject, though a note of warning has occasionally been sounded. We have gone so far in our legislation as to require the notices to members of the business and other doings of the Lodge under sealed cover, and to prohibit by public advertisement the nature of work to be done by a lodge, and it would seem that ordinary good sense and judgment of the proprieties would restrain any member, and especially an officer, from communicating to the public press a recital of the transactions of the Lodge. The Ancient Charges instruct us "not to let your family, friends, and neighbors know the concerns of the Lodge," which certainly is plain enough, and must be considered binding upon all the Fraternity. The incidents attending the recognized public ceremonials of the Fraternity may receive full recognition in public print. Being permitted to the public view, we should be willing and even desirous of having a correct and creditable account of the several features presented, but no transactions within the tiled precincts of the Lodge room, where none but Masons are present, should ever reach the public through the medium of the secular press. Within proper bounds, and thus far I have witnessed no improper disclosure, I see no objection to a general account of some interesting communication being presented in publications devoted entirely to Masonic

subjects and circulated exclusively among Masons, especially accounts of the pleasant festivities and literary exercises which come with the period of refreshment. Even in such papers I have felt it necessary to interdict the publication of the names of the candidates. The evil complained of has probably not reached such general prevalence as to warrant special legislation, but it is hoped that attention being again called to the subject will render further mention unnecessary.

CLANDESTINE MASONRY.

Official communication has been received from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to the effect that certain persons associated under the designation of "Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 1, of Boston, Massachusetts," are pretending to confer Masonic degrees, and soliciting business along this line. The organization is clandestine and irregular in every way, as also is the pretended Grand Lodge alleged to exist in the State of Ohio, from which it claims to derive its powers. Our Brethren are cautioned to exercise vigilance, and extend no Masonic recognition whatever, especially admission to our Lodges, to any persons claiming to be Masons by or through the aforesaid clandestine and irregular organizations styled Masonic. Eugene M. Brown, of Newton, Mass., and Edwin S. Foster, of Hyde Park, Mass., have been regularly expelled from the Masonic Fraternity for their connection with the spurious body which has been designated.

Rumors have reached the Grand East of certain efforts being made recently in the northern part of Chicago to dupe the unwary by pretending to confer the degrees of Masonry at a nominal figure. Investigation thus far indicates the scheme to be a confidence game, pure and simple. It is well, however, for the Lodges, especially in the City of Chicago, to exercise the utmost vigilance and care to prevent the admission of any unworthy applicant.

DECISIONS.

The following encyclical was promulgated throughout the jurisdiction embracing all decisions, and interpretations of our laws which had been rendered up to the time of its issue.

FROM THE EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL
GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of all the Constituent Lodges of Our Jurisdiction:

BRETHREN: To secure uniformity in correspondence, insure authenticity, and to recognize the proper relation between the Worshipful Master, whose duty it is to give the Craft proper instruction, and the

Secretary, whose duty it is to observe the will and pleasure of the Worshipful Master, all Secretaries are hereby instructed that all official communications sent from their respective offices to superior authority or to sister Lodges, excepting only such as are in direct answer to original communications received from superior authority, shall indicate that said official communications are sent either by direction of the Worshipful Master or by vote of the Lodge, and invariably bear the impression of the Lodge seal.

Brethren seeking light upon Masonic customs, usages, or interpretations of our laws and regulations, are fraternally instructed to apply primarily to the Worshipful Master of their Lodge. It is his duty to dispense the desired light, or seek it from higher authority for that purpose.

The following rulings are published for the observance of the Craft until the next Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge:

First—The vote upon petition for recommendation of the restoration of an expelled member must be by secret ballot.

Second—A Lodge may by vote hold public installation ceremonial at the time fixed by the By-laws for holding Stated Communication, in which event that Stated Communication may be dispensed with, subject, however, to the approval of the Worshipful Master.

Third—The duly elected and installed Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, and Junior Warden of the Lodge, by virtue of their office and the powers and prerogatives appertaining thereto, are the only members qualified to represent the Lodge in its corporate capacity and to be designated as Trustees.

Fourth—A Lodge shall not transact any business involving final action by vote of the Lodge at any communication after the work of conferring degrees has begun.

Fifth—The conferring of more than seven degrees by any Lodge during any one day is prohibited.

Sixth—A Lodge may only be called from labor to refreshment for a specified time during any one day; provided, however, that during the entire period of refreshment, at least seven Master Masons, including an officer authorized to preside, shall remain in and about the several apartments of the Lodge.

Seventh—A Lodge being regularly opened on the third degree in Special Communication when the hour arrives fixed by the By-Laws for holding a Stated Communication, it is unnecessary to formally close and then reopen the Lodge. It is sufficient for the Worshipful Master to declare that labor be dispensed with in Special Communication, and resumed in Stated Communication as required by the By-Laws of the Lodge. This declaration is the final record of the Special Communication, following which the Secretary records the proceedings of the Stated Communication in the usual form, except to make the record conform to fact by stating therein, the Lodge "having been" opened in the First, Second and Third degrees in form, with the following officers in their stations and places, etc.

Eighth—The Ancient charges require that Masons call each other Brother, and we are taught that all Masons should meet upon the level; hence, there should be no class distinction among Masons as

individuals. Titles belong only to officers, and are prescribed by the Constitution. The only proper form of address, when speaking to or of an individual Mason is Brother, though Masons, when referring to an Officer or Past-Officer, should invariably use the proper official title appertaining to his station.

It is allowable in addressing a Brother who is an Officer or Past-Officer, to address him as "Worshipful," "Right Worshipful," or "Most Worshipful," according to his station, omitting the name of the office or the word "Brother" following.

Ninth—One of the most sacred rights, important duties, and valued privileges reserved to a member of a Lodge, is to give unrestricted expression of his choice by secret ballot upon all propositions affecting membership in the Lodge, or good standing in the Fraternity. In order to secure uniformity and to safeguard to the fullest extent the secrecy of the ballot, the process of balloting will be conducted as follows: When the W. M. orders the ballot to be spread, the S. D. will present the ballot box or urn to the W. M. in the East for his inspection. Being satisfied that the same is in good order, and supplied with a sufficiency of proper ballots, both white and black, the W. M. will deposit his ballot, followed by other members of the Lodge who may be sitting with the W. M. The S. D. will then place the ballot box upon the altar, retiring to the West at least four paces, and standing at attention facing the East; whereupon the S. W., J. W., Treasurer and Secretary will in the order named go to the altar and deposit their ballots. Thereupon the S. D. will deposit his ballot, returning to his original position, after which the remaining officers in order of rank, followed by the members, will approach the altar from the West in single file, and deposit their ballots, passing the S. D. only after the brother preceding has finished voting. When all have voted and the W. M. has declared the ballot closed, the S. D. will present the ballot box to the J. W., and then to the S. W. for their inspection, being halted by the W. M. in his approach to the East, when arriving North of the altar, in order to receive the reports from South and West whether the ballot is clear or not clear.

When these reports have been received, the S. D. will present the ballot box to the W. M., who will make final declaration of the character of the vote, and if the several reports agree, he will then at once and invariably return the ballots which have been cast to their original receptacle. No signs will be made at the altar during balloting.

Brethren are also cautioned against using the phrase "Regular Meeting" of the Lodge, since all meetings of the Lodge are or should be regular, because nothing irregular could be countenanced. The meetings of a Lodge are designated as Communications, and may be either Stated, when fixed by the By-Laws, or Special, when called by the Worshipful Master.

Numerous reports of election and installation of Lodge officers are still due to be sent to the proper grand officers. Secretaries of Lodges delinquent in this respect will at once comply with the regulations of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

This encyclical will be read in open Lodge at the first Stated Communication after its reception.

Given under my hand and seal in the City of Chicago, this twentieth day of February, A. D., 1902, A. L. 5902.

[SEAL.] GEORGE M. MOULTON,
Grand Master.

With reference to the instructions contained in the foregoing regarding the conduct of official correspondence, I have the pleasure to report the most gratifying results, insuring as it does responsible authority for every communication, and that no action is taken without the cognizance of the proper and responsible officer.

Referring to the decisions, I offer the following comments, presuming that the rulings will be reviewed by the Committee on Jurisprudence, whose report of them will be submitted for your final action.

1. The question of recommending the restoration of an expelled Brother to good standing in the Fraternity is fully as important as that of restoring a suspended Brother to membership or good standing. Favorable action is equivalent to a remission of the penalty which was inflicted by secret ballot, and the members of a Lodge should be safeguarded in the expression of their judgment as effectively in the remission as in the infliction of the penalty. Indirectly the question is one affecting membership, and is covered by Article 14, Section 4, Part 2, G. L. By-Laws.

2. This ruling was made to enable Lodges to hold an authorized public ceremony upon the date of a Stated Communication without violation of Section 5 of Article 4 Part 2, G. L. By-Laws, or subject the Lodge to the necessity and expense of securing a dispensation, since, for the purpose only of a public installation, the Lodge is not required to be regularly opened. Recognizing the possibility of some urgent business being necessary of accomplishment, of which the Worshipful Master would be the best judge, reservation was made that the dispensing with a Stated Communication for the purposes of a public ceremonial should be subject to his approval.

3. This ruling is self-explanatory, and, while it has been generally understood, has never, so far as I can ascertain, been stated in express terms.

4. This ruling was made to correct certain abuses of the rights of members which had become prevalent. We proceed upon the theory that all members know the hour and date fixed for Stated Communications, and specific notice to members other than the provisions of the By-Laws is unnecessary. A member absenting himself waives any right to object to the legitimate business transactions of the Lodge, especially balloting upon petitions, except as safeguarded by our regulations. By the same reasoning the member should be protected in the right to assume that after the regular order of business has been accomplished he may leave the Lodge secure in the thought that no further business in which he may be vitally interested can receive final action until he has the opportunity to again attend a Stated Communication when it would be in order.

5. This ruling became necessary in order to correct a growing tendency to abbreviate the ritualistic work of the institution. In other jurisdictions similar legislation has been enacted limiting the number of degrees to five to be conferred in any one day. Instances have been known in this jurisdiction where twenty-one Master Masons have been raised in a day, and attempts to raise a dozen or more had become quite frequent. It is a truism that there should be reason in all things, and for the best interests of Masonry nowhere can good reason be better displayed than in enforcing a proper regard for the ceremonies which are requisite to constitute our members, being the first, last and only time they can receive them, and from which they are certain to gain their most lasting impression of the institution.

6. This ruling was made necessary to insure the proper closing of a Lodge after it had been regularly opened, for, strange as it may seem, instances were known where Lodges called from labor to refreshment and vice versa, the year round to avoid the tedium of closing the Lodge in form. The calling a lodge "at ease" lies within the prerogative of the Worshipful Master, but this proceeding merely relaxes for the time the strict rules of good order and decorum. Brethren may then converse and otherwise enjoy the company of each other, but a Lodge is, nevertheless, open while at ease, and "none may pass or repass" without permission. A Lodge at refreshment is a different condition, doors being opened, and lights extinguished, and the Lodge should always be purged when called again to labor.

7. This ruling was made to apply to conditions often existing in Lodges where the pressure of work renders necessary Special Communications in the afternoon, to avoid the otherwise monotonous, tiresome and unnecessary repetition of ritualistic forms of closing only for the purpose of reopening, merely to accomplish an order of business which constitutes the distinction between a Stated and Special Communication. There is nothing in the ruling which conflicts in the least with either the statutory or traditional requirements.

8. The nomenclature instructed in this ruling is the result of considerable study and observation of what is transpiring in other jurisdictions of symbolic Masonry, and among organizations founded thereon. We are taught that Brethren of our Fraternity should meet upon the level, and it is not consistent to recognize one individual member of the Fraternity as of a higher grade than his Brother in Masonry. Offices are properly graded and accorded a distinctive title to indicate the grade, as "Worshipful," "Right Worshipful" and "Most Worshipful," but the use of titles should be restricted to designate the office rather than the individual Brother, who, for the time being, is the fortunate incumbent of the office. Masters of Lodges are entitled to be addressed as "Worshipful," or "Worshipful Master,"

and this concession to the office should at no time be omitted. For the same reason an officer of higher grade should always receive the honor due his station, and be addressed as "Right Worshipful," or "Most Worshipful," as the case may be, but it would be deemed savoring of immodesty for him to assume such a distinctive title when making his official signature. Hence, the Master of a Lodge would properly sign himself as Master, although others would properly refer to him as the Worshipful Master, and the Secretary or other officer delegated to formulate his instructions would invariably use the expression "by order of the Worshipful Master."

9. The reason for this ruling is fully expressed in the introducing paragraph. The practical operation so far as I am advised is readily conducted, and meets with the general approval of the Brethren.

Two other questions have been raised since the promulgation of the encyclical which, in my judgment, should engage the attention of the M. W. Grand Lodge, and receive a different interpretation of the law and application of the same than has heretofore prevailed.

RIGHT OF TYLER TO VOTE.

One of the approved decisions in force reads "The Tyler of a Lodge has the right to vote." This is universally conceded, provided the Tyler is a member of the Lodge, but there is quite a distinction between the possession of a right and the exercise of it. By many Worshipful Masters the decision referred to has been construed to make it mandatory, that the Tyler be called into the Lodge, sometimes being relieved by another Brother, at other times instructed to lock the outer door, and in other instances leaving the Lodge untiled. I have ruled that the Tyler, by assuming an office, which literally places him outside the inner door, cannot be cognizant of the facts and discussion which would enable him to vote intelligently upon a proposition before the Lodge, and that it is equally as unnecessary to interrupt the proceedings of the Lodge to secure his vote, as it would be to send to the homes or elsewhere for any of the absent members of the Lodge, who, like the Tyler, have the right to vote, but voluntarily refrain from exercising it by staying away. The Tyler may properly be counted as one of the seven members of a Lodge necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but he need not of necessity vote, even when there are but six other Brethren of the Lodge present. If he desires for any particular reason to exercise his right to vote upon any question before the Lodge, or participate in the ballot upon a petition, he should first be relieved from duty as Tyler and be present in the Lodge during the consideration of the proposition to be voted upon. It is conceded that a Brother serving as Tyler

might be desirous of being accorded this privilege occasionally, but one whose interest in the business of a Lodge is so acute as to require the special distinction of interrupting and delaying the procedure of a Lodge in order to secure the expression of his views, is certainly too valuable a member to be relegated to the Tyler's station, and it would be evidence of the wisdom of the Worshipful Master to select some Brother for that important post who would be content to faithfully discharge the duty without manifesting so much interest in what is transpiring within the Lodge room. At no time should a Lodge be transacting Business or work unless the first great care of Masons when convened is attended to, in the manner provided by the response to the query: "How tyled?" I would, therefore, recommend that the decision referred to be amended to read:

"The Tyler of a Lodge, if a member thereof, has the right to vote therein, but the exercise of that right is neither compulsory nor necessary."

WAIVER BY LODGES HOLDING CONCURRENT JURISDICTION.

Twenty-five years ago the M. W. Grand Lodge approved the following decision:

"Waiver of jurisdiction over material in territory possessed in common by two or more Lodges requires the concurrence of all such Lodges. All have an equal right to receive the petition of any candidate residing within their common territory, and the right of each is equally exclusive as against the Lodge of another territory. What is equally the possession of all no one can give away."

With 68 Lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction in the City of Chicago, this provision of the law practically results in a prohibition to any resident of Chicago being brought to Masonic light in any Lodge beyond the City limits.

Such a condition at variance with the theory that Masonry is universal, and opposed to the thought which is everywhere dominant in our institution that all we do in Masonry is of our own free will and accord, should be remedied.

The purpose sought to be accomplished of guarding our portals against the entrance of the unworthy can be effectively provided for, and avoid the unnecessary, burdensome and expensive process of writing to each of the 68 Lodges mentioned.

Lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction may well be considered partners, and it would seem just and right to apply the civil law regarding partnership, which is that any partner in the firm may bind the others, and dispose of the common property legitimately without the express consent given by all.

In order to give a wise latitude and at the same time safeguard the rights of all, I would recommend the following as the future practice in this jurisdiction.

Waiver of jurisdiction over material residing in territory possessed in common by two or more Lodges may only be granted by the Lodge located nearest to the home or residence of the petitioner.

The request for such waiver shall be referred to an investigating committee, and vote taken at the next or some subsequent Stated Communication.

PETITIONS.

Petitions in proper form have been filed with the R. W. Grand Secretary for restoration from sentences of expulsion by their respective Lodges, or indefinite suspension by the M. W. Grand Lodge from Brothers Fred Bartelheim, Fraternity Lodge No. 58; Charles A. Bancroft, Ashton Lodge No. 537; Andrew T. Taylor, Raritan Lodge No. 727; S. B. Leath, Grant Lodge No. 422 (defunct); William M. Hall, Belle City Lodge No. 483 (defunct); E. C. Maynard, Richard Cole Lodge No. 697; Orville B. Merrill, Jerusalem Temple Lodge No. 90; George Augustus Scutt, Mattoon Lodge No. 260; Everett A. Aborn, Siloam Lodge No. 780, and Lemuel E. Allen, Rock River Lodge No. 612.

I recommend the reference of the foregoing to the Committee on Petitions for their consideration and report. No action has been taken by me in any of the foregoing cases, except that of Brother E. C. Maynard, of Richard Cole Lodge No. 697. A petition for his restoration from sentence of indefinite suspension by the M. W. Grand Lodge was presented to me officially. I issued my order that said petition be acted upon at the next subsequent Stated Communication of the Lodge, for which all resident members should be notified, as well as of the contemplated business, as also that vote should be taken upon the proposition to restore him to membership, and failing the requisite two-thirds vote in favor thereof, that a vote should be taken upon restoring him to good standing in the Fraternity. Both these propositions failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in favor thereof.

APPEALS.

Appeals have been filed in proper form by Brothers Hiram Wallace, Temple Hill Lodge No. 701; James D. Baldwin, in his official capacity of Junior Warden of Macon Lodge No. 8, and Arthur Webster, Lawn Lodge No. 815, from trial proceedings in their respective lodges. In addition to the foregoing record has been filed with the

R. W. Grand Secretary of trial proceedings in the case of Ashlar Lodge No. 308, vs. Brother George E. Fishberg, though no notice of appeal has been filed with the R. W. Grand Secretary by the accused.

Bureau Lodge No. 112, of Princeton, alleged that Brother Frank A. Moore, recently raised and admitted to membership in Garfield Lodge No. 686, had previously petitioned and been rejected in Bureau Lodge No. 112, which fact was suppressed or specifically denied in his answer to interrogatories upon application to Garfield Lodge. On the showing made I ordered charges preferred against Brother Moore in Garfield Lodge, and that he be placed on trial. The result of the trial was acquittal, from which verdict Bureau Lodge No. 112 appeals. The record of this case has been filed with the R. W. Grand Secretary, and I recommend that it, with the other appeals herein noted, be referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances for their consideration.

GRIEVANCES.

In referring to certain grievances which have been brought to my official notice during the year, I feel that no good purpose would be subserved by mentioning names of constituent Lodges or individuals. The cases have all been adjusted, as will be indicated, and the judgments accepted by all interested without appeal. The circumstances are reported in general to serve as precedents in the event of action taken meeting with approval of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

A dispensation has been issued by my predecessor to act upon the petition and confer the E. A. Degree upon a petitioner in less than the statutory time. The W. M. withheld this dispensation for several months, until at one of the Communications after work on the F. C. degree had been concluded, the Lodge resumed labor on the third degree, and, by virtue of the dispensation at a late hour action was taken upon the petition, and the petitioner being elected, the Lodge closed down to the E. A. degree and conferred that degree upon the candidate. Naturally, this course engendered considerable objection when it became generally known, and the life of the Lodge was jeopardized by the condition of unrest and lack of harmony between its members thereby occasioned. My findings in this case were: First, that the dispensation should never have been issued, since it was not requested by vote of the Lodge as required by law; second, that the dispensation was unlimited as to the date when action should be taken thereunder; third, that W. M. applied for the dispensation entirely upon his own responsibility, without the knowledge of the Lodge, and to some extent practiced deception in securing the dispensation; fourth, that the case bore abundant evidence of being a carefully prepared scheme to secure the election and initiation of the petitioner,

and to circumvent one of the landmarks of Masonry which guarantees to every member the exercise of the right to pass upon the qualifications of a petitioner by secret ballot. Being official misconduct, and the term of the M. W. having expired when the matter was brought to my notice, no disciplinary proceedings were permissible against the W. M. further than have the records of the Lodge show the findings and the order which was entered in the premises. This order was to the effect that notwithstanding the irregularity of the proceedings, the candidate was adjudged to be Entered Apprentice of that Lodge, but that before being advanced it would be necessary for him to receive a unanimous secret ballot in favor thereof at a Stated Communication of the Lodge, of which all members should be duly notified, and of the contemplated vote to be taken. Furthermore, that an unfavorable ballot upon the petition would be equivalent to the rejection of a candidate, and the proposition to advance him could not be renewed until the expiration of a year.

A similar order was entered in the case of a ballot having been taken upon a petition, on which all of the Investigating Committee had not reported, although at the time of balloting the W. M., through a misapprehension, had stated that the entire committee had reported favorably.

Certain charges were preferred against a Brother of a Lodge similar in character and substance to those on which he had been previously tried and convicted, but which action of the Lodge was reversed by the M. W. Grand Lodge, and the accused restored to all his former rights in Masonry. The Lodge sought to place the Brother upon trial a second time on the revised charge and specifications, at same time withholding his dimit for which he had preferred a request. Being convinced that the new charges were merely a repetition of those which the M. W. Grand Lodge has effectively disposed of, I ordered the new charge and specifications quashed and all proceedings thereunder discontinued; also that dimit be issued to the Brother, which was done.

It having come incidentally to my attention that a Worshipful Master opened his Lodge and proceeded to transact business therein in advance of the hour fixed by the By-Laws, I issued an order to be placed on the records of the Lodge censuring the action severely, and suspending the W. M. from his office for the term of three months. While the act was an admitted violation of the law, I was convinced that it occurred through a mistaken idea that it was for the best interest and welfare of the Lodge and the institution of Masonry. No formal complaint was entered, nor did it appear that any member's rights had been specially infringed upon, hence the leniency extended.

Several cases of imposition upon Lodges by petitioners who had been previously rejected in other Lodges and suppressed or misrepresented the fact of previous rejection were reported, and in each instance the offender was ordered to be placed on trial with the injunction that in the event of conviction, no punishment less than expulsion would be deemed adequate. With one exception, where extenuating circumstances were in evidence, and the sentence correspondingly mitigated, the injunction was heeded. The most flagrant case of this nature was that of a petitioner who had been rejected more than once in a neighboring jurisdiction, who grossly deceived one of the Chicago Lodges, was elected and received the degrees therein. A disclosure of his previous record brought about a trial and conviction, with sentence of definite suspension. Naturally our Brethren of Wisconsin felt that justice had not been invoked to its fullest extent. Upon investigation, learning that circumstances were as alleged, and admitted by the accused, I ordered so much of the proceedings of the Lodge as fixed the punishment at definite suspension to be set aside, and that the accused be expelled from all rights and privileges of Masonry, due notice to be extended and record made thereof, all of which was done.

A Lodge having elected a petitioner, and under its By-Laws having collected a portion of the fees for the degrees, and subsequently waived jurisdiction in favor of another Lodge, into whose territory the petitioner had removed, I held that the Lodge of original jurisdiction was only entitled to retain a ratable proportion of the fees collected as a petition fee, and that the remainder in excess of $5.00, which was deemed a proper petition fee, should be returned to the petitioner, which ruling was cheerfully acquiesced in by all parties interested.

Several complaints have been entered involving a conflict of jurisdiction, but in each instance the controversies have been amicably adjusted, generally through the kindly offices of the R. W. District Deputy Grand Master.

In one of our Lodges the Secretary moved out of the territorial jurisdiction of his Lodge, taking with him the books and records of the Lodge. Repeated requests of the W. M. upon the Secretary to attend to the duties of his office or resign failed of response, and a demand for the return of the Lodge property was utterly ignored. I accordingly issued an order deposing the recalcitrant Secretary from office and directing election of his successor; also to prefer charges against him in his Lodge for unmasonic conduct, and suggested proceedings at civil law for recovery of Lodge property.

In two instances charges were preferred against the Worshipful Master by members of the Lodge, but upon my personal investigation

I decided that the charges were not well founded, and that the best interest of the Lodge, as well as the welfare of the Craft in general would be subserved by a dismissal of the charges, which was accordingly ordered. So far as I am advised this disposition of the cases was accepted without objection.

A Brother was tried upon charges, found guilty and the Lodge failed to inflict any punishment, whereupon I ordered that so much of the proceedings as failed to fix punishment be voided, and that the Lodge proceed to fix some form of punishment at a communication duly called for that purpose, of which the resident members were to be notified, as well as the contemplated business to be transacted. Suitable punishment was accordingly adjudged and enforced.

First and second notices had been served on a Brother to show cause why he should not be suspended for N. P. D., the delinquency being $6.25. Pending final action by the Lodge the Brother paid the Secretary $3.25 of this amount and took receipt therefor. Subsequently at final hearing the Brother was suspended for the $3.00 yet due. Previous and preliminary action to the proceedings was the vote of the Lodge that notices should be sent to all members $6.00 or more in arrears. I held that the action of the Lodge in receiving a part of the arrears on account, and suspending him for non-payment of the balance due was unjust, and not in accord with its previous action, consequently I ordered that the action of the Lodge in so suspending him be set aside, and the Brother reinstated, further instructing that if the Lodge desired to proceed against the Brother for the $3.00 in arrears, that proceedings should be started ab initio under the By-Laws, provided the period had elapsed for which the delinquent amount of $3.00 was due.

All of the papers and correspondence relating to the foregoing conditions, and orders entered thereon, are in my official files, and may be produced if needed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Our relations with all the foreign jurisdictions with which we are in correspondence are harmonious. Most of the communications which have been interchanged have related to strictly routine matters, and generally referring to waivers of jurisdiction. In one or two instances reciprocal aid has been extended to properly enforce disciplinary proceedings against individuals who had gained admission to the Fraternity by concealing the fact of previous rejections of their petition.

*A matter is still in abeyance between us and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Indiana relative to a former resident of that State, now living with his family, and for several years past in Dalton, Ill., where he is and has been in the steady employment of a Railroad Co. This party claiming that he is merely a sojourner in Dalton, petitioned and received the degrees of Masonry in a Lodge located in Indiana, where he formerly lived, thus infringing upon the jurisdictional rights of Magic City Lodge No. 832, at Harvey, Ill. Investigation showed that the petitioner had voted at several civil elections in Dalton, clearly indicating his home to be there. It is generally understood that the special and paramount reason for selecting a different Masonic home from the place of his domestic home, was based on the saving of fees secured. Thus far no action has been taken by our Brethren in Indiana towards rectifying what seems clear to me as an infringement upon our jurisdictional rights, though it is due to the M. W. Grand Master of Indiana to state that in his last Communication he expressed a desire to harmoniously and satisfactorily adjust the matter.

For the information of our Brethren I would state that the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania prohibits any correspondence between the Lodges of its obedience, except through the respective Grand Masters of each jurisdiction. No objection may be reasonably advanced against such a regulation so far as it affects questions of a general nature, relating to jurisdiction, jurisprudence, grievance, inquiry or report upon the status of members of the Fraternity, or upon any subject in which prompt action is not essentially necessary. There are, however, certain Masonic privileges and acts which, from our point of view, should not be subject to the detail and delay of circumlocution merely to observe formality. A Brother in good standing of this jurisdiction died while sojourning in Lancaster, Pa. It was the wish of the family that he be buried with the funeral honors of our Fraternity. His Lodge requested the Lodge at Lancaster to accord this fraternal courtesy, to which reply was received that the request must come through the Grand Masters of the respective jurisdictions. Naturally before this could be accomplished the Brother's remains were disposed of without being accorded the funeral rites, which, as the member of what is claimed to be a universal brotherhood, he departed this life believing he was possessed of. The closing incident of the correspondence involved in this matter is the letter to the M. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania, of which the following is a copy:

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* "Since closing of our M. W. Grand Lodge, advices have been received that the Indiana lodge referred to has remitted the fee of $25.00 collected in this case to Magic City Lodge No. 832 of Harvey.—G. M."

Brother Edgar A. Tennis, R. W. Grand Master A. F. and A. M., State of Pennsylvania, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Brother:—I am in due receipt of your favor of the 23rd inst., in reply to my letter of June 23rd, relative to the failure of your Lodge No. 43, at Lancaster, to accord funeral honors to Brother Benjamin M. Strachan, deceased member of Rockford Lodge No. 102, of this jurisdiction.

I was aware of the regulation in force in your jurisdiction requiring all correspondence between your Lodges and those of other jurisdictions to pass through the office of the Grand Master. It is not within my scope, nor have I the least desire to question in any way the right or power of your Grand Lodge to insist that its offspring shall not speak to, or be spoken to by, the offspring of others of equal rank, except through the parental head, but to be quite frank, I have an opinion as to its propriety, and its opposition to the commonly accepted idea of Fraternity and the universality of Masonry, which is doubtless at variance with the views of the majority of our Pennsylvania Brethren, whose province it may be to frame the laws for the regulation of the Craft.

I trust you will pardon this frank criticism, assuring you that it carries with it no sting.

I have always believed that if there was any one right or benefit which more than another belonged to the Master Mason, it was to the burial rites of the Craft, and that it was the absolute duty of every Lodge to accord them to a deceased worthy Brother Master Mason, if he or his family had requested it. That which is a prescribed and inflexible duty to be performed requires no permission from any source for its performance. It would be a singular circumstance, it seems to me, if, for instance, a Brother Master Mason hailing from the jurisdiction of England or some other distant, foreign country, should live, or be sojourning, and die in Pennsylvania, and then be denied the right of a Masonic burial until his family could ascertain and communicate with the W. M. of his Lodge, who then must make prompt connections with his Grand Master; who then must in all probability communicate with the Grand Secretary or his Representative in your jurisdiction, in order to ascertain who for the time being is Grand Master, then forward a request to him:—and have the answer transmitted to the Lodge holding where the Brother died.

Common decency and natural conditions would require that the remains be either buried or cremated before these details of circumlocution were fully accomplished. I can imagine cases of emergent relief being possible, where death by starvation would intervene before a Lodge of Pennsylvania could respond to a proper request from a sister Lodge of another jurisdiction to act in its behalf for its suffering member, who was unfortunate enough to come to grief in Pennsylvania.

I can readily recognize some merit in requiring matters affecting the administration of Lodge affairs, jurisdictional questions, matters of discipline, or law being transmitted through the central office, but I have the temerity to suggest that your law-givers should amend your present law that a Lodge may exercise its plain and bounden duty to extend charity or to accord funeral honors to any worthy Master Mason who may be sojourning within your jurisdiction without the unnecessary formality and delay now required to secure favorable action.

Fraternally yours,

George M. Moulton, *Grand Master.*

I have the highest regard for the Masons of Pennsylvania, and many of them I number among my warmest personal friends. I sincerely trust that some legislation may be adopted in their great and influential jurisdiction, which will permit their constituent Lodges to respond to the appeal of a sister lodge for the performance of an undisputed plain and bounden Masonic duty without any delay or formality, except to ascertain for themselves the merit of the applicant or request.

REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Upon the recommendation of the respective M. W. Grand Masters of the jurisdictions hereinafter named, I have appointed and commissioned as our Representatives near the M. W. Grand Lodges thereof, the following named Brethren:—

Newton D. Arnold, Rhode Island. Miles McInnes, Scotland.

L. Cabel Williamson, Dist. of Col. Abraham Shaw, Canada.

Selwyn Douglas, Oklahoma.

REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMENDED.

It has been my great pleasure to recommend the appointment of the following named brethren as Representatives near our M. W. Grand Lodge from the jurisdictions hereinafter named:

J. H. C. Dill, Oklahoma, original appointment.

Delmar D. Darrah, Indian Territory, vice Chas. H. Patton, deceased.

Elmer E. Beach, South Carolina, vice Chas. H. Patton, deceased.

Robert F. Thorogood, New Brunswick, vice Malachi Maynard, resigned.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Following the now well established custom of this jurisdiction, I established during the year five Schools of Instruction and placed them in charge of the R. W. Grand Lecturers, constituting them as a Board of Grand Examiners. The schools were in progress for three days each, three sessions daily, at the following places, and on the dates indicated:

Carmi, January 7, 8 and 9, 1902.
Mt. Sterling, January 21, 22 and 23, 1902.
Paris, February, 4, 5 and 6, 1902.
Moline, February 18, 19 and 20, 1902.
Joliet, March 4, 5 and 6, 1902.

It was my highly prized privilege to be in attendance upon each of these schools, one or more days. The zeal and fidelity with which the Grand Examiners discharged the exacting duties involved was truly commendable. The local lodges uniformly responded with alacrity and efficiency to every fraternal demand which was made upon their resources, and were untiring in their efforts to extend every fraternal courtesy to visiting Brethren. 177 Lodges of Illinois were represented at the several schools, and 10 of other jurisdictions. The total registered attendance of the Brethren was 1,290. There is no doubt but that the standard ritualistic work of our jurisdiction is more generally known and followed with more strict integrity than ever before by the officers of the Lodges. It is no uncommon circumstance to find brethren holding minor offices, and many who have neither held or aspired to official station, as perfect in the rendition of our ritual as are the W. Deputy Grand Lecturers. Nothing, in my estimation, has conduced so much to this desirable state of affairs as the faithful work accomplished at our Masonic Schools of Instruction. The annual report of the Board of Grand Examiners has been filed and will appear with the proceedings of this Annual Communication. It is worthy of your careful perusal.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Grand Examiners, I have commissioned the following named Brethren as W. Deputy Grand Lecturers during the year; ninety-nine in all, of which number seventeen have been examined and recommended since our last Annual Communication.

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.
James Douglas, Chester.
Chas. F. Tenney, Bement.
James John, Chicago.
J. E. Evans, Monticello.
W. O. Butler, La Harpe.
Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.
T. H. Humphreys, DuQuoin.
C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy.
G. O. Friedrich, Chillicothe.
C. W. Carroll, Blandinsville.
I. H. Todd, E. St. Louis.
C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll.
D. B. Hutchinson, Jacksonville.
D. D. Darrah, Bloomington.
H. S. Albin, Chicago.
John W. Rose, Litchfield.
J. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie.
H. S. Hurd, Chicago.
G. A. Stadler, Decatur.
John E. Morton, Perry.
T. N. Cummins, Reesville.
Louis Pickett, Pullman.
Anthony Doherty, Clay City.
Chas T. Holmes, Galesburg.
Geo. D. Bell, Bushnell.
Geo. S. Doughty, Bushnell.
C. P. Ross, Jacksonville.
Lawrence C. Johnson, Galva.
Archibald Birse, Chicago.
Edgar Bogardus, Chicago.
F. M. Pendelton, Quincy.

Arthur G. Goodridge, Irving Park.
S. M. Schoemann, McLeansboro.
L. C. Waters, Chicago.
W. K. Bowling, Virden.
R. F. Morrow, Virden.
J. G. Seitz, Upper Alton.
C. M. Erwin, Bowen.
W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.
Emerson Clark, Farmington.
W. M. Burbank, Chicago.
J. E. Clayton, Glenarm.
W. H. Stevens, Steelville.
R. R. Strickler, Galesburg.
Samuel G. Jarvis, Victoria.
J. H. Thomas, Belvidere.
James McCredie, Earlville.
S. S. Borden, Chicago.
W. H. Peak, Jonesboro.
P. F. Clark, Scottville.
C. H. Martin, Lawrenceville.
J. B. Randleson, E. Galesburg.
Herbert Preston, Chicago.
Enos Johnson, Upper Alton.
F. R. Smedley, Chicago.
C. N. Hambleton, Jeffersonville.
H. C. Yetter, Galesburg.
Frank C. Funk, Bluffs.
Carl Swigart, Weldon.
G. A. Lackens, Good Hope.
A. O. Novander, Chicago.
C. C. Marsh, Bowen.
J. B. Roach, Beardstown.
J. S. Burns, Orion.
W. F. Sinclair, Upper Alton.
O. F. Edwards, Oblong.
R. H. Wheeler, Chicago.
L. J. Amsden, Chicago.
R. W. King, Chicago.
E. E. Beach, Chicago.
Chas G. Young, Taylorville.
W. H. Robson, Chicago.
D. M. Baird, Plano.
Louis Becker, Knoxville.
R. L. Evarts, Knoxville.
J. E. Wheat, Sterling.
C. E. Ocheltree, Philo.
E. E. Wise, Greenville.
J. A. Burkhalter, Galesburg.
D. E. Woodford, Galesburg.
H. W. Harvey, Chicago.
E. T. Osgood, Harvey.
J. S. McCurdy, Chicago.
J. H Morrow, Chicago.
F. H. Morehouse, Chicago.
Frank J. Burton, Chicago.
Isaac A. Foster, Herald.
Clarence M. Babbitt, LaGrange.
Samuel M. Frankland, Chicago.
David E. Bruffett, Urbana.
Charles B. Ward, Rock Island.
John C. Huntoon, Rock Island.
Austin H. Scrogin, Lexington.
George R. Smith, Bloomington.
P. Scott McMillen, Polo.
Albert Jampolis, Chicago.
John H. Griffiths, Chicago.
Parker E. Baird, Chicago.

About one-half of these Brethren attended one or more of the schools which, of course, was done at their own expense, indicating their zeal and interest in the standard work. To qualify for a commission at the present time requires the applicant to be able to render from memory every portion of the exoteric ritual, lectures and catechisms, as well as all the esoteric lectures, Scripture readings and charges, without reference to the monitor. I doubt if there is a Masonic jurisdiction in the world that can produce among its membership so large a proportion of expert ritualistic workers.

FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE.

Frequent requests have been made to authorize appeals for aid to be sent to the Lodges throughout the jurisdiction in behalf of distressed brethren or their widows and orphans. Such appeals have been permitted in past years, and it would seem upon first thought that it might be a desirable way of contributing to the relief of "worthy distressed Brother Master Masons, their widows and orphans," being supported by the theory that only free-will offerings from abundant stores are sought for or expected. As a matter of fact, experience shows an altogether inequitable distribution of the burden, and entirely disproportionate relief extended both as to amount and as to the scope. It is the crudest form imaginable of relieving distress in my judgment to permit a general appeal to be made, where each one who gives has no knowledge whatever of what some one else is giving, or whether the aggregate amount to be realized from the appeal may not be ten times the amount of proper or needed relief. The small sum of $1.00 from each one of the Lodges would net the sum of $724.00, and there has not been a case presented for relief this year, but would seem to warrant the contribution from any lodge of so small a sum as $1.00; yet if all responded with even this trifling amount the beneficiary would be raised from a state of abject poverty and dire distress within a few weeks to comparative affluence. Invidious distinctions may not properly be made. No line can be drawn, where it would be just to say that one worthy case should be relieved, and another denied. Attention is directed to the fact that a Lodge of this jurisdiction with only 33 members, received $279.43 from an appeal sent out in 1900, and $417.00 from an appeal issued in 1901. Since that time contribution has been made from Grand Lodge Charity Fund of $50.00 for another of their members; a total amount in less than two years contributed by the Fraternity of the State of $746.17 for the distressed of one very small community. Such inequity would of itself condemn the practice of making general appeals, with no check upon the amount to be received, conceded though it is, that the funds were judiciously applied to relieve worthy cases of distress. Each Lodge with few exceptions has sufficient calls within their own ranks for all the funds they have available for charity purposes.

Unless a lodge may be in such exceptionally happy condition that there is no case of distress in its own fold, it cannot be justified in contributing any of its funds for the distressed of another community, for it is indeed true that "Charity begins at home." Besides, the system of circulating appeals involves an expenditure for printing, postage stationery, etc., amounting to $25.00 or $30.00, which assuredly is a practical waste of money, doing no one any good, worth mentioning. For the foregoing reasons and others which I need not burden you with,

I have consistently and persistently declined to authorize the issuance of general appeals to the Lodges. I am a firm believer in systematic, organized charity. In this world of uncertainties, alms giving is a necessity. Those who are blessed with an abundance must provide for the unfortunate ones who are lacking the necessaries and comforts of life. No deaf ear has been turned to the cry of distress where the circumstances seemed to warrant the extension of fraternal aid. All claims of this nature have been considered by the Charity Committee, and as a result more frequent drafts have been drawn on the Charity Fund than in previous years. The relief has been more widely extended, and coming from a common purse, the property of all the affiliated Masons of the jurisdiction equitably contributed has been likewise equitably distributed. With the concurrence of the Charity Committee in every instance the following orders have been drawn upon the Charity Fund of the M. W. Grand Lodge:

In aid of Bro. Geo. W. Staley, Kaskaskia Lodge No. 86	$100 00
" " " Bro. J. H. Williamson, Crete Lodge No. 763	50 00
" " " Bro. M. R. Hardin, Ridgeway Lodge No. 816	100 00
" " " Bro. Geo. W. Staley, Kaskaskia Lodge No. 86	100 00
" " " Bro. Uriah McCoy, Orel Lodge No. 759	50 00
" " " Bro. J. M. Brayfield, Goode Lodge No. 744	50 00
" " " Bro. H. R. Fuller, Kishwaukee Lodge No. 402	50 00
" " " Bro. Henry F. Bridges, Vienna Lodge No. 150	50 00
" " " Bro. J. H. Nichols, Fairfield Lodge No. 206	50 00
" " " Bro. Geo. W. Staley, Kaskaskia Lodge No. 86	100 00

At our last Annual Communication certain appeals for aid were reported as having been authorized, and the amount realized therefrom was unreported, probably for the reason that remittances were still being received at that time. Upon inquiry, I am informed of the following results:

Received by Goode Lodge No. 744, in aid of Bro. Vaughn	$367 00
Received by Rantoul Lodge No. 470, for loss sustained by fire	545 95

Received by Hazel Lodge No. 580, in aid of widow and orphans of Brother D. H. Sanford:

Contributed by Hazel Dell Lodge	$ 51 00
Contributed by members	28 50
Contributed by sister Lodges	498 67
	$578 17

In my judgment general appeals for aid should only be sanctioned where the loss of property and distress involves a large number of individuals and their families. Where many are involved in distress and want, no one source of revenue can relieve, and the many must be called upon to contribute their respective mites, so that the aggregate may be sufficient to extend the adequate relief to the many. Individual cases of distress should be relieved from a common fund drawn

equitably from all who are bound by their obligation as well as the dictates of the heart, to provide for the necessities of those less fortunate than themselves who are in want.

Before concluding my remarks upon the subject of fraternal assistance, I feel it my duty to inform the M. W. Grand Lodge that Mrs. Geo. E. Lounsbury, widow of one of our Past M. W. Grand Masters, is in a condition which, while it may not be designated as destitute circumstances, nevertheless is such that she will appreciate and make good use of a small donation. At the present time she is living in Denver, Col., in delicate health, and supported partially by her children, as far as they are able, supplemented by the assistance of friends. I would recommend that the Finance Committee consider the proposition of making a donation to Mrs. Lounsbury not to exceed $100.00 in amount.

THE McKINLEY NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

As may be generally known, a national movement has been vigorously prosecuted in every State of the Union, to raise the necessary funds with which to erect a lasting tribute and monument to that typical American citizen, devoted husband, and esteemed Brother in Masonry, William McKinley, our martyred President of the United States. Believing that our Fraternity might with propriety be identified with this movement, especially as our Fraternity in other jurisdictions had joined earnestly in the advancement of the project, I caused the following letter to be issued to the Lodges of our jurisdiction:

Nov. 28, 1901.

"To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodge of A. F. and A. M., State of Illinois.

"BRETHREN—A national movement is in progress under the auspices of the McKinley National Memorial Association, aided by an Illinois State Auxiliary, to secure the funds necessary to erect a fitting monument to the memory of our martyred President and lamented Brother in Masonry, as a tribute to 'his amiable and virtuous character, his unfeigned piety to God, and his inflexible fidelity to his trust.'

"Our Brother was a great and good man—beloved of his people, regardless of sect or creed or political faith—a typical American citizen. It is eminently fitting that the Masonic Fraternity, as an organization, should contribute to some lasting memorial of his exemplary life and valued service.

"It is, therefore, fraternally recommended that the Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction appropriate such an amount for this purpose as their ability will permit, remembering that even 'the widow's mite' was acceptable unto the Lord.

"Remittances should be made directly to Mr. Frederick T. Haskell, Treasurer of Illinois State Auxiliary, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank,

Chicago, who will properly record all donations received from our Lodges, and they will be duly accredited therewith in the proceedings of the next Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge.

"Fraternally yours,

GEORGE M. MOULTON,
Grand Master.

The financial returns as reported to me by the Treasurer of the Illinois State Auxiliary amounted to $1,325.50, contributed by the Lodges of A. F. and A. M. in Illinois. A detailed report of the separate amounts contributed by each Lodge will appear as an appendix to this report.

MASONIC HOMES.

Attention will be especially directed at this Annual Communication to the establishment and maintenance of Homes for Aged Masons, and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Master Masons of this jurisdiction. The reports of your special committee on the bequest of Brother Miller, and the resolutions offered at the last Annual Communication contemplating the control and supervision of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged, will be presented for your consideration.

Masonic Homes, for one or both of the indicated purposes combined, have been established and are in practical operation by the M. W. Grand Lodge of the following named jurisdictions: California, Connecticut, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Large permanent Charity Funds for the assistance of their dependent Brethren have been created in Massachusetts, Iowa, Idaho and Oregon. There is a growing influence rapidly developing in favor of Masons' Homes in Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana Territory, Georgia, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Hence, it is seen that this form of Masonic work has received the concurrence or practical approval of a large majority of the governing bodies of our institution in this country. The day has gone by when such propositions can be classed as a fad or fancy. They have been tried and proved as the best practical form of caring for the aged and infirm brother, the helpless widow and destitute orphan of our Fraternity. It is time that Illinois, usually foremost in progress, should take its place in column, and from now forward practically illustrate the great and important lesson of charity which is so deeply impressed and forcefully inculcated in every degree of Masonry.

WORLD'S FAIR FRATERNAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

An official communication has been received from the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association, which is an adjunct to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, generally known as the St. Louis World's Fair, inviting the financial as well as the fraternal cooperation of this M. W. Grand Lodge in the erection of a Temple of Fraternity, as part of the exposition exhibit, and to serve as a general headquarters for all fraternal associations participating. The project has received the endorsement and substantial aid from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, as well as other Masonic organizations of that State. I would fraternally recommend that the communication be referred to the Finance Committee for report and recommendation to be made at this Annual Communication.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Aside from the routine business incidental to each Annual Communication, the M. W. Grand Lodge will have under consideration at this Communication certain amendments to the Grand Lodge By-Laws which were proposed last year, and may be found printed with the Proceedings of 1901 Appendix Part 2, Page 85. The resolution presented in 1900 involving recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges, which was referred to Committee on Correspondence, and whose report thereon was received last year and laid over until this Annual Communication, will be taken up for final consideration and disposal. The report of Special Committee on Brother Miller's Bequest, already referred to, will be among the first and most important subjects for your action.

CONCLUSION.

And now, my Brethren, I have laid before you the plain statement of my official acts during the past year, attempting no embellishment. The record, as presented, embraces every transaction and incident that is of sufficient importance to be preserved by publication in our proceedings. The voluminous file of letters received and letters sent, I propose to deposit in the archives of the M. W. Grand Lodge for future reference, if need be.

While the duty involved has been exacting and laborious, it has ever been lightened materially by the willing cooperation and spirit of loyalty evinced by the entire Craft with no single exception. Everywhere, and at all times, the utmost fraternal courtesy has been extended to the exalted office which one year ago by your generous suffrage was intrusted to my administration. It has been my very great

pleasure to visit in my official capacity during the year, the following Lodges:

Covenant No. 526; King Oscar No. 855; Kenwood No. 800; Metropolitan No. 860; Valley No. 547; Park No. 843; Piasa No. 27; Apple River No. 859; Bloomington No. 43; Wade-Barney No. 512; Mozart No. 656; Sorento No. 861; Blaney No. 271; Auburn Park No. 789; D. C. Cregier No. 643; Sullivan No. 764; Monitor No. 522; Ashlar No. 308; Providence No. 711; Austin No. 850; Hesperia No. 311; Covenant No. 526; Blair No. 393; Waubansia No. 160; Carmi No. 272; Kimmundy No 398; Chicago No. 437; Myrtle No. 795; Hardin No. 44; Oxford No. 367; Paris No. 268; Colchester No. 496; Waukegan No. 78; Accordia No. 277; Doric No. 319; Cleveland No. 211; Herder No. 669; Mizpah No. 768; Matteson, No. 175; Aledo No. 252; St. Paul's No. 500; Olive Branch No. 38; Garfield No. 686; Lacon No. 61; Meridian No. 183; South Park No. 662; Lincoln Park No. 611; Logan No. 210; Macon No. 8; Ionic No. 312; Piasa No. 27; Yates City No. 448; Alpha No. 155; St. Cecilia U. D.; Centralia No. 201; St. Andrews U. D.; Olympia U. D.; Pekin No. 29; Empire No. 126; Illinois No. 263; Riverside U. D.; Austin No. 850, and Henry No. 119—sixty-three in all.

The many pleasant incidents attending these fraternal visits will linger long in my memory, and will ever be considered in a large measure as compensation for the burden and responsibilities of official duty.

To my associates in office, one and all, I return my heartfelt thanks for their cordial cooperation and loyal assistance at all times. No draft has been made upon their time and energy which has not been promptly honored. Especially do I commend the prompt, careful, thorough and judicious administration of the Grand Secretary's office by our well beloved Brother, and veteran in Freemasonry, J. H. C. Dill. At no time or place has he been found lacking, and he is eminently entitled to the earnest and grateful thanks of the entire Fraternity.

In conclusion I desire to express my deep appreciation of the loyalty and cheerful accord, which has been displayed by each and every brother with whom I have been brought into personal or official contact.

May the Supreme Architect of the Universe, who retains us all in His holy keeping, vouchsafe to you, one and all, the blessing of peace, health and plenty in abundant measure.

GEO. M. MOULTON,
Grand Master.

APPENDICES TO M.W. GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Farmington, October 9, 1901, for the dedication of Masonic Hall, to be occupied by Farmington Lodge No. 192.

Charles F. Hitchcock, as M. W. Grand Master.
Emerson Clark, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Chester E. Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
C. W. Hollandsworth, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
N. Ellis, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
E. R. Haynes, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
L. W. Morton, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
George W. Warvelle, as R. W. Grand Orator.
C. E. Savill, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
J. W. Connelly, as W. Grand Marshal.
W. M. Anderson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
C. E. Duvall, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
A. H. Reubsam, as W. Grand Steward.
W. H. Miller, as W. Grand Steward.
J. B. Johnson, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago, October 22, 1900, for the ceremony of constituting Metropolitan Lodge No. 860.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Henry McCall, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Clark B. Samson, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
George W. Warvelle, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Archibald Birse, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
B. L. Anderson, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
John Johnston, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
John C. Leppert, as R. W. Grand Orator.
W. M. Crear, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
D. G. Avery, as W. Grand Marshal.
Charles A. Morrell, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
N. C. Shumway, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Albert Roullier, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
R. E. Lau, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
E. H. Cass, as W. Grand Steward.
T. E. Roser, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Alton, October 28, 1901, for the ceremony of constituting Piasa Lodge No. 27, same being formed by the consolidation of Piasa Lodge No. 27, and Erwin Lodge No. 315.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Wm. Montgomery, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
John M. Pearson, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Alexander H. Bell, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Wm. Hancock, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary.
G. W. Shepherd, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
M. S. Brown, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Herman Cole, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
H. T. Burnap, as W. Grand Marshal.
T. W. Springer, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
T. W. Troelick, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Enos Johnson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
T. P. Yerkes, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother J. M. Marston as master of oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions and Brothers H. L. Dickinson, R. M. Forbes, Geo. McKinney and W. F. Whitenock were the bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Apple River, October 30, 1901, for the ceremony of constituting Apple River Lodge No. 859.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
W. N. Cronkrite, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
James Charlton, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
John S. Wiley, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
James Mullen, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
E. E. Rice, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
G. W. Ditmar, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Frederick Blackburn, as R. W. Grand Orator.
James Francomb, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
James Carr, as W. Grand Marshal.
Fuller Long, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
James Richards, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
C. C. Oliver, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Edward Carr, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Wm. Edge, as W. Grand Steward.
Marshall Tyson, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

W. M. White as master of oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions and Brothers Wm. Boryour, W. S. McFadden, James White and James Thomas were the bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Bloomington, November 1, 1901, for dedication of Masonic Hall to be occupied by Bloomington Lodge No. 43, Wade-Barney Lodge No. 512 and Mozart Lodge No. 656.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
W. N. Ewing, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
John L. White, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Sam W. Waddle, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
C. C. Aldrich, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Wm. Muhl, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
John B. Lennon, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
E. K. M. Taylor, as R. W. Grand Orator.
A. Muxfield, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Geo. R. Smith, as W. Grand Marshal.
F. H. Blose, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Louis Zinger, W. Grand Sword Bearer.
A. H. Burke, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Joseph Wetzell, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Charles S. Hall, as W. Grand Steward.
L. N. Crosthwait, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother Frank Supple as master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brothers Myron Griesheim, C. M. Pierce, George M. Green and E. S. Salisbury were the bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Sorento, November 8, 1901, for the ceremony of constituting Sorento Lodge No. 861.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
John W. Rose, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
A. T. Strange, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
John W. Towell, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
John W. Beeson, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. C. Dresser, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
M. W. Arment, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
A. W. Lindbect, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Hugh A. Snell, as W. Grand Marshal.
C. C. Tyler, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
————————, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
H. E. Wilkins, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
J. B. Carey, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Wm. L Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother W. H. Young as master of oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions and Brothers H. E. Wilkins, C. F. Gipson, A. L. Mills and A. E. Eisle were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Kinmundy January 10, 1902, for dedication of Masonic hall to be occupied by Kinmundy Lodge No. 398.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Wm. B. Wright, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
D. B. Robertson, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
S. J. Smith, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. B. Jones, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. W. Lackey, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
J. W. Larimer, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
S. S. Chance, as R. W. Grand Orator.
W. H. Offill, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
A. B. Ashley, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. L. McGraw, as W. G. Standard Bearer.
C. W. Given, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
J. L. Simcox, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
J. I. Buss, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
M. Deiwert, as W. Grand Steward.
Chas. U. Stull, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother W. Turner as master of oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions and Bros. Chas. E. Blankenship, Wm. H. Farthing, G. A. Barber, and F. W. Goodall were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Liberty, February 1, 1902, for dedication of Masonic Hall to be occupied by Liberty Lodge No. 380.

Isaac Cutter, as M. W. Grand Master.
H. L. Whipple, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Charles Gabriel, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
E. Howard, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Jonas Meyer, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
James Sykes, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
W. L. Hollenbeck, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
J. E. Garner, as R. W. Grand Orator.
A. M. Simons, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
F. A. Mosley, as W. Grand Marshal.
A. M. Glenn, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. Runkle, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Charles Van Mosdall, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
A. R. Wilson, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
George McNutt, as W. Grand Steward.
W. Robinson, as W. Grand Steward.
G. F. Cormeny, as Bro. Grand Tyler.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Colchester, February 11, 1902, for the ceremony of constituting Colchester Lodge No. 496, same being formed by the consolidation of Tennessee Lodge No. 496 and Colchester Lodge No. 781.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Emerson Clark, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
C. E. Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Geo. D. Bell, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
W. O. Butler, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
C. W. Flock, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
J. W. Bailey, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
N. H. Jackson, as R. W. Grand Orator.
C. M. Erwin, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Isaac Cutter, as W. Grand Marshal.
Geo. S. Doughty, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Albert Eads, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
W. A. Grigsby, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
D. M. Sapp, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Geo. W. Hamilton, W. Grand Steward.
J. E. Beck, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler

Brother W. C. Johnson as master of oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brothers A. A. Carstens, W. E. Downey, Meredith Rice, and W. S. Farmer were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Aledo, March 20, 1902, for dedication of Masonic hall, to be occupied by Aledo Lodge No. 252.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
J. S. Burns, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
C. E. Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Chas. T. Holmes, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
H. G. Shinn, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
W. A. Davis, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
P. W. Hall, as R W. Grand Chaplain.
W. F. Spence, as R. W. Grand Orator.
K. M. Whitham, as W. G. Pursuivant.
L. B. DeForest, as W. Grand Marshal.
B. B. Patterson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. F. Holmes, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
W. D. Holmes, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Harold Chriswell, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
J. A. Platt, as W. Grand Steward.
W. J. Graham, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother H. H. Roberts as master of the oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions and Brothers W. W. Morehead, J. H. Cornell, T. G. Owens and J. E. Mardock were the bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Danville, April 7, 1902, for dedication of Masonic hall to be occupied by Olive Branch Lodge No. 38.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Gil. W. Barnard, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
David E. Bruffet, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
J. P. Fletcher, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
F. W. Jones, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
W. A. Robinson, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
E. B. Randle, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
E. R. E. Kimbrough, as R. W. Grand Orator.
A. E. Schwartz, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. W. Thompson, as W. Grand Marshal.
C. E. Groves, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Charles R. Finley, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
F. V. Barnett, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
S. Holmes, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
John Henon, as W. Grand Steward.
Buford Taylor, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother D. G. Burr as master of oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions and Brothers W. M. McGuiness, W. J. Withner, Ed. J. Ryan and Geo. E. Cockerton were the bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Lacon, April 30, 1902, to lay the corner stone of the Lacon Union Public School Building.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
T. Van Antwerp, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
R. H. Maxwell, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
J. H. Magoon, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
L. T. Wood, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
H. T. Wilkes, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
N. C. Dougherty, as R. W. Grand Orator.
A. K. Tullis, as W. G. Pursuivant.
W. H. Ford, as W. Grand Orator.
O. P. Carroll, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Frank Barr, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
E. D. Richmond, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
E. G. Brereton, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Wm. Atchinson, as W. Grand Steward.
A. R. Hancock, as W. Grand Steward.
C. H. Ireland, as Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother C. R. Jones, as master of the oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Lincoln May 24, 1902, to lay the corner stone of the Carnegie Public Library Building.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
T. Altman, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
A. V. Purinton, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Alex. H. Bell, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Geo. D. Corwine, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary.
J. E. Jewitt, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
J. B. McFatrich, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Wm. Houston, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
L. O. Buzzard, as W. Grand Marshal.
W. O. Jones, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Louis Zinger, W. Grand Sword Bearer.
D. D. Darrah, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. Rietz, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
J. S. McClelland, W. Grand Steward.
S. T. Atkins, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. H. Vandevort, as W. Grand Steward.
H. Wakeman, as W. Grand Steward.
Archibald McLellan, as Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother E. Walker, as master of oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions and Brother S. A. Foley served as Principal Architect.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Alton, June 11, 1902, to lay corner stone of the McKinley High School Building.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Wm. Montgomery, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
H. P. Chalk, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Julius H. Raible, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
George H. Smiley, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
C. W. Huskinson, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
G. W. Shepherd, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
John M. Pearson, as R. W. Grand Orator.
George E. Gray, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
S. F. Connor, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. B. Thomas, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
F. H. Ferguson, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
T. H. Hamilton, as W. Senior Grand Deaon.
Geo. R. Root, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
H. T. Burnap, as W. Grand Steward.
Hugh A. Snell, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother W. P. Hancock, as master of oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions.

. Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Decatur, June 12, 1902, to lay the corner stone of the James Milliken University Building.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Jos. E. Evans, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Owen Scott, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
G. A. Stadler, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
C. F. Tenney, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary.
C. W. Bankson, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
H. E. Shaw, as R. W. Grand Orator.
M. L. Downey, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
George Durfee, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. L. Peake, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
N. M. Mesnant, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
W. J. Hostetler, as W. Senior Grand Warden.
J. A. Buckingham, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
J. S. McClelland, W. Grand Steward.
R. M. Machan, as W. Grand Steward.
A. H. Cope, as W. Grand Steward.
W. A. Dixon, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother John H. Howard, as master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Yates City, June 25, 1902, for dedication of Masonic hall, to be occcupied by Yates City Lodge No. 448.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Charles T. Holmes, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
C. E. Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Emerson Clark, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
W. H. Miller, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. W.. Wood, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
G. E. Young, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
J. S. Burns, as R. W. Grand Orator.
O. B. Stone, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
J. C. Fletcher, as W. Grand Marshal.
C. D. North, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
H. J. Hensley, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
L. D. Austin, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
D. E. Woodford, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
I. P. Hogue, as W. Grand Steward.
E. D. Yerion, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother C. E. Epley, as master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions and Bros. F. E. Wilson, J. C. Riner, A. C. Erickson and L. H. Livermore were the bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Centralia, July 17, 1902, to lay the corner stone of the Carnegie Public Library Building.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Wm. B. Wright, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
W. J. A. DeLancey, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Wm. F. Bundy, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
John L. Davis, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. Dill, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
C. A. Beckett, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
W. A. Northcutt, as R. W. Grand Orator.
W. H. Offill, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Walter Watson, W. Grand Marshal.
John W. Lorimer, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
A. D. Webb, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Henry F. Rhodes, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
W. F. Beck, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
C. Rohrbough, as W. Grand Steward.
E. C. Pace, as W. Grand Steward.
J. R. Ennis, as W. Grand Steward.
T. H. Humphreys, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother Morris Emerson, as master of oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brother P. A. Ganzel served as Principal Architect.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Pekin, August 19, 1902, to lay the corner stone of the Pekin Public Library Building.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
G. O. Friedrich, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Charles F. Hitchcock, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Louis Zinger, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
F. W. Coady, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary.
George W. Cross, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
N. E. Worthington, as R. W. Grand Orator.
F. W. Copes, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
K. S. Conkling, as W. Grand Marshal.
I. N. Munson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Frank Snapp, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Henry Toennige, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
H. F. Weyrich, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Geo. W. Cunningham, as W. Grand Steward.
Henry Clay, as W. Grand Steward.
J. M. Ayars, as W. Grand Steward.
J. W. Crabb, as W. Grand Steward.
Archibald McLellan, as Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother John Wildhack, as master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brother Paul O. Moratz served as Principal Architect.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Kewanee, September 15, 1902, to lay corner stone of the McKinley School Building.

J. S. Burns, as M. W. Grand Master.
L. C. Johnson, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Julius Scheickel, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
C. H. Wayne, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
C. E. McCullough, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. M. Thrasher, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
J. V. Whiting, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
W. J. Abel, as R. W. Grand Orator.
A. C. Butler, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
B. F. Baker, as W. Grand Marshal.
George Anthony, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
John Chisnell, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
D. J. Hewitt, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
M. E. Goodrich, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
C. F. Barnett, as W. Grand Steward.
E. Ruser, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Brother Grand Tyler.

Brother W. T. Hall, as master of oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions and Brother J. A. Ram served as Principal Architect.

REPORTS

OF

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, August 28, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I desire to report that I have visited all the Lodges in this district excepting two. So far as I can ascertain harmony and brotherly love prevails. It is very gratifying to me to be able to advise you of the zeal and interest taken in all the Lodges. To my knowledge the conferring of the degrees is more uniform at this time, than it has ever been before. Wishing you and yours a most happy and prosperous future, I most graciously thank you for the honor conferred in selecting me as your deputy for this district. Fraternally yours,

HENRY MCCALL,
D.D.G.M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, August 25, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I herewith present my report as your representative of the Second Masonic District for the current year.

I am pleased to say that peace and harmony prevail at this time throughout the entire district and the lodges are strictly conforming to the standard work of the order as sanctioned by you and the Board of Grand Examiners. The edicts issued by you during the year have been recognized by every lodge. The showing thus made is certainly very gratifying, as there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the officers of a few Lodges to perform what has been designated as "short form work," not so much from a desire to violate Masonic law as for the purpose of doing more work in a shorter period of time; upon my attention being called thereto I immediately set about to correct the irregularity, so that at this time a proper observance of constituted authority prevails in every instance.

During the year I visited nearly every Lodge in my jurisdiction, and if the character of the work and the numbers raised during the year by the different Lodges stand for anything, I must certainly report a very prosperous year. I have, however, in some instances, taken the occasion to caution Lodges to be careful in the acceptance of its material, as we all understand that quality rather than quantity is the governing standard of the Masonic Fraternity.

My relations with the officers of the constituent Lodges have been most cordial, and as your representative I was officially received with the honors due the office.

On the twentieth day of May, A. D. 1902, at your request, I instituted St. Cecelia Lodge, assisted by Bro. M. Bates Iott, R. W. Grand Examiner, and I would not consider my report complete without referring to the absolutely perfect work performed by Bro. Albert Roullier, W. M., and his staff of officers since its institution, and the true Masonic spirit which prevails within its precincts.

I have had occasion to report to and confer with you personally on matters appertaining to the welfare of the craft and will not take up your valuable time by again referring to the same in this report.

In conclusion, permit me to again thank you for the great honor bestowed upon me in appointing me your representative for this district, and to congratulate you upon your very successful administration of the affairs of the fraternity. I have the honor to be,

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT R. JAMPOLIS,
D.D.G.M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, September 6, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It is with genuine pleasure that, in submitting to you my first annual report, I am able to assure you that the condition of Masonry and the various Lodges in the Third District is eminently satisfactory.

During the year just closing no call has been made upon the District Deputy, by any Lodge, to act in an official capacity. The prosperous and happy condition of Masonry in the Third District is already well known to you, as the very large number of official visits made by you during the past year has afforded the means of personal observation and knowledge.

I have visited as many of the Lodges in the Third District as possible, and have in all cases been received and treated with the greatest courtesy and cordiality. With few, if any, exceptions, the strongest loyalty to the M. W. Grand Lodge and to constituted authority is evidenced everywhere.

I cannot refrain at this time from making special mention of the youngest of the Lodges U. D.—St. Andrew's. Because of my long and intimate acquaintance with the brethren constituting this new Lodge, there was a greatly added pleasure to me to act as your proxy in instituting St. Andrew's U. D. The distinguished ability, loyalty and energy of the brethren to whose care this new Lodge has been committed remove all uncertainty as to the future prosperity and usefulness of this, the youngest "sister" in the great "fraternity" in Illinois.

From evidence collected with considerable difficulty, it appears that there has been and is now some sort of scheme on foot in the northern part of Chicago to fleece the uninitiated by collecting from them money for the ostensible purpose of paying for degrees in a proposed new Masonic Lodge. This swindle is apparently promoted by persons not Masons; at least investigations up to this time have failed to connect the name of any Mason directly with the scheme. The investigation is not yet completed, and it is to be hoped, for the good name of the institution, that no Mason will be found to be connected with the enterprise, and that the fraudulent nature of the whole transaction may be speedily disclosed to those whom it is attempted to victimize.

I wish at this time to express my appreciation of the honor which you bestowed upon me in appointing me District Deputy for the Third District, and to thank you for having afforded me, through the associations growing out of the appointment, one of the pleasantest years of my life.

With sincere personal regard, and the assurance of the great pleasure it would afford me to serve you in any way, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ELMER E. BEACH,
D.D.G.M. Third District.

FOURTH DISRTRICT.

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS, September 1, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I herewith submit my report as your Deputy for the Fourth Masonic District.

I am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout this district. I have received but few invitations to visit officially, all of

which, with but one exception, I have accepted, affairs at home preventing this acceptance. On all occasions I have met with a hearty and brotherly reception. All seem to be striving to excel in the standard work of this jurisdiction.

Congratulating you on your successful administration, and thanking you for the honor on me conferred, I am Fraternally yours,

JAY L. BREWSTER,
D.D.G.M. Fourth District

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, August 20, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am pleased to advise you that I have visited several Lodges in the Fifth District the past year; have also had the pleasure of meeting many of the brethren individually and had some pleasant correspondence with various Lodges, all of which has been very pleasant and gratifying.

So far as I have been able to learn the fraternity in the Fifth District are in good condition and peace and harmony prevail. I have made promises to visit several Lodges as soon as the heated period is over and look forward to these meetings with much pleasure.

Fraternally yours,

A. G. EVERETT,
D.D.G.M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, August 25, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—In submitting my report I take much pleasure in informing you that the craft throughout this District has been exceptionally prosperous. Nothing has arisen to mar the peace and harmony of the fraternity (except in one incident and of which you are fully cognizant of.) I have had the pleasure of visiting a majority of the Lodges in the District and in each case was accorded a very hearty welcome.

Outside of instituting Chadwick Lodge U. D. nothing of special interest has come to my knowledge.

Congratulating you on your very successful and prosperous administration, and thanking you for honors conferred, with personal regards. I remain, Fraternally yours,

C. E. GROVE,
D.D.G.M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DeKalb, Illinois, August 25, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—Again the pleasing duty of making my annual report is at hand and I am pleased to report no grievance has been reported from any Lodge in this, the Seventh District, during the present Masonic year. Every Lodge, so far as heard from, has had the satisfaction of doing a satisfactory amount of work Since my last report with a united membership ranging from forty-five to 125, the officers in every Lodge have followed the standard work as closely as possible which has been very pleasing to the candidates, also to the members present. My home Lodge has sold their interest in a three story building and are now having built and fitted up with all modern improvements as large and well equipped quarters as can be found in any part of the state, in hopes they may be able, through your kindness, to secure a School of Instruction during the coming winter. Congratulating you upon your able and successful administration, also thanking you for honors conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

D. D. Hunt,
D.D.G.M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Joliet, Illinois, September 12, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I take pleasure in submitting my report for the Eighth Masonic District. The condition of Masonry throughout this district has been very satisfactory during the past year. My other Masonic duties have precluded many formal visits and nothing of special moment has been called to my attention, with which you are not already familiar. Harmony prevails throughout the district. Fraternally yours,

Jno. B. Fithian,
D.D.G.M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Peru, Illinois, September 1, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—Herewith I submit to you my fifth annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth District.

In compliance with your instructions I made official visits to Leland Lodge No. 558 on February 19, and to Chatsworth Lodge No. 539 on May

2; in both instances I made full reports to you, the contents of which it is unnecessary to repeat here.

On August 22 I instituted Cornell Lodge U. D. at Cornell, Livingston county; about seventy-five members of the craft were present. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to permit balloting on petitions, and consequently the new Lodge has done no work to date.

I have made the usual number of non-official visits to Lodges.

On April 17 I had the pleasure of participating in a "Past Master's Night" given by my home Lodge, St. John's No. 13; the third degree was conferred in the presence of more than two hundred brethren, the work being done by the Past Masters of No. 13, assisted by Past Masters of several neighboring Lodges. Brother George W. Lininger, Past M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was one of the guests of honor on this occasion. Brother Lininger is a Past Master and honorary member of St. John's Lodge. On the following evening Brother Lininger delivered a lecture before the Lodge, descriptive of his visits to the Holy Land.

Every Lodge in the district but one, viz: Shiloh No. 397, has made report to me of the election and installation of officers for the current year.

In my visits throughout the district I have discovered that many of our Lodges have complete records of their proceedings from the time of their organization to date, and also have complete files of the Annual Returns to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge having lost a part of its records by fire, it seems to me that it would be well to replace the loss, so far as possible, by having copies made of these Annual Returns, covering the vacant period, and file them in the office of the Grand Secretary, so that if in the future any Lodge should lose its records there would still be some record in existence.

In conclusion will say that nearly all the Lodges in this district are in a flourishing condition. Fraternally yours,

FRED E. HOBERG,
D.D.G.M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

SPARLAND, ILLINOIS, September 2, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I most respectfully submit my annual report as your deputy of this, the tenth district, and I can say that peace and harmony prevail. I notified the Lodges of my appointment and expressed my

willingness to visit them. All of the Lodges acknowledged receipt of the notices, they also reported to me of their election and installation of officers.

I have not been called upon to make an official visit.

So far as I know all Lodges are conforming strictly to the standard work of Illinois.

I think that all Lodges sending out appeals should state in the appeal their annual dues. I find on making inquiry that nearly all Lodges that have sent out appeals have their dues less than three dollars per year. I think that Lodges in making their report to the Grand Secretary should make a financial statement of the Lodge.

Congratulating you upon your successful administration and the prosperous condition of Masonry in Illinois, also thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. Van Antwerp,
D.D.G.M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Orion, Illinois, August 20, 1902.

George M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I take pleasure in submitting to you my annual report for the Eleventh Masonic District.

It has been my privilege and pleasure to visit a majority of the Lodges in my district where the utmost courtesy and respect was shown me in every Lodge visited, and I certainly feel proud of the general good feeling prevailing.

I desire to make special mention of the formal opening of the new hall of Valley Lodge No. 547 at Coal Valley, October 25 last. Also the opening of the new hall of Oxford Lodge No. 367 at New Windsor, on January 28, in my official capacity, and the dedication of the very beautiful new hall of Aledo Lodge No. 252 at Aledo, on March 20, as assistant to yourself on each occasion. Considerable work has been done, especially in the larger Lodges and a good fraternal feeling predominates. I have been frequently called to impart instruction in the standard work, assist in conferring degrees, the installation of officers and in giving the funeral rites of the order.

It gives me great pleasure to extend my hearty congratulations in your able administration and in the prosperous condition of the craft. Thanking you for the honor bestowed, with kindest personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. S. Burns,
D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

FARMINGTON, ILLINOIS, September 28, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—According to regulations governing D. D. G. Masters I submit my annual report.

On receipt of my commission from you notices were sent to the Lodges in this district of my appointment, and my readiness to visit them whenever I could be of service. On the 22nd of October I received a letter from you requesting me to investigate the condition and affairs of Tennessee Lodge No. 496, and I immediately opened correspondence with the Worshipful Master and Secretary of that Lodge and others who were conversant with Masonic matters at Tennessee and after a long drawn out correspondence I, at your request, visited the Lodge January 10, 1902, armed with your proxy to wind up the affairs of the Lodge if I deemed it necessary, but through you earnest recommendation and my council and advice they voted to consolidate with Colchester Lodge No. 781, the necessary steps to complete the consolidation were taken, (Colchester Lodge having already voted to consolidate.) On February 11, 1902, I had the honor and great pleasure of assisting you in the ceremonies of constituting Colchester Lodge No. 496, A. F. and A. M., at Colchester, Ill. I made report to you January 12, of all my proceedings in connection with the consolidation of Tennessee Lodge No. 496, and Colchester Lodge No. 781.

I have made but few visits to Lodges in my district. On February 20, 1902, by invitation. I passed a very pleasant evening with the brethren of T. J. Picket Lodge No. 307, at Bushnell, and witnessed work in the third degree which was very creditably performed by the officers of Macomb Lodge No. 17. Bushnell is one of the liveliest Masonic towns in this district, their Lodge having enrolled three W. D. G. Lecturers, and many others who can preside and confer the three degrees strictly in accordance with the standard work. I have officiated at several Masonic funerals during the year, among them, that of Bro. C. N. Henkle, Past Master of Morning Star Lodge No. 734, at Canton. He was an earnest and active worker in all the Masonic organizations in Canton and will be greatly missed by his brethren. His was the largest Masonic funeral I ever attended, there being about thirty-six Sir Knights of Peoria Commandery No. 3, K. T., (of which he was a member) and nearly two hundred Master Masons in the procession who gathered at his grave to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed Brother.

I have received reports of election and installation of officers from all the Lodges in this district except Nos. 465 and 572, having written to several of them requesting them who were late, to make their returns.

I had the honor and pleasure of assisting you in the ceremonies of dedicating the new Lodge rooms of Yates City No. 448, on June 25, 1902, and passed a very pleasant evening.

As far as I am able to learn peace and harmony prevail among the Lodges of this district, with very few exceptions, and in those Lodges I have good reason to believe their differences will be settled without any official call or action from higher authority than good council among themselves. My relations with the craft have been very pleasant indeed during the year. In conclusion I desire to congratulate you on your successful administration for the closing Masonic year. Again thanking you for honors conferred, with kind wishes for your success and prosperity, I am

Fraternally yours,

EMERSON CLARK,
D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, ILLINOIS, August 26, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—At this close of a Masonic year I submit my report.

The Lodges in my district with one or two exceptions are in good working order, peace and harmony prevailing among the members. Abraham Lincoln Lodge, as you are aware, is having some trouble. I have advised the brethren to have harmony and so forth and before meeting of Grand Lodge will advise you in this regard.

In accordance with your order I arrested the charter of Hiram Lodge No. 26; contention having existed for the past thirty years, and having no available material to work. The books were in a deplorable condition, with no system whatever. The records were kept poorly, and besides, there had been unfair use of ballot, and they were far from being able to confer any degrees The books, jewels, etc., I forwarded to the R. W. Grand Secretary.

I had the pleasure of assisting the M. W. Grand Master in dedicating the new Masonic hall at Aledo and also at Yates City.

In conclusion, M. W. Grand Master, accept my sincere thanks for the courteous way in which you have treated me, for the prompt attention you have given my communications, and the wise counsel and instructions imparted.

Fraternally yours,

C. T. HOLMES,
D.D.G.M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHILLICOTHE, ILLINOIS, August 13, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take great pleasure in submitting my report as your deputy of this district.

I have not been called on to make an official visit during the year, which leads me to believe that peace and harmony prevail throughout the district. I have had the pleasure of visiting several of the Lodges, and assisted in conferring degrees. Also instructed the brethren whenever I was called upon, and have officiated at a number of Masonic funerals.

I attended at the laying of the corner stone of the public school at Lacon. I have also installed officers for several Lodges. At your request I went to Mapleton and sold personal property of Phœnix Lodge No. 633 (defunct) and what I could not sell I sent to Grand Secretary J. H. C. Dill, a report of which has already been forwarded to you.

I thank you for the honors conferred on me and congratulate you on your able and successful administration. Fraternally yours,

G. O. FRIEDRICH,
D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

.. McLEAN, ILLINOIS, August 27, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—The past year has been very satisfactory in the Fifteenth Masonic District. With the exception of two or three slight dissensions, which were fully reported to you, peace and harmony have prevailed.

The increase in membership at some places has been quite large.

We have three Deputy Grand Lecturers in this district and it is needless to say the work is up to the standard in most Lodges.

While most of the Lodges were very prompt, some few, were slow in sending their election returns.

It was my privilege to assist in the dedication of the handsome lodge room at Bloomington, November 1, 1901. The brethren of Bloomington have one of the most conveniently arranged lodge rooms in the state.

I have also visited several Lodges, but found it impossible to get to all of them.

Thanking you for the appointment and congratulating you on your successful administration, I remain Fraternally yours,

W. N. EWING,
D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

ONARGA, ILLINOIS, August 20, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It is with pleasure that I can report peace and prosperity prevailing throughout the Sixteenth District.

My services as D.D.G.M. have been required but once, and that to visit Potomac Lodge at your request, of which you have a full report. Yet I have endeavored to keep in touch with the craft, and have every reason to believe the Lodges are well equipped with competent officers and have been doing not only good amount of work but they are doing *good* work and are generally prosperous.

Thanking you kindly for the honor you have conferred on me and with best wishes for your future welfare I am. Fraternally yours,

W. H. MCCLAIN,
D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, ILLINOIS, August 27, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take this opportunity of submitting my report as D.D.G. Master for the Seventeenth Masonic District for the year just drawing to a close.

I have visited several Lodges and corresponded with every Lodge in my jurisdiction and from reports received peace and harmony prevail throughout the district.

I have conferred a number of degrees in the various Lodges and find that all are doing creditable work and have a disposition for greater improvement.

Rantoul Lodge No. 470 and Sangamon Lodge No. 801 I regret to report suffered a great loss by fire which destroyed almost the entire village in each case. A part of the furniture of the Lodges was saved and I believe both charters. The brethren of these Lodges by their zeal, fidelity and skill together with that great determination which is their characteristic mark have succeeded in erecting new temples in which they are doing excellent work.

One thing I have observed in most of the Lodges is the proficiency of the candidates for advancement. The brethren seem to pride themselves in trying to outdo each other. The examinations are all close to the standard.

On February 3, 1902, by your request I visited Bloomfield Lodge No. 148, and Scotland Lodge No. 743 in the matter of jurisdiction which at that time was reported to you.

On February 4, 5 and 6 I had the pleasure of meeting the M. W. G. Master together with the Board of Grand Examiners at Paris Lodge No. 268, during the school held there and in my opinion that school was a great benefit to the craft.

I was also present at the dedication of that magnificent temple which the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 38 at Danville had erected for the benefit of Masonry. The ceremony was performed by M. W. G. M. Geo. M. Moulton in his characteristic impressive manner and all who were present will ever remember the occasion.

I have been asked a number of questions on points of law on Masonry and I have invariably refered the questioners to the Blue Book.

From my observations of the work in the Lodges it has been my privilege to visit I am of the opinon that a lasting good to the cause of Masonry would be conferred by making some provision whereby the D.D.G.M. of each Masonic district could visit each Lodge in his district. Most of us are poor and unable to stand the expenses and the Lodge does not feel that it is just to be called upon to pay the expenses of the Deputy when he is not called. I therefore believe that some provision should be made so that the Deputy could make these visits and get acquainted with the brethren.

As Deputy Grand Lecturer I will say that in the few instances in which I have been called I have responded promptly. I have always assisted in conferring degrees when asked and have endeavored to teach the standard work as taught by the Board of Examiners in Illinois.

In closing my report I wish to thank you for the numerous evidences of your kindness and especially for putting me on my feet as a Deputy District Grand Master of the Seventeenth District and also for my commission as Deputy Grand Lecturer and I assure you they have been highly appreciated by me.

Fraternally yours,

D. E. Bruffett,
D.D.G.M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bement, Illinois, September 1, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—As your representative in the Eighteenth District I beg leave to report that I have visitetd eleven Lodges during the past year—four by invitation—installed the officers of two Lodges, and insti-

tuted one new Lodge. Nothing, to my knowledge, has occurred to seriously mar the peace and harmony of any of the Lodges in the district and I believe they have all been financially prosperous. Thanking you for the honor of the appointment, I am Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,
D.D.G.M. Eighteenth District

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, August 30, 1902

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As your deputy, I have the honor to submit the annual report from the Nineteenth District, and assure you at the same time that a pleasurable harmony prevails throughout our many Lodges. It has been my privilege to officiate at the installation of officers in two Lodges, and have been invited to visit about ten others. In every case the visit was of a pleasurable nature; and I noted the fact that the small Lodges throughout the district have been employing grand lecturers, and consequently, I find them very proficient in their work.

In conclusion allow me to congratulate you on the result of your personal efforts in the Masonic cause, and for the honor conferred upon me, I thank you. Fraternally yours,

CHARLES W. PROUTY,
D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

PERRY, ILLINOIS, August 25, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I have the honor to submit my annual report as District Deputy for the Twentieth District.

The report of the election and installation of the officers were received from all the Lodges promptly, except Waverly Lodge No. 118, Nebo Lodge No. 806 and Rockport Lodge No. 830. The delay in sending the reports of Waverly and Rockport Lodges were caused by the change of the Secretary of those Lodges. In the case of Nebo Lodge, the delay was caused by the absence of Junior Warden elect on the night of installation. On April 17, I visited Waverly Lodge No 118 and with the assistance of Bro. D. B. Hutchinson and others the third degree was conferred. On June 20 I vis-

ited Rockport Lodge No. 830. And on the 21st, Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 565 and Nebo Lodge No. 806.

Upon examining the records kept by some of the secretaries I find that they fail to record all the proceedings of the Lodge proper to be written. By invitation I visited Milton Lodge No. 275 the 28th day of June and had the pleasure to meet one of the W. Grand Stewards, Bro. W. B. Grimes, of Pittsfield, also Bro. D. B. Hutchinson, of Jacksonville. The Master Mason's degree was conferred in ample form, after which the brethren were seated to a splendid banquet furnished by the Lodge. Upon the examination of the records of Milton Lodge kept by Bro. J. W. Boren, I find them perfect in every respect.

On August 9 by invitation of El Dara Lodge No. 388, in company with Bro. W. B. Grimes, we visited said Lodge where we found the brethren from the neighboring Lodges assembled to witness and assist in conferring the Master Mason's degree. After the close of the Lodge the brethren were invited to partake of refreshments prepared by the ladies.

According to the reports received from other Lodges, there has been the usual amount of work performed in the various Lodges of the district. In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation for your favor to me and for the appointment of your Deputy in this district and congratulate you on your successful administration and the prosperity of the craft.

Fraternally yours,

JNO. E. MORTON,
D.D.G.M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

BOWEN, ILLINOIS, August 20, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton. M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am reminded that another Masonic year is drawing to a close, and I take pleasure in presenting herewith my annual report, as your Deputy for the Twenty-first Masonic District. I am more than pleased to say, that as far as I have been able to learn, peace, harmony and prosperity exist throughout the district. At your request I made three official visits, a report of which was submitted to you at the time. I have visited several other Lodges in a social way, and been invited to confer the third degree in five Lodges in the district. All my visits and associations with the brethren have been very pleasant and I have been treated with the utmost courtesy by the craft at all times. Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you upon your very successful administration, and with kind personal regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. C. MARSH,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-First District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

GIRARD, ILLINOIS, September 1, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As your District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-second District I submit to you a brief report of Masonry in this district. As most of my work during this year has been strictly of a social nature I have nothing of very great importance to report. However, upon receiving my commission as District Deputy for the Twenty-second District I at once sent out notices regarding my appointment to all the lodges of the district, expressing my willingness to visit them, also to assist them in any manner possible for the betterment of Masonry in our district. You will remember in the early part of your administration you wrote me in regard to the apparent weakness of Gillispie Lodge No. 214, and Fieldon Lodge No. 592, in other words you found one of them had made no gains while the other had lost four. During last year you also asked me to call on them and see if I could do anything to help them along. I at once sent to each of these Lodges a copy of your letter, also asking them if there was anything I could do for them. I set forth the fact that it was your desire for me to visit them., I asked for a meeting, stating that it would cost them nothing. In due time I received letters from these Lodges stating there was nothing I could do for them at present, therefore I did not call on them.

Of the other Lodges in this district I have visited, possibly, half of them. I have witnessed the opening and closing ceremonies, also the conferring of degrees, which in most of the Lodges was of high character so far as standard work is concerned. While in the other Lodges the work was of an inferior grade.

My advice to these Lodges was simply to get to work and learn the work as adopted by the Grand Lodge so they could at least give a candidate the worth of his money.

I was called upon to install the officers of various Lodges both public and private which I did. It is with some degree of satisfaction I can say I have never been called upon to settle any dispute or dissatisfaction among any of the Lodges of my district.

I therefore am of the opinion that harmony practically prevails throughout the Twenty-second District, at least I sincerely hope such is the case. I assure you I have ever been ready to serve the craft of my district when given an opportunity. In conclusion I congratulate you upon your successful administration and of the very prosperous condition of the craft in Illinois. Thanking you for your past favors and for the appointment as your deputy in this district, I am Fraternally yours,

P. F. CLARK,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

LITCHFIELD, ILLINOIS, August 29, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—In compliance with the By-Laws of Grand Lodge I submit my annual report from this district.

Two cases involving complaints have been referred to me by you but as I made a special report to you in each case, I take it that further reference to them need not be made.

I have visited a few of the Lodges in this district and in every case find the brethren showing commendable zeal in their loyalty to Grand Lodge By-Laws and regulations and the landmarks of our ancient craft.

So far as my knowledge goes from reports received I would say that Masonry in this district is in a fairly satisfactory and prosperous condition.

On November 8 last I had the pleasure, by your kind invitation, of assisting in constituting Sorento Lodge No. 861, of Sorento, Bond county.

Congratulating you on your very successful administration and thanking you for the honor conferred by my appointment as your representative, I am

Fraternally yours,

JNO. W. ROSE,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ILLINOIS, September 1, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As your deputy for the Twenty-fourth District I have the honor and the pleasure to submit my annual report.

So far as I am informed or have reason to believe peace and harmony prevail in Masonic circles throughout the district and in all the Lodges thereof.

The year has been in Masonic matters a very quiet one, with scarcely an incident good or bad to interrupt the monotony.

From what I have been informed and know of the affairs of the several Lodges, some have done a fair amount of work in the three degrees, others have barely held their own, and still others have had the misfortune to fall behind their former showing numerically.

So far as I am informed, however, our craftsmen are manifesting a measure of zeal in propogating a knowledge of our mysteries and of loyalty to our principles.

As tending to explain, rather than excuse the failure of some of our Lodges to flourish and exhibit the vitality and growth so desirable, and which might be expected, I cannot forbear to attempt to acquaint you, and through you the craft at large, with a condition, or tendency which is at present, as I think, materially affecting Masonry.

It may be that this tendency is not at all peculiar to this part of your jurisdiction and it may be largely confined to our rural Lodges. As to this I do not know and shall attempt to speak only from what I have observed in Lodges in this district.

The condition or tendency to which I refer is the spread and influence of certain other orders or systems claiming to be "like Masonry" or "as good as Masonry."

In a brief way the *modus operandi* of those orders or systems is generally about as follows: They secure as an exploiter or worker a member of our fraternity. When this exploiter goes to a new town he goes first to some prominent member of the local Masonic Lodge—the W. M. perhaps—and holds out such inducements as to get him into the plan, if he can. These orders or systems are in point of fact co-operative death benefit associations, but in justification of the claim of being like Masonry or as good as Masonry they have, on the side as a mere incident, initiatory ceremonies.

They so scale their fees as to have for all their so-called degrees and a life insurance policy, a sum not to exceed the fee for the Entered Apprentice degree required by the local Masonic Lodge.

The exploiter having enlisted the W. M. or prominent member of the local Lodge, then goes to work. The rules of his system allow soliciting, the offering of all sorts of inducements to join and with his Masonic help they go out to proselyte.

A certain number of young men year by year reach their majority and by some means or other are induced to become members of some order or society. Before attempting to do so they invariably converse with prominent representatives of the various orders or societies operating in their town or locality.

Suppose one of these young men desirous of joining something confers with the prominent Mason who has enlisted with, and is working in concert with the exploiter of "the order like Masonry or as good as Masonry."

If by the advice of this *prominent* Mason the young man is induced to petition for membership in the Masonic Lodge there can be no advantage pecuniary or otherwise to the *prominent* Mason, but if he steers the young man into the system "like Masonry or as good as Masonry" by his arrange-

ment with the exploiter thereof, he—the *prominent* Mason—will receive a five dollar bill, or some such amount. It is easy to understand the character of the counsel the young man will receive and it is not surprising that the young man finds his way into the "Royal Knights of Podunk" or whatever the system may be called rather than into the institution of Masonry as he had intended before taking counsel. Neither is it surprising that after a time it happens that a large proportion of the young men become active members of the "Royal Knights of Podunk" while the Masonic Lodge shows little or no growth and receives no influx of young blood.

With some slight modifications and variety in detail this condition or state of affairs exists in every town in my district, and is affecting the growth and influence of every Lodge. It has influenced the growth numerically of my own Lodge and almost every Lodge in this part of the state. What is worse it is in some measure working a deterioration in the quality of Freemasonry locally speaking.

Those prominent Masons whose interest the "Royal Knights of Podunk' has enlisted having accepted the *ipse dixit* of its exploiter, that "it is like Masonry or as good as Masonry" jump at the conclusion, very erroneously that Masonry is like the Royal Knights of Podunk."

They see, they hear and talk a great deal more of the "Royal Knights of Podunk" than of Masonry and presently their ideas take such color that it is difficult to say whether they have been derived from Freemasonry or from something else, and it thus happens that our laws, ceremonies and usages are rendered liable to. and in some measure suffer deterioration from being mixed with the leaven of those other societies.

Notwithstanding this condition, and the lack of interest and inaction our members sometimes evince, and in spite of all the little circumstances adverse to Freemasonry, I believe that the reports from the Lodges will show that we are holding our own in point of numbers, and I am fully persuaded that as a factor in our moral and intellectual life Freemasonry is doing more than merely holding its own in most localities in this district. During the year I have visited a majority of the Lodges under my charge and have invariably met with a fraternal welcome and considerate treatment.

In closing permit me, Sir, to express my deep sense of the honor you have conferred upon me in making me your deputy and my obligations to you for the many courtesies extended to me. Fraternally yours,

CHAS. H. MARTIN,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CLAY CITY, ILLINOIS, August 25, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-fifth District.

Immediately after my appointment I notified each of the Lodges in the district thereof, expressing my willingness to respond to any demand made upon me. I have visited as many Lodges during the year as circumstances would permit. Have responded to every call, though my visits have all been of a social nature, usually for the purpose of conferring degrees.

A rupture occurred in Marion Lodge No. 130 which seriously threatened its harmony. I recently paid that Lodge an informal visit and am happy to say that the true spirit of Masonry prevails among them. They accepted the ruling of the new Grand Master, and now the only contention that exists among them is that noble contentions of who best can work and best agree. Harmony has not been entirely restored in Clay City Lodge No. 488, but the work of the craft has not been neglected, and we have great reasons to believe that in the near future the brethren will all allow the pure principles of our order to so influence them that no discordant voice will arise among them. Elsewhere in the district peace and harmony have prevailed and Masonry has prospered not only in the number added to its ranks but in the character of its increase, for they have for the most part been men pre-eminent for their moral and social virtues.

All communications have been either answered or referred to you.

With kind regards, and expressing my appreciation of the confidence you have reposed in me, I am Fraternally yours,

ANTHONY DOHERTY,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MORO, ILLINOIS, August 30, 1902.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—In submitting this, my annual report as your District Deputy for the Twenty-sixth District, I will state that I have not visited any of my Lodges except in a social way and having received no correspondence relating to discord of any kind I believe peace and harmony prevail throughout the district. Some of my Lodges have been very

prosperous during the year just ended and among them is my own Lodge, Bethalto No. 406.

By special invitation I visited Edwardsville Lodge No. 99, May 22, and assisted in conferring the M. M. Degree after which all repaired to the Leland Hotel, where they were regaled with an excellent banquet and all visiting brethren, myself not excepted, were royally entertained. I am glad to note that I had the pleasure of meeting and assisting you, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, October 28, to newly constitute Piasa Lodge No. 27, and also June 11 to lay the corner-stone of the McKinley High School Building of Alton, Ill.

On Sunday, March 16, it became my sad duty to deliver the Masonic funeral address at the grave of W. Bro. William L. Piggott, a Past Master of our Lodge and an active, zealous Mason.

My duties as District Deputy Grand Master have not been laborious and with the one exception they have been very pleasant and agreeable.

Thanking you for the honors conferred, and congratulating you on your successful administration and with sincere personal regard for your future success I remain, Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, August 27, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It pleases me greatly to report that the Lodges of this, the Twenty-seventh District, are in a harmonious condition, and are enjoying a healthy growth. I have visited a majority of the Lodges of this district, and hope before the year closes, to visit them all. During the Masonic year, I installed the officers of the Douglas Lodge No. 361, East St. Louis Lodge No. 504, Gothic Lodge No. 852, and Lebanon Lodge No. 110.

Gothic Lodge No. 852, received the petition of a man whose right thumb is entirely gone. The question of his fitness for the degrees was referred to me. I cited the brethren to the "Ancient Charges," and to section 1, Article 12, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws. And gave it as my opinion that the petitioner owing to his aforesaid maimed condition, was not qualified to take the degrees. I advised them, however, to write to you for your decision.

No other question of Masonic Law has been referred to me. I desire to congratulate you on your successful administration of the affairs of the craft, and to most earnestly thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, by making me your district Deputy.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. S. CAUGHLAN.

D.D.G.M. Twenty-Seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MARION, ILLINOIS, August 27, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take pleasure in presenting my annual report for the Twenty-eighth Masonic District. I have had but little to do officially. I have been able to settle all questions that have been submitted by reference to the Blue Book. I am pleased to report so far as I am informed, harmony prevails in my jurisdiction.

Some of the Lodges have done good work and are well up in the standard work and are in a prosperous condition, while others have done but little work and have lost interest. The report of the election and installation of officers of some of the Lodges was not promptly sent in which caused inconvenience to our R. W. Grand Secretary.

I have had the pleasure of visiting several Lodges, have assisted in conferring degrees, have installed officers of several Lodges, and helped bury the dead.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and congratulating you on the very able manner you have conducted the business of your office as M. W. Grand Master, I shall ever remain Fraternally yours,

J. M. BURKHART,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-Eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARMEL, ILLINOIS, September 2, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—I have the honor to submit herewith my report as your Deputy for the Twenty-ninth Masonic District.

I am not informed of any discord among the brethren of this district, having recived no complaints from any source, and while there is appar-

ently no great amount of activity among the Lodges, yet peace and harmony prevail among the brethren.

On February 3, as your proxy, I instituted West Salem Lodge U. D. at West Salem in Edwards county. I have not been kept advised as to the work and progress that have been made but from impressions received while there, am constrained to believe this will prove an active and useful Lodge.

On May 19 I visited Allendale Lodge No. 752 and assisted in conferring the third degree on two candidates. A very enjoyable and profitable evening was spent; after the work an elegant banquet was spread. There were several Lodges represented at the meeting, quite a number from my home Lodge No. 239, being present, and conferred the degrees.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon, and the many courtesies shown me, I am Fraternally yours,

H. T. Goddard,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-Ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Vienna, Illinois, September 1, 1902.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I am glad to report that in the Thirtieth Masonic District harmony and good will prevail with very rare exceptions. I have been called on but once during the year on account of any dissension and in that case I find the brethren are becoming disposed to yield to a spirit of liberality. I have reason to believe all differences will be amicably adjusted.

A fair amount of work has been done and the craft are pursuing their labors with commendable zeal. The Worshipful Masters of the Thirtieth District deserve much credit for their successful efforts to make the work strictly standard.

Thanking you for the honor you have shown me and trusting that your administration may be abundantly successful, I remain

Fraternally yours,

W. Y. Smith,
D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING LODGES A. F. and A. M.

TO THE

McKINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

1901			
Dec.	18	Marseilles No. 417, Marseilles	$ 10 00
		Tonica No. 364, Tonica	5 00
		Catlin No. 285, Catlin	5 00
		Toledo No. 834, Toledo	5 00
		Clinton No. 19, Petersburg	5 00
		Bodley No. 1, Quincy	5 00
"	19	Waukegan No. 78, Waukegan	25 00
		Union Park No. 610, Chicago	10 00
		Clayton No. 147, Clayton	10 00
		Clay No. 153, Ashley	5 00
		Jeffersonville No. 460, Jeffersonville	1 00
		Nunda No. 169, Nunda	2 00
		Sam H. Davis No. 96, Mt. Morris	10 00
		W. C. Hobbs No. 306, Eureka	2 00
		Sheldon No. 609, Sheldon	2 00
		Arcana No. 717, Chicago	5 00
		Temperance No. 16, Vandalia	5 00
		Somonauk No. 646, Somonauk	2 00
		Arthur No. 825, Arthur	1 00
		Rankin No. 725, Rankin	2 00
"	21	Magic City No. 832, Harvey	5 00
		Leland No. 558, Leland	2 00
		York Town No. 655, Tampica	4 00
		Kankakee No. 389, Kankakee	10 00
		Chicago No. 437, Chicago	5 00
		Mississippi No. 385, Savannah	5 00
		St. Johns No. 13, Peru	5 00
		Atwood No. 651, Atwood	5 00
"	24	Wabash No. 179, Etna	1 00
		LaGrange No. 770, LaGrange	10 00
		Marion No. 130, Salem	2 00
		East St. Louis No. 504, East St. Louis	25 00
		Buckley No. 634, Buckley	5 00
		Miners No. 273, Galena	5 00
		Ashton No. 531, Ashton	5 00
		Chatham No. 523, Chatham	5 00
		Norton No. 631, Cabery	5 00
		Gordon No. 473, Pochontas	2 15
		Fides No. 824, West Pullman	10 00
		Olney No. 140, Olney	5 00
		Evergreen No. 170, Freeport	5 00
		DeWitt No. 84, Clinton	10 00
		Mattoon No. 260, Mattoon	1 00
		Friendship, No. 7, Dixon	10 00

Dec.	24	Raymond No. 692, Raymond	$ 2 00
		Riverton Union No. 786, Riverton	5 00
		Clark No. 603, Martinsville	2 00
		Blandisville No. 233, Blandisville	1 00
"	26	Camden No. 648, Camden	5 00
		Lancaster No. 106, Glasford	2 00
		Fulton City No. 189, Fulton	10 00
		Hopewell No. 844, Hope	2 00
		Cuba No. 534, Cuba	2 00
		Oregon No. 420, Oregon	5 00
		Winchester No. 105, Winchester	5 00
		Newman No. 369, Newman	5 00
		Freedom No. 194, Freedom	1 00
		Lawn No. 815, Chicago Lawn	5 00
		Greenfield No. 129, Greenfield	5 00
		Hancock No. 20, Carthage	2 00
		Illinois No. 263, Peoria	5 00
		Washburn No. 421, Washburn	5 00
		Normal No. 673, Normal	10 00
		Cooper No. 489, Willow Hill	2 00
		Wyoming No. 479, Wyoming	5 00
		Dallas City No. 235, Dallas City	5 00
		Bement No. 365, Bement	10 00
"	27	Channahon No. 262, Channahon	5 00
"	28	Landmark No. 422, Chicago	10 00
		Freeburg No. 418, Freeburg	2 00
		Wm. B. Warren No. 209, Chicago	10 00
		Fraternal No. 58, Monticello	5 00
		Levi Lusk No. 270, Arlington	5 00
		Robt. Morris No. 247, Minonk	2 00
		Mason No. 217, Mason	1 00
		Kenwood No. 800, Kenwood	5 00
		Shabbona No. 374, Shabbona	5 00
"	30	Littleton No. 766, Littleton	1 00
		Jo Daviess No. 278, Warren	10 00
		Logan No. 210, Lincoln	2 00
		Hazeldell No. 580, Hazeldell	1 00
		Shipman No. 212, Shipman	2 50
		Thos. J Turner No. 409, Chicago	10 00
		Miles Hart No. 595, Gays	5 00
		Acacia No. 67, LaSalle	5 00
		Star No. 708, Hoopeston	15 00
		Astoria No. 100, Astoria	5 25
		Andalusia No. 516, Andalusia	1 00
		A. W. Rawson No. 145, Pecatonica	5 00
		Pearl No. 823, Pearl City	1 00
		Home No. 508, Chicago	20 00
		Vienna No. 150, Vienna	1 00
"	31	Monitor No. 522, Elgin	10 00
		Walnut No. 722, Walnut	2 00
		Libertyville No. 492, Libertyville	10 00
		Cyrus No. 188, Mt. Carroll	5 00
		Collinsville No. 712, Collinsville	10 00
		Benevolent No. 52, Meredosia	5 00
		Dundee No. 190, Dundee	5 00
		Myrtle No. 795, Chicago	5 00
		Lacon No. 61, Lacon	2 00

1902			
Jan.	2.	E. F. W. Ellis No. 633, Rockford	$ 5 00
		Potomac No. 782, Potomac	10 00
		Myrtle No. 795, Irving Park	5 00
		Franklin No. 25, Upper Alton	5 00
		Batavia No. 404, Batavia	5 00
		Cobden No. 466, Cobden	1 00
"	6.	Morrisonville No. 681, Morrisonville	5 00
		Richard Cole No. 697, Chicago	10 00
		T. J. Pickett No. 307, Bushnell	5 00
		Elgin No. 117, Elgin	2 00
		Jacksonville No. 570, Jacksonville	5 00
		Macomb No. 17, Macomb	5 00
		Wheaton No. 269, Wheaton	5 00
		Brooklyn No. 282, Compton	5 00
		Tyrian No. 333, Springfield	5 00
		Anna No. 520, Anna	2 00
		Lena No. 174, Lena	5 00
		Marine No. 355, Marine	5 00
		Locust No. 623, Owaneco	2 00
		Van Meter No. 762, Cantrall	1 00
		Kensington No. 804, Chicago	5 00
		Horicon No. 244, Rochelle	2 00
		Braidwood No. 704, Braidwood	5 00
		Milford No. 168, Milford	10 00
		Peoria No. 15, Peoria	25 00
		Palace No. 765, Pullman	10 00
		Irving No. 455, Irving	5 00
		Ashmore No. 390, Ashmore	5 00
		Goode No. 744, Brayfield	1 00
		Keystone No. 639, Chicago	10 00
"	8	Murphysboro No. 498, Murphysboro	5 00
"	9	Good Hope No. 617, Good Hope	5 00
		Fellowship No. 89, Marion	5 00
		Alpha No. 155, Galesburg	5 00
		Richmond No. 143, Richmond	1 00
		Lambert No. 659, Quincy	10 00
		Piper No. 608, Piper City	10 00
		Bridgeport No. 386, Bridgeport	1 00
		Englewood No. 690, Englewood	10 00
		Mystic No. 758, Chicago	25 00
		Donellson No. 255, Donellson	5 00
"	11	Kewanee No 159, Kewanee	5 00
		D. C. Cregier No. 643, Chicago	25 00
		Genoa No. 288, Genoa	5 00
		Ohio No. 814, Ohio	5 00
		Toulon No. 93, Toulon	5 00
		Providence No. 711, Jefferson	3 00
		Harmony No. 3, Jacksonville	10 00
		Belvidere No. 60, Belvidere	5 00
		Wadley No. 616, Franklin	2 00
		Chenneys Grove No. 468, Saybrook	4 00
		Bloomington No. 43, Bloomington	5 00
"	14	Ben Hur No. 818, Chicago	5 00
		Illinois Central No. 178, Amboy	5 00
		Lenark No. 423, Lenark	2 00
		Triple No. 835, Venice	5 00

Jan.	16	Effingham No. 149, Effingham	$ 3 00
		Mozart No. 656, Bloomington	2 00
		Highland No. 583, Highland	5 00
		Hampshire No. 443, Hampshire	5 00
		Unity No. 48, St. Charles	2 00
"	18	Robinson No. 250, Robinson	2 00
"	20	Fisher No. 585, Grove City	10 00
		Calumet No. 716, Blue Island	10 00
		Sparland No. 441, Sparland	5 00
		Meteor No. 383, Sandwich	5 00
		San Jose No. 645, San Jose	5 00
		Pana No. 226, Pana	5 00
		New Hartford No. 453, New Hartford	1 00
		Ravenswood No. 777, Ravenswood	20 00
		Newton No. 714, Pilot	5 00
		Lockport No. 538, Lockport	5 00
		Creston No. 320, Creston	10 00
		West Gate No. 856, Hamburg	1 00
		Lessing No. 557, Chicago	10 00
"	21	Pacific No. 66, Knoxville	5 00
		Constantine No. 783, Chicago	5 00
"	23	Hardinsville No. 756, Hardinsville	1 00
"	24	Utica No. 858, Utica	5 00
		Grove No. 824, Downers Grove	5 00
		Mithra No. 410, Chicago	5 00
		Johnsonville No. 713, Johnsonville	4 00
		Matteson No. 175, Joliet	10 00
		Urbana No. 157, Urbana	5 00
		Gardner No. 573, Gardner	5 00
		Occidental No. 40, Ottawa	5 00
		De Sota No. 287, De Sota	1 00
		Apollo No. 642, Chicago	10 00
		Waltham No. 384, Triumph	2 00
		Vitruvious No. 81, Wheeling	5 00
"	25	Lincoln Park No. 611, Chicago	5 00
		Williamson No. 802, Carterville	5 00
		Weldon No. 746, Weldon	5 00
		Charleston No. 35, Charleston	5 00
		Mendon No. 449, Mendoni	5 00
		Reynoldsburg No. 449, Tunnel Hill	1 00
		Girard No. 171, Girard	1 00
"	27	Carman No. 732, Carman	5 00
"	28	Sullivan No. 764, Sullivan	10 00
		Sheridan No. 735, Sheridan	3 00
		Columbian No. 81, Chicago	20 00
		J. L. Anderson No. 318, Augusta	5 00
		Vesper No. 584, Galesburg	5 00
		Streator No. 607, Streator	5 00
"	31	Waynet No. 231, Waynet	1 00
		J. R. Gorin No. 537, Sadorus	1 00
		Hopedale No. 622, Hopedale	6 00
Jan.	31	Gothic No. 852, East St. Louis	5 00
Feb.	3	Melvin No. 811, Melvin	2 00
"	4	Eldorado No. 730, Eldorado	5 00
		Siloam No. 780, Chicago	5 00
		Alto Pass No. 840, Alto Pass	1 00

Feb.	5	Sumner No. 334, Sumner	$ 5 00
"	8	Winslow No. 564, Winslow	3 00
		Harrisburg No. 325, Harrisburg	5 00
		Prophetstown No. 293, Prophetstown	10 00
		Garfield No. 686, Chicago	10 00
"	10	Meridian No. 183, Earlville	5 00
"	13	South Park No. 662, Chicago	1 00
"	14	Golden Gate No. 248, Prairie City	10 00
		Mitchell No. 85, Pinckneyville	2 50
		Hinckley No. 301, Hinckley	5 00
"	19	Brighton Park No. 854, Chicago	10 00
"	22	Louisville No. 196, Louisville	1 85
"	24	Eureka No. 69, Milan	1 00
		Hiram No. 26, Henderson	2 00
		Ogden No. 754, St. Joseph	1 00
		Palatine No. 314, Palatine	3 00
"	25	Pleasant Hill No. 565, Pleasant Hill	4 50
Mar.	1	Antioch No. 127, Milburn	8 00
"	4	Beacon Light No. 784, Norwood Park	5 00
		Lakeside No. 739, Chicago	10 00
"	7	Macon No. 8, Decatur	5 00
		Wauconda No. 289, Wauconda	2 00
"	8	Normal Park No. 797, Chicago	5 00
"	22	Edward Dobbins No. 164, Lawrenceville	1 00
June	17	Galena Commandery K. T. No. 40, Galena	5 00
"	23	Galatia Lodge No. 684, Galatia	5 00
		Madison No. 560, New Douglas	2 00
July	7	Rockport No. 830, Rockport	1 00
"	19	Pera No. 574, Ludlow	3 25
Aug.	6	Stonefort No. 495, Stonefort	2 50
"	11	Geneva No. 139, Geneva	2 00
		Oquawka No. 123, Oquawka	1 00
			$1,325 50



WILLIAM C. HOBBS

Elected Grand Master 1849

REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

Upper Alton, Illinois, August 1st, 1902.

Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother—I herewith submit a report of the five Masonic Schools of Instruction held under your order during the current year, the more important details of which are set forth in the following list of Grand Officers, Grand Examiners and Deputy Grand Lecturers in attendance:

Carmi, January 7, 8, and 9.

Grand Officers.—Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master; Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—Chas. H. Martin, D. G. L., 24th District; Anthony Doherty, D. G. L., 25th District; H. T. Goddard, 29th District; W. Y. Smith, 30th District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

W. Deputy Grand Lecturers.—S. M. Schoeman, T. W. Cummins, J. R. Ennis, C. N. Hambelton, T. H. Humphrey.

Names registered 178, Illinois lodges 37, Kentucky 1, Missouri 1, Tennessee 1, Indiana 1.

Mt. Sterling, January 21, 22, and 23.

Grand Officers.—Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master; A. H. Bell, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary; W. B. Grimes, W. Grand Steward; Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—J. E. Morton, D. G. L., 20th District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

W. Deputy Grand Lecturers.—D. B. Hutchinson, C. P. Ross, Carl Swigert, J. F. Clayton, F. C. Funk, Geo. D. Bell.

Names registered 150, Illinois lodges 21, Kansas 1, Nebraska 1.

Paris, February 4, 5, and 6.

Grand Officers.—Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master; W. B. Wright, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—D. E. Bruffett, 17th District; Anthony Doherty, D. G. L., 25th District; William Montgomery, 26th District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

Names registered 395. Illinois lodges 38, Indiana 3, Ohio 2, Kansas 1.

Moline, February 18, 19, and 20

Grand Officers.—Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master; Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—J. S. Burns, D. G. L., 11th District; E. E. Beach, D. G. L., 3d District; C. C. Marsh, D. G. L., 21st District; Emerson Clark, D. G. L., 12th District; C. E. Grove, D. G. L., 6th District; C. T. Holmes, D. G. L., 13th District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

W. Deputy Grand Lecturers.—James John, J. B. Roach, C. M. Babitt, L. C. Johnson, R. L. Everts, G. J. Lakens, D. D. Darrah, John A. Burkhalter.

Names registered 290. Illinois lodges 43, N. Dakota 1, Iowa 2, Kansas 1, Michigan 2, Missouri 2, Indiana 2, Mass. 1.

Joliet, March 4, 5, and 6.

Grand Officers.—Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master; A. H. Bell, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary; Louis Zinger, W. Grand Sword Bearer; L. A. Goddard, Past M. W. Grand Master; Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master; C. F. Hitchcock, Past M. W. Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—J. B. Fithian, 8th District; E. E. Beach, D. G. L., 3d District; G. O. Friedrich, D. G. L., 14th District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

W. Deputy Grand Lecturers.—A. O. Novander, S. S. Borden, D. M. Baird, A. J. Goodridge, Archibald Birse, H. S. Albin, L. C. Waters, W. M. Burbank, W. H. Peak, Herbert Preston, Carl Swigert, R. H. Wheeler, F. J. Burton, D. D. Darrah, H. W. Harvey, S. M. Frankland, Lewis Pickett.

Names registered, 277. Illinois lodges 58, Iowa 1, Ohio 1.

The total number of names registered at the five schools was 1290. The number of Illinois lodges represented 177, and foreign jurisdictions 10.

Of the 84 Grand Lecturers recommissioned since the last session of the Grand Lodge, 40 attended one or more schools.

Since the last session of the Grand Lodge the Board of Grand Examiners have recommended the issue of Commissions, as Deputy Grand Lecturers, to the following named brethren:

E. T. Osgood, Harvey; J. S. McCurdy, Chicago; J. H. Morrow, Chicago; F. H. Morehouse, Chicago; F. J. Burton, Chicago; C. M. Babitt, LaGrange; I. A. Foster, Herald; S. M. Frankland, Chicago; D. E. Bruffett, Urbana; C. B. Ward, Rock Island; J. G. Huntoon, Rock Island; A. H. Scrogin, Lexington; G. R. Smith, Bloomington; P. S. McMillen, Polo.

At each of the Schools the "Standard Work" was exemplified in detail and the M. W. Grand Master tendered the usual official reception, as were also other distinguished visitors.

The official and personal relations of the members of the Board have been of the most pleasant and harmonious character and we indulge in the hope that our labors have not been without some profit to the craft.

In conclusion, we desire to express our grateful appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon us and to extend our thanks to the Deputy Grand Lecturers and the members of the craft for their valuable assistance and uniform courtesy.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

BOARD OF GRAND EXAMINERS.
By H. T. BURNAP, Secretary.

A motion was made by Brother Daniel J. Avery and carried, that the foregoing address and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address.

The R. W. Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. It was so ordered:

REPORT OF THE R. W. GRAND TREASURER.

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer:*

In Account with M. W. GRAND LODGE, A. F AND A. M., OF ILLINOIS.

1901.	DEBIT.		
Sept. 30,	To credit balance, as per last report—		
	Account of General Fund	$39,776 40	
	Account of Charity Fund	853 33	
			$40,629 73
Oct. 31,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	233 55	
	Account of Charity Fund	58 00	
Nov. 30,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	356 25	
	Account of Charity Fund	26 00	
Dec. 31,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	38 75	
	Account of Charity Fund	80 64	
1902.			
Jan. 31,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	131 00	
	Account of Charity Fund	45 20	
Feb. 28,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	471 25	
	Account of Charity Fund	77 20	
Mar. 31,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	631 71	
	Account of Charity Fund	11 46	
Apr. 30,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	6 50	
	Account of Charity Fund	81 33	
May 31,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	559 25	
	Account of Charity Fund	22 00	
June 30,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	18 75	
	Account of Charity Fund	22 50	
July 31,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	24,320 70	
	Account of Charity Fund	13 00	
Aug. 31,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	12,738 70	
	Account of Charity Fund	12 70	
Sept. 30,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
	Account of General Fund	1,389 35	
	Account of Charity Fund	21 85	
	Total amount received from Grand Secretary during the year, account of General Fund	40,895 76	
	Total amount received from Grand Secretary during the year, account of Charity Fund	471 88	
	Total receipts for the year		41,367 64
			$81,997 37

1902.	CREDIT.		
Oct. 4,	By mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith.....	$ 2,701 40	
Oct. 4,	By mileage and per diem paid representatives since last report as per vouchers returned herewith	15,979 20	
	Total mileage and per diem paid.....		$18,680 60
Oct. 4,	By amount paid out for charity since last report, as per vouchers numbered 1137, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1186, 1189, 1196, 1209 and 1211, returned herewith.....		600 00
Oct. 4,	By miscellaneous items paid since last report, as per vouchers numbered 1005 and 1081, and numbers 1111 to 1239 both included, except the vouchers enumerated above as paid on account of Charity Fund, and numbers 1231 and 1232 which have not been presented for payment..		11,301 43
1901.			
Nov. 14,	By amount paid for $5,500.00 of City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds @ 108¾, and interest, for account of general fund...		6,063 23
Nov. 14.	By amount paid for $500.00 of City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds @ 108¾, and interest, for account of Charity Fund...		551 20
	Total amount paid out during the year....		37,196 46
1902.			
Oct. 4,	Balance in cash to credit of General Fund..$44,626 90		
	Balance in cash to credit of Charity Fund.. 174 01		
	Total credit balance in cash.....		44,800 91
			$81,997 37

In addition to the cash balances reported above, the Grand Lodge owns the following securities, all of which are now in my possession:

Account of General Fund—		
United States 4 per cent bonds, due 1925 (par value)	$35,000 00	
City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, due 1915 (par value)	5,500 00	$40,500 00
Account of Charity Fund—		
Masonic Fraternity Temple Association stock, eight shares, (par value).....	800 00	
City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, due 1915, (par value).....	500 00	1,300 00
		$41,800 00

On November 14th, last, your Grand Treasurer invested the sum of $6,063.23. for account of the General Fund, in $5,500.00 of the 4 per cent bonds of the City of Chicago, due July 1st, 1915, paying therefor a premium of 8¾, and interest from July 1st, to date of purchase. And on the same day he invested the sum of $551.20, for account of the Charity Fund, in $500.00, of the 4 per cent bonds of the City of Chicago, due July 1st, 1915, paying for same a premium of 8¾, and interest from July 1st to date of purchase.

The interest on the above described bonds is payable in January and July of each year. Fraternally submitted,

Chicago. October 4, 1902. WILEY M. EGAN,
Grand Treasurer.

The R. W. Grand Secretary submitted the following report and his cash book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. It was so ordered.

REPORT OF THE R. W. GRAND SECRETARY.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In accordance with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report.

ORDERS DRAWN.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last Annual Communication for the following amounts, to-wit:

To mileage and per diem of Officers, Representatives, and Committees in attendance at last communication	$18,823 90
Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	300 00
Charles J. Manvel, services as Grand Tyler	100 00
Charles J. Manvel, expenses Grand Lodge	33 20
George A. Stadler, services Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
Z. T. Griffen, stenographer	50 00
Rent Studebaker Hall	450 00
Wiley M. Egan, extra help and expense distribution of surplus	200 00
Journal for Grand Treasurer	4 00
Printing reports Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Committee on Correspondence	384 25
J. O. Clifford, expense of Railroad Committee	13 00
W. J. Hempstreet, insurance Grand Lodge paraphernalia	10 05
W. H. Marquam, engrossing commissions	36 00
Expense of Grand Secretary to Alton	7 05
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing proceedings	1,643 14

Charity, Geo. W. Staley	$ 100 00
Rent of box in safety vault	5 00
Charity, J. H. Williamson	50 00
Charity, M. R. Hardin	100 00
Charity, Geo. W. Staley	100 00
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, binding and embossing proceedings	376 45
Charity, Uriah McCoy	50 00
Charity, J. M. Brayfield	50 00
John A. Ladd, services revising M. & P. D. book	26 00
Grand Secretary, expense meeting Printing Committee	9 50
Grand Treasurer, expense meeting Printing Committee	5 00
Charity, R. H. Fuller	50 00
Expenses Finance Committee	60 20
Charity, Henry W. Bridges	50 00
W. R. Allison, M. D., services, Brother Jones of defunct Phoenix Lodge	47 30
Charity, J. H. Nichols	50 00
Bloomington Rug Company	18 95
Grand Secretary, expense at Centralia	8 96
C F. Tenney, D. D. G. M., expenses visiting lodges	12 05
E. A. Armstrong Manufacturing Company, plating jewels	25 35
Charity, Geo. W. Staley	100 00
Expense Grand Master's office	803 41
Miscellaneous printing	413 71
United States Express Company	187 47
American Express Company	244 15
Expense Grand Secretary's office, postage	234 00
Expense Grand Secretary's office, incidentals	32 75
Expenses Committee on Miller Bequest	90 62
Grand Examiners School, at Carmi	237 40
Grand Examiners School, at Mt. Sterling	197 40
Grand Examiners School, at Paris	207 55
Grand Examiners School, at Moline	213 80
Grand Examiners School, at Joliet	199 05
George M. Moulton, salary as Grand Master	1,500 00
Wiley M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer	400 00
J. H. C. Dill, salary as Grand Secretary	2,500 00
Total	$30,835 66

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. AND A. M., DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1902.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	$ 105 00	Whitehall	80	$ 45 00
Equality	2	15 60	Vitruvius	81	45 60
Harmony	3	84 00	DeWitt	84	80 40
Springfield	4	90 00	Mitchell	85	43 20
Friendship	7	106 80	Kaskaskia	86	21 60
Macon	8	227 40	Mt. Pulaski	87	36 00
Rushville	9	51 00	Havana	88	47 40
St. Johns	13	52 80	Fellowship	89	38 40
Warren	14	24 60	Jerusalem Temple	90	106 20
Peoria	15	214 80	Metropolis	91	42 00
Temperance	16	34 20	Stewart	92	78 00
Macomb	17	96 00	Toulon	93	29 40
Clinton	19	68 40	Perry	95	32 40
Hancock	20	57 60	Samuel H. Davis	96	23 40
Cass	23	71 40	Excelsior	97	151 80
St. Clair	24	76 20	Taylor	98	43 20
Franklin	25	41 40	Edwardsville	99	52 80
Piasa	27	87 40	Astoria	100	35 40
Pekin	29	48 00	Rockford	102	147 00
Mt. Vernon	31	54 00	Magnolia	103	26 40
Oriental	33	230 40	Lewistown	104	41 40
Barry	34	60 00	Winchester	105	38 40
Charleston	35	68 40	Lancaster	106	46 20
Kavanaugn	36	25 20	Versailles	108	36 60
Monmouth	37	65 40	Trenton	109	25 80
Olive Branch	38	156 60	Lebanon	110	25 20
Herman	39	30 00	Jonesboro	111	31 80
Occidental	40	105 00	Bureau	112	46 80
Mt. Joliet	42	162 00	Robert Burns	113	27 60
Bloomington	43	117 00	Marcelline	114	24 60
Hardin	44	48 00	Rising Sun	115	36 00
Griggsville	45	38 40	Vermont	116	30 00
Temple	46	324 60	Elgin	117	123 60
Caledonia	47	15 00	Waverly	118	43 20
Unity	48	42 60	Henry	119	37 20
Cambridge	49	34 80	Mound	122	77 40
Carrollton	50	64 20	Oquawka	123	30 00
Mt. Moriah	51	52 20	Cedar	124	73 20
Benevolent	52	25 20	Greenup	125	21 60
Jackson	53	62 40	Empire	126	37 80
Washington	55	37 20	Antioch	127	31 80
Trio	57	120 00	Raleigh	128	25 20
Fraternal	58	49 80	Greenfield	129	34 80
New Boston	59	42 00	Marion	130	42 60
Belvidere	60	119 40	Golconda	131	27 00
Lacon	61	36 00	Mackinaw	132	22 20
St. Marks	63	47 40	Marshall	133	42 00
Benton	64	51 00	Sycamore	134	88 20
Euclid	65	44 40	Lima	135	25 20
Pacific	66	36 60	Hutsonville	136	15 60
Acacia	67	55 20	Polk	137	41 40
Eureka	69	28 80	Marengo	138	40 20
Central	71	39 00	Geneva	139	36 60
Chester	72	30 60	Olney	140	42 60
Rockton	74	35 40	Garden City	141	462 60
Roscoe	75	27 00	Ames	142	38 40
Mt. Nebo	76	48 60	Richmond	143	31 20
Prairie	77	184 20	DeKalb	144	73 80
Waukegan	78	141 00	A. W. Rawson	145	38 40
Scott	79	18 00	Lee Centre	146	22 80

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1902—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Clayton	147	$ 34 20	Leroy	221	$ 33 60
Bloomfield	148	73 20	Geo. Washington	222	60 00
Effingham	149	29 40	Pana	226	83 40
Vienna	150	34 80	Columbus	227	12 60
Bunker Hill	151	33 60	Lovington	228	49 80
Fidelity	152	28 20	Manchester	229	18 00
Clay	153	33 60	New Haven	230	19 80
Russell	154	28 20	Wyanet	231	22 20
Alpha	155	103 20	Farmers	232	17 40
Delavan	156	37 80	Blandinsville	233	57 00
Urbana	157	126 00	DuQuoin	234	55 80
McHenry	158	32 40	Dallas City	235	29 40
Kewanee	159	81 60	Charter Oak	236	50 40
Waubansia	160	125 40	Cairo	237	84 60
Virden	161	55 80	Black Hawk	238	28 20
Hope	162	43 80	Mt. Carmel	239	66 60
Edward Dobbins	164	40 20	Western Star	240	113 40
Atlanta	165	38 40	Shekinah	241	49 20
Star in the East	166	152 40	Galva	243	53 40
Milford	168	42 00	Horicon	244	52 20
Nunda	169	30 00	Greenville	245	48 60
Evergreen	170	60 60	El Paso	246	52 20
Girard	171	37 80	Rob Morris	247	31 20
Wayne	172	27 60	Golden Gate	248	36 60
Cherry Valley	173	36 60	Hibbard	249	24 00
Lena	174	33 00	Robinson	250	39 60
Matteson	175	154 20	Heyworth	251	42 60
Mendota	176	52 20	Aledo	252	73 20
Staunton	177	42 00	Avon Harmony	253	22 80
Illinois Central	178	57 00	Aurora	254	127 80
Wabash	179	21 00	Donnelson	255	17 40
Moweaqua	180	26 40	Warsaw	257	40 80
Germania	182	135 60	Mattoon	260	114 00
Meridian	183	31 20	Amon	261	21 00
Abingdon	185	45 00	Channahon	262	24 00
Mystic Tie	187	28 80	Illinois	263	135 00
Cyrus	188	47 40	Franklin Grove	264	15 60
Fulton City	189	39 00	Vermilion	265	28 20
Dundee	190	57 00	Kingston	266	23 40
Farmington	192	49 80	La Prairie	267	22 20
Herrick	193	18 00	Paris	268	98 40
Freedom	194	30 00	Wheaton	269	42 60
La Harpe	195	78 60	Levi Lusk	270	15 00
Louisville	196	35 40	Blaney	271	103 20
King Solomon's	197	34 20	Carmi	272	34 20
Homer	199	50 40	Miners	273	58 80
Sheba	200	14 40	Byron	274	30 00
Centralia	201	87 60	Milton	275	30 60
Lavely	203	30 00	Elizabeth	276	10 20
Flora	204	42 60	Accordia	277	42 00
Corinthian	205	30 00	Jo Daviess	278	62 40
Fairfield	206	49 20	Neoga	279	28 80
Tamaroa	207	22 20	Kansas	280	22 80
Wilmington	208	48 00	Brooklyn	282	36 00
Wm. B. Warren	209	209 40	Meteor	283	50 40
Logan	210	102 00	Catlin	285	60 60
Cleveland	211	268 80	Plymouth	286	47 40
Shipman	212	16 80	De Soto	287	42 60
Ipava	213	34 20	Genoa	288	50 40
Gillespie	214	20 40	Wataga	291	14 40
Newton	216	41 40	Chenoa	292	39 60
Mason	217	17 40	Prophetstown	293	61 20
New Salem	218	24 00	Pontiac	294	66 60
Oakland	219	45 00	Dills	295	15 60
Mahomet	220	23 40	Quincy	296	87 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1902—*Continued.*

LODGS.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Benjamin	297	$ 44 40	Payson	379	$ 45 00
Wauconda	298	18 60	Liberty	380	17 40
Hinckley	301	30 60	Gill	382	12 60
Durand	302	36 60	LaMoille	383	15 00
Raven	303	21 60	Waltham	384	34 20
Onarga	305	37 80	Mississippi	385	90 00
W. C. Hobbs	306	49 80	Bridgeport	386	27 00
T. J. Pickett	307	51 60	El Dara	388	22 20
Ashlar	308	270 60	Kankakee	389	96 60
Harvard	309	64 20	Ashmore	390	30 00
Dearborn	310	339 60	Tolono	391	39 60
Kilwinning	311	313 80	Oconee	392	25 20
Ionic	312	109 20	Blair	393	159 00
York	313	28 20	Jerseyville	394	49 80
Palatine	314	40 80	Muddy Point	396	15 60
Abraham Jonas	316	18 00	Shiloh	397	23 40
J. L. Anderson	318	40 80	Kinmundy	398	35 40
Doric	319	108 60	Buda	399	24 60
Creston	320	36 00	Odell	401	15 00
Dunlap	321	58 80	Kishwaukee	402	30 00
Windsor	322	39 60	Mason City	403	54 60
Orient	323	20 40	Batavia	404	48 00
Harrisburg	325	70 80	Ramsey	405	33 00
Industry	327	35 40	Bethalto	406	17 40
Altona	330	25 80	Stratton	408	31 80
Mt. Erie	331	12 00	Thos. J. Turner	409	124 20
Tuscola	332	55 20	Mithra	410	76 20
Tyrian	333	111 60	Hesperia	411	286 20
Sumner	334	60 60	Bollen	412	18 60
Schiller	335	72 00	Evening Star	414	33 00
New Columbia	336	28 80	Lawn Ridge	415	19 80
Oneida	337	39 60	Paxton	416	54 00
Saline	339	12 00	Marseilles	417	56 40
Kedron	340	15 60	Freeburg	418	18 60
Full Moon	341	36 00	Reynoldsburg	419	19 80
Summerfield	342	8 40	Oregon	420	65 40
Wenona	344	23 40	Washburn	421	24 60
Milledgeville	345	40 80	Landmark	422	175 80
N. D. Morse	346	9 60	Lanark	423	38 40
Sidney	347	24 00	Exeter	424	18 00
Russellville	348	14 40	Scottville	426	34 20
Sublette	349	9 60	Red Bud	427	15 00
Fairview	350	28 20	Sunbeam	428	38 40
Tarbolton	351	60 60	Chebanse	429	31 80
Groveland	352	12 60	Kendrick	430	22 80
Kinderhook	353	15 00	Summit	431	19 80
Ark and Anchor	354	48 00	Murrayville	432	15 00
Marine	355	25 80	Annawan	433	26 40
Hermitage	356	42 00	Makanda	434	33 60
Orion	358	14 40	Philo	436	36 00
Blackberry	359	38 40	Chicago	437	227 40
Princeville	360	34 80	Camargo	440	35 40
Douglas	361	23 40	Sparland	441	25 20
Noble	362	30 60	Casey	442	33 00
Horeb	363	49 80	Hampshire	443	39 60
Tonica	364	41 40	Cave-in-Rock	444	20 40
Bement	365	39 60	Chesterfield	445	28 20
Arcola	366	55 80	Watseka	446	81 60
Oxford	367	24 00	S. D. Monroe	447	8 40
Jefferson	368	15 00	Yates City	448	30 00
Newman	369	50 40	Mendon	449	33 60
Livingston	371	45 00	Loami	450	29 40
Chambersburg	373	13 80	Bromwell	451	34 20
Shabbona	374	25 20	New Hartford	453	21 00
Aroma	378	8 40	Maroa	454	55 80

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1902—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Irving	455	$ 13 80	Maquon	530	$ 21 60
Nokomis	456	31 80	Ashton	531	24 00
Blazing Star	458	18 60	Seneca	532	22 20
Jeffersonville	460	27 00	Altamont	533	18 60
Plainview	461	19 20	Cuba	534	45 00
Tremont	462	21 60	Sherman	535	30 60
Palmyra	463	39 00	Plainfield	536	59 40
Denver	464	17 40	J. R. Gorin	537	23 40
Huntsville	465	16 80	Lockport	538	53 40
Cobden	466	32 40	Chatsworth	539	15 60
South Macon	467	42 60	Harlem	540	186 00
Cheney's Grove	468	28 80	Stewardson	541	13 80
McLean	469	48 00	Towanda	542	9 00
Rantoul	470	36 60	Cordova	543	13 20
Kendall	471	39 00	Virginia	544	36 00
Amity	472	46 80	Valley	547	30 00
Gordon	473	12 60	Sharon	550	48 00
Columbia	474	19 20	Long Point	552	13 80
Walshville	475	11 40	Plum River	554	63 00
Manito	476	18 60	Humboldt	555	57 60
Rutland	477	18 60	Dawson	556	28 80
Pleiades	478	276 60	Lessing	557	80 40
Wyoming	479	50 40	Leland	558	21 00
Momence	481	55 80	Thomson	559	25 80
Lexington	482	26 40	Madison	560	15 00
Edgewood	484	21 00	Trinity	562	39 00
Xenia	485	16 80	Winslow	564	23 40
Bowen	486	28 20	Pleasant Hill	565	16 20
Andrew Jackson	487	13 20	Albany	566	43 80
Clay City	488	36 60	Frankfort	567	23 40
Cooper	489	14 40	Time	569	18 00
Shannon	490	28 80	Jacksonville	570	64 20
Martin	491	11 40	Bardolph	572	22 20
Libertyville	492	55 20	Gardner	573	31 20
Tower Hill	493	36 00	Pera	574	21 00
Stone Fort	495	40 80	Capron	575	36 00
Colchester	496	58 20	O'Fallon	576	23 40
Alma	497	20 40	Viola	577	27 00
Murphysboro	498	78 00	Prairie City	578	16 20
St. Paul	500	84 00	Hazel Dell	580	11 40
Stark	501	22 80	Dongola	581	10 80
Woodhull	502	28 20	Shirley	582	24 00
Odin	503	19 20	Highland	583	20 40
East St. Louis	504	96 60	Vesper	584	118 20
Meridian Sun	505	46 20	Fisher	585	16 80
O. H. Miner	506	34 20	Princeton	587	78 00
Home	508	253 80	Troy	588	21 00
Parkersburg	509	27 00	Fairmount	590	24 60
J. D. Moody	510	13 20	Gilman	591	28 80
Wade-Barney	512	77 40	Fieldon	592	10 20
Bradford	514	27 00	Miles Hart	595	29 40
Andalusia	516	22 20	Cerro Gordo	600	40 80
Litchfield	517	29 40	Farina	601	33 60
Abraham Lincoln	518	21 00	Watson	602	19 18
Roseville	519	26 40	Clark	603	45 00
Anna	520	42 60	Hebron	604	25 20
Illiopolis	521	37 20	Streator	607	95 40
Monitor	522	168 00	Piper	608	40 80
Chatham	523	31 80	Sheldon	609	44 40
Evans	524	172 20	Union Park	610	308 40
Delia	425	9 60	Lincoln Park	611	320 40
Covenant	526	480 00	Rock River	612	115 80
Rossville	527	59 40	Patoka	613	27 60
Minooka	528	28 80	Forrest	614	36 60
Adams	529	25 80	Wadley	616	27 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1902—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGS.	NO.	DUES.
Good Hope	617	$ 38 40	Alexandria	702	$ 33 60
Basco	618	13 80	Braidwood	704	99 00
Berwick	619	6 60	Ewing	705	10 20
New Hope	620	11 40	Joppa	706	14 40
Hopedale	622	32 40	Star	709	77 40
Locust	623	19 80	Farmer City	710	54 60
Union	627	15 00	Providence	711	53 40
Tuscan	630	22 20	Collinsville	712	30 60
Norton	631	30 60	Johnsonville	713	30 60
Ridge Farm	632	46 20	Newtown	714	49 20
E. F. W. Ellis	633	60 00	Elvaston	715	11 40
Buckley	634	13 20	Calumet	716	86 40
Rochester	635	18 60	Arcana	717	182 40
Peotone	636	27 60	May	718	16 20
Keystone	639	183 00	Chapel Hill	719	18 60
Comet	641	31 20	Rome	721	13 80
Apollo	642	228 00	Walnut	722	34 80
D. C. Cregier	643	198 00	Omaha	723	23 40
Oblong City	644	28 80	Chandlerville	724	32 40
San Jose	645	21 00	Rankin	725	39 00
Somonauk	646	53 40	Golden Rule	726	310 20
Blueville	647	24 60	Raritan	727	18 60
Camden	648	37 80	Waterman	728	24 60
Atwood	651	25 20	Lake Creek	729	26 40
Greenview	653	30 00	Eldorado	730	23 40
Yorktown	655	43 80	Harbor	731	154 80
Mozart	656	38 40	Carman	732	18 00
Lafayette	657	12 00	Gibson	733	45 60
Rock Island	658	82 20	Morning Star	734	117 00
Lambert	659	104 40	Sheridan	735	36 00
Grand Chain	660	18 00	Arrowsmith	737	21 00
South Park	662	85 80	Saunemin	738	37 20
Mayo	664	22 80	Lakeside	739	142 80
Greenland	665	12 60	New Holland	741	12 00
Crawford	666	12 60	Danvers	742	18 00
Erie	667	32 40	Scott Land	743	17 40
Burnt Prairie	668	22 80	Goode	744	17 40
Herder	669	118 20	Winnebago	745	16 20
Fillmore	670	39 00	Weldon	746	26 40
Eddyville	672	20 40	Centennial	747	25 20
Normal	673	43 80	Alta	748	30 60
Waldeck	674	115 20	Akin	749	21 60
Pawnee	675	44 40	Lyndon	750	23 40
A. O. Fay	676	49 80	Lounsbury	751	32 40
Enfield	677	29 40	Allendale	752	15 00
Illinois City	679	17 40	Ogden	754	54 60
Clement	680	27 60	Pre-emption	755	38 40
Morrisonville	681	31 80	Hardinsville	756	11 40
Blue Mound	682	41 40	Verona	757	25 20
Burnside	683	42 60	Mystic Star	758	169 20
Gallatia	684	21 00	Orel	759	22 20
Rio	685	36 00	Sibley	761	19 80
Garfield	686	298 80	Van Meter	762	21 00
Orangeville	687	28 80	Crete	763	29 40
Clifton	688	25 80	Sullivan	764	50 40
Englewood	690	338 40	Palace	765	139 20
Iola	691	21 00	Littleton	766	11 40
Raymond	692	33 60	Triluminar	767	114 00
Herrin's Prairie	693	21 00	Mizpah	768	247 80
Shiloh Hill	695	24 60	St. Elmo	769	37 20
Belle Rive	696	9 60	LaGrange	770	78 60
Richard Cole	697	180 00	Bay City	771	12 60
Hutton	698	27 00	New Burnside	772	14 40
Pleasant Plains	700	25 80	Mansfield	773	21 00
Temple Hill	701	9 60	Lake View	774	151 80

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1902—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Grand Crossing	776	74 40	Columbian	819	93 60
Ravenswood	777	141 00	Henderson	820	27 00
Gurney	778	19 20	New Canton	821	22 80
Wright's Grove	779	123 60	Belknap	822	21 60
Siloam	780	156 60	Pearl	823	39 00
Potomac	782	23 20	Grove	824	40 20
Constantia	783	75 00	Arthur	825	23 40
Beacon Light	784	47 40	Mazon	826	35 40
Stanford	785	8 40	Sequoit	827	28 20
Riverton Union	786	34 80	Edgar	829	20 40
Morris	787	31 20	Rockport	830	26 40
Lerna	788	21 60	Finlay	831	32 40
Auburn Park	789	173 40	Magic City	832	36 60
Pittsfield	790	54 60	Dean	833	23 40
Broadlands	791	27 00	Toledo	834	36 60
Calhoun	792	19 20	Triple	835	27 60
A. T. Darrah	793	16 80	Windsor Park	836	74 40
Tadmor	794	13 80	Hindsboro	837	29 40
Myrtle	795	75 00	Charity	838	21 60
E. M. Husted	796	30 00	Berwyn	839	45 00
Normal Park	797	210 00	Alto Pass	840	21 60
Sidell	798	18 60	Woodlawn Park	841	98 40
Colfax	799	31 20	Fides	842	58 80
Kenwood	800	239 40	Park	843	144 60
Sangamon	801	22 80	Hopewell	844	22 80
Williamson	802	34 20	Martinton	845	18 60
Neponset	803	19 80	Bluffs	846	21 00
Kensington	804	93 00	Stronghurst	847	18 00
S. M. Dalzell	805	56 40	London	848	13 80
Nebo	806	22 80	Palestine	849	16 80
Royal	807	13 20	Austin	850	118 20
Cornland	808	16 20	Chicago Heights	851	42 00
Gillham	809	21 60	Gothic	852	33 00
Tracy	810	39 60	Latham	853	19 80
Melvin	811	15 00	Brighton Park	854	46 80
DeLand	812	15 60	King Oscar	855	82 80
Humboldt Park	813	106 80	West Gate	856	18 60
Ohio	814	15 00	Boyd D.	857	24 00
Lawn	815	48 60	Utica	858	16 80
Ridgway	816	22 80	Apple River	859	13 80
Creal Springs	817	19 80	Metropolitan	860	40 80
Ben Hur	818	84 00	Sorento	861	10 80

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

Harmony, 3	$ 0 60
Caledonia, 47	1 20
St. Marks, 63	60
Roscoe, 75	1 80
Bureau, 112	60
Waverly, 118	1 35
Golconda, 131	60
DeKalb, 144	1 20
Alpha, 155	60
Wayne, 172	1 80
Cherry Valley, 173	2 10
LaHarpe, 195	2 10
Centralia, 201	4 35
Tamaroa, 207	60
Logan, 210	60
Mahomet, 220	60
Cairo, 237	5 85
El Paso, 246	60
Rob Morris, 247	1 95

DUES PRECEDING YEARS—*Continued.*

De Soto, 287	$ 1 20
Chenoa, 292	60
Tyrian, 333	60
Shabbona, 374	60
Odell, 401	1 35
Nokomis, 456	2 85
Huntsville, 465	60
Murphysboro, 498	60
O. H. Miner, 506	60
Plum River, 554	1 35
Gilman, 591	1 20
Blue Mound, 682	60
Farmer City, 710	1 20
Golden Rule, 726	60
Akin, 749	60
Triple, 835	1 35
Total	$45 00

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 1, 1902, Riverside	$ 9 60
September 1, 1902, West Salem	4 20
September 1, 1902, Chadwick	7 80
September 1, 1902, St. Cecelia	10 20
September 1, 1902, St. Andrews	6 60
September 1, 1902, Olympia	29 40
Total	$67 80

DISPENSATION FEES.

West Salem Lodge U. D	$100 00
Chadwick Lodge U. D	100 00
Olympia Lodge U. D	100 00
St. Cecelia Lodge U. D	100 00
St. Andrews Lodge U. D	100 00
Cornell Lodge U. D	100 00
Argenta Lodge U. D	100 00
Maywood Lodge U. D	100 00
Total	$800 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected previous to 1900	$ 10 50	
Dues collected for 1900	7 50	
Dues collected for 1901	27 00	
Dues collected for 1902	37,546 20	
Dues collected from Lodges U. D	67 80	
Special dispensations Grand Master	127 00	
Dispensations for Lodges U. D.	800 00	
Grand Lodge By-laws sold	22 50	
Books of Ceremonial sold	5 50	
Grand Lodge Proceedings sold	6 50	
Proceeds sale of Missouri land, less expenses	640 26	
Insurance collected on Apple River property	15 00	
Interest on Government bonds	1,620 00	
Total		$40,895 7

CHARITY FUND.

Defunct Phoenix Lodge No. 663	$ 47 30	
Defunct Hiram Lodge No 26	48 39	
Dues from Defunct Lodges	247 19	
Interest on Chicago City bonds	10 00	
Interest on Government bonds	10 00	
Certifying Diplomas	85 00	
Dividend on Temple Stock	24 00	
Total		$ 471 88
Grand Total		$41,367 64

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

Brother Joseph Robbins, from the Committee on Correspondence, presented his report and asked that it be printed in the proceedings. It was so ordered. [See Appendix, Part I.]

REPORT—Committee on M. W. Grand Master's Address.

Brother W. E. Ginther, from the Committee on M.W. Grand Master's Address, presented the following report, which was, on motion, adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois:

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address beg leave to report that they have given that document due consideration and recommend subdivision and reference as follows: To the Committee on Obituaries, all relative to necrology; to the Committee on Lodges U. D., all relating to new lodges; to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, the ruling on issuing so-called Grand Lodge dimits and on the right of the Tyler to vote, the decisions including the encyclical and the recommendation of a change in the law of "waiver by lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction," and the expulsion by the Grand Master of a brother who had previously been rejected by a lodge in Wisconsin; to the Committee on Petitions, all under the head of "Petitions;" to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, all under the caption of Appeals; to the Committee on Finance, the recommendation of a limited donation to the honored widow of our late P. G. Master, Lounsbury, and the "official communication from the World's Fair Fraternal Association."

Your committee further recommend that the sale of one hundred and sixty acres of your real estate in Missouri by P. G. Master Pearson, and subsequent necessary action in connection therewith, as detailed on page nineteen of the address, be approved and hearty thanks extended to the distinguished and faithful Brother for his long and patient services as your "Land Commissioner." As there are, however, still "three forties in the hills of comparatively small value," and no apparent prospect of an improvement in price and release from the vexatious care for them and payment of taxes, your committee recommend that they be sold privately or publicly for whatever price they will bring, that the necessary deeds be executed and delivered and the money remitted to the R. W. Grand Secretary in the usual way.

Your committee further recommend that all of the M. W. Grand Master's acts in pursuance of his constitutional duties, as reported under the

heads of "District Deputy Grand Masters," "Installation of Grand Officers," "Consolidation of Lodges," "Other Lodges Constituted," "Dedication of Masonic Halls," "Cornerstone Ceremonies," "Proxies," "Duplicate Charters," "Arrest of Charter," "Removal of Lodges," "Special Dispensations," "Financial Revision of Mileage and Per Diem Rolls," "Grand Lodge Property," "Phoenix Lodge No. 633 (Defunct)," Failure of "Constitutional Amendments," "Special Charters," "Publicity of Lodge Affairs," "Clandestine Masonry," (Adjusted) "Grievances," "Foreign Relations and Correspondence," "Representatives Near Other Grand Lodges," "Representatives Recommended," "Schools of Instruction," "Deputy Grand Lecturers," "Fraternal Assistance," "The McKinley National Memorial Association," "Masonic Homes" and "Unfinished Business," none of which require further action, be approved.

In conclusion your committee deem it their duty to state that the M. W. Grand Master has had a very busy year. He has personally visited sixty-three lodges, installed two Grand Officers, constituted five lodges, dedicated five halls and buildings, laid six corner-stones, visited all the schools of instruction, and adjusted a large number of quite serious disputes in as many different lodges, to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned, in addition to a voluminous correspondence and onerous performance of many other duties, all of which, he himself admits, have been "exacting and laborious." Nevertheless, after having taken a careful and discreet measure of his mental and physical capacity, your committee are of the opinon that his broad shoulders under a clear head with abundant experience will bear successfully another dose of responsibilities.

Furthermore, the address, although of greater length than usual, is not at all verbose but concise, logical and to the point, and the literary critic will find little if anything to its disadvantage in that direction.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WM. E. GINTHER,
W. L. MILLIGAN,
W. A. STEVENS,
Committee.

INTRODUCTION—Of Brother Noah M. Givan.

W. BRO. GEORGE A. STADLER—*M. W. Grand Master:*—As the representative of the Grand Jurisdiction of Missouri, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I have the honor and I now take great pleasure in introducing to you Bro. Noah M. Givan, Past M. W. Grand Master of Missouri, and the Grand Representative in Missouri of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

THE M. W. GRAND MASTER—*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:* As you have just heard from Brother Stadler, we have present with us this morn-

ing, Bro. Noah M. Givan, Past M. W. Grand Master of the Jurisdiction of Missouri, who now stands before you. I know from my previous knowledge of this distinguished brother that he has always something in store that will interest and entertain you. And I know he has a subject that is very close to his heart, which was referred to in my own address, and he will probably touch upon this subject before he finishes his remarks.

Brethren, you will join with me in extending to Brother Givan, Past Grand Master of the State of Missouri, the Grand Honors of Masonry.

Brother Givan.—*M. W. Grand Master, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:* I cannot adequately express my gratification at the fraternal manner in which you have seen fit to receive me. I appreciate it as a mark of respect to the Grand Lodge which I have the honor to represent. We have lived neighbors, Brethren, a long time, and it seems that the Mississippi river has kept us from mingling very much with each other. It is a very great pleasure, and a very high privilege, which I appreciate more than I can state to be permitted to meet with you today. I appreciate further, Brethren, that you have much business before you, and I hope I will not trespass at great length upon your valuable time.

I could not help thinking, while looking over this vast audience, during the reading of the excellent address of your Grand Master, of the interest that the Grand Lodge of Illinois must be taking in the work of Masonry.

I have frequently looked upon and into the faces of congregations of Masons, as I have today, not perhaps as large as yours—your Grand Lodge is larger than the Grand Lodge of Missouri, by one quarter—but, in looking into the faces of Masons, such a collection as this today, impresses me with the idea that there is no other convocation of men, where the same character, and high standing is shown in the very faces of the men, as appears in such an assembly as I have been permitted to look upon today. This is not said boastingly, nor as a matter of personal compliment to you. But is it not true, Brethren? Have you not noticed it yourselves whenever you go into a Masonic Lodge? The choicest people of the community belong to the lodge. People who are interested in the uplifting of humanity. I do not desire to deprecate the church. I believe in the church. I believe in active religious worship and work. I would not substitute Masonry for religion—yet I say to you that no secular organization in the world is doing more for the uplifting of mankind to a higher and better plane in life than Masonry.

I was much pleased at the suggestions made by your Grand Master in regard to a Masonic Home in Illinois. In that one particular, permit me to say to you that Missouri excels you. I do this with pride. It has been my privilege, it has been a very high honor to be the president of the Masonic Home of Missouri since its organization a number of years ago.

It is a great institution. We are caring for fifty-five aged, decrepit, indigent brother Masons and eighty-three orphan children.

I do not know what your plans may be. In the beginning, we thought we could keep up the home by voluntary contributions. We did for a considerable time. You remember the Triennial Conclave in St. Louis. Most of the Knights Templar here, I apprehend, that were Knights Templar then, were there. During that Conclave we realized $35,114 on charity day, after paying all expenses, for the Masonic Home of Missouri. That was the beginning of an endowment fund. That went to the Masonic Home, as the basis of an endowment fund, and that has been increased to $50,000. Some years ago we increased the Grand Lodge dues from fifty cents a member to one dollar, and one half of that—fifty cents a member—now goes to the support of the Home, so that every member of every Missouri lodge of Masons cheerfully contributes to the support of the Masonic Home. From that source we realize between $15,000 and $16,000 annually, which is used for the maintenance of the Home. It is located in St. Louis, and it has a most beautiful location. We have been fortunate in the selection of the location, and in the investment of its money, and it is a success. I wish each one of you could see it, and I hope, during the World's Fair at St. Louis, every one of you will have an opportunity to visit and witness the workings of this institution.

But Brethren, I come especially to call your attention to the other matter referred to by your Grand Master, the building in connection with the World's Fair, of a Temple of Fraternity. I perhaps ought not to detain you longer, and I will only occupy your time a few minutes. It happened—I don't know how it happened—but in the organization of this enterprise to build what is known, and what all of you perhaps, know, as The Temple of Fraternity, in connection with the World's Fair. I was made its executive officer. The matter was first discussed in the fraternal banquet organizations. An executive committee of the Fraternal Congress was directed to incorporate, and arrange for the promotion of this enterprise. We have been carrying this into execution. We are building this building for fraternal orders, and fraternal benefit societies. The idea was to have a common place where every man who calls somebody else brother may meet his brother, and have a place for them to meet and converse and fraternize, and where all the fraternal benefit societies, as well as the fraternal societies and fraternal orders, may meet and have a place not to sleep and eat, but a rendezvous, or headquarters, and where they may have all the conveniences, except hotel accommodations. Now this enterprise has been advertised and a great deal has been said about it. This is a voluntary enterprise. Many of the fraternal benefit societies have contributed. The Masons of Missouri in the different organizations, the Grand Chapter, the Grand Lodge and the Grand Commandery have appropriated already for this enterprise $5,000. The Odd Fellows have

made an appropriation. It has occurred to us that the Masonic orders of Illinois would be glad to aid us, and I am here to extend to you an invitation to unite with us. It happens that all the members of this board of directors are Masons. They each one represent some fraternal society, but every one is a Mason, and it has occurred to us that the Grand Lodge of Illinois would desire to have a part in this enterprise. I have been asked to come here today and invite you. I am not here to urge you. Your Grand Master has referred it to your Finance Committee, and I am simply here to say to you that we desire Illinois to be represented. Of course we understand that you all will be there, and if you do not contribute, we will nevertheless take care of you. We will invite you to the Masonic headquarters in the Temple of Fraternity. But we thought you would want to do something yourselves, because with Illinois and Missouri together, the two states closely united, and with the best of feeling existing between them, we could together make a much better demonstration, and a much better place for the entertainment of the Masons of the world, by uniting, than one state can do by itself.

Allow me to thank you for the attention you have given me and to thank the Grand Master for the courtesy he has extended to me. I appreciate the fact too that our representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois is alert and on the watch tower looking out for the brethren he serves so well.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Brother Monroe C. Crawford, from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows:

No. 1.

— — — —
vs.
TEMPLE HILL LODGE NO. 701.

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 2.

— — — —
vs.
LAWN LODGE NO. 815.

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained in finding defendant guilty and that he be suspended from all the rights

and privileges of Masonry for one year from the eleventh day of August, 1902.

No. 3.

— — — — — —
vs.
MACON LODGE No. 8.

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge in finding defendant guilty be sustained and that their action in fixing punishment be set aside and that defendant be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 5.

ASHLAR LODGE No. 308.
vs.
— — — — — —

Your committee recommend that the case be stricken from the docket.

Fraternally submitted,
MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH E. DYAS,
W. S. CANTRALL,
H. E. HAMILTON,
J. R. ENNIS,
Committee.

REPORT—Special Committee Miller Bequest.

Brother Charles F. Hitchcock, vice-chairman of the special committee on bequest of Brother Miller, appointed at the last session of the M. W. Grand Lodge to investigate and recommend to the M. W. Grand Lodge at this annual communication, the best method of utilizing the same in accordance with the bequest, and for the use of the M. W. Grand Lodge, in accordance with its constitution, made the following report:

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, September 3, 1902.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter relative to the investigation and recommendation of the best method of utilizing the farm of two hundred and sixty-four acres, bequeathed by our late brother, Robert A. Miller, beg leave to report that, at the call of the M. W. Grand Master, the committee convened at Sullivan November 30, 1901, all being present, except Brother Warvelle.

After inspecting the farm, a meeting was held with Brother James A. Steele and Brother Shuman present, by courtesy. Brother Shuman, who is agent of Mrs. Miller, stated his willingness to surrender possession of the premises March 1, 1902, and to submit an account for the current year so that the M. W. Grand Lodge might secure a proper proportion of earnings since the death of Mrs. Miller.

Brother James A. Steele, W. M. of Sullivan Lodge No. 764, was instructed to file for record, the extracts from the proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge, indicating its acceptance of the bequest. He was also authorized to secure a suitable tenant for the year beginning March 1, 1902, at best cash rental obtainable, with proper conditions regarding the preservation and maintenance of the property. He was also instructed to adjust and settle with Brother Shuman and heirs of Mrs. Miller all matters relating to revenue of the farm for the current year, for the benefit of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

In compliance with the instructions, Brother Steele rented the farm for the year beginning March 1, 1902, and ending March 1, 1903, at $4 per acre, the tenant to have the privilege of making repairs on the farm not to exceed $50, to be deducted from the rent. The rent is secured by a note due December 25, 1902, with interest at 7 per cent after maturity.

Brother Shuman, up to date, has not turned over any portion of the revenue for 1901, having some doubts about his right to do so, and the committee not caring to enter into any controversy on that point.

Your committee have been at considerable pains to obtain information concerning the establishment, building and maintaining of homes for Masonic orphans and aged Masons in other Grand Jurisdictions. In no instance do we find them a burden on the fraternity, but instead, enthusiastic and encouraging reports are given as to the success of the several institutions.

Many deserving orphan children are cared for, and aged Masons and their wives are provided with comfortable and pleasant homes. In no sense are they looked upon or considered paupers in a home erected for the infirm and aged, and for Masonic orphan children, who are cared for and prepared for the battle of life.

Probably the largest home is at Louisville, Kentucky. From their thirty-first report for 1901, we find they had 16 widows, 123 girls and 87 boys, an average of 230, and the average expense per capita was $122.59. In connection with their home they have a printing office in which is printed Grand Lodge proceedings and other job work; the net profit of their printing office was $1,427.24. They also have a shoe department for the manufacture of shoes and repairs. There was made 212 pairs boys' shoes, 203 pairs girls' shoes and 3 pairs of men's shoes; repairs to 985

pairs boys' shoes and 956 pairs of girls' shoes. Amount of value $1,715.70, after deducting cost of stock, salary paid foreman and estimated labor of boys, leaves a net profit of $289.08. This home has a very large endowment fund at the present time, amounting to $297,290.39, which is constantly being increased by legacies and from other sources. An assessment is also made by Grand Lodge for its support, the amount per capita is not given. Since the organization of the home they have had over 1,200 beneficiaries. The secretary reports that some of the children who have left it occupy high rank in the professions in business life. About twenty entered the army during the Spanish war, of whom some fifteen were made non-commissioned officers, and adds this home is the very apple of Kentucky Masons' eyes; it can get anything it wants from the Grand Lodge or the Craft, when those wants are shown to be necessary for its well being and its happiness. The cost per capita is much less than they could be kept outside, without the advantages they are given in the institution.

About one year ago, for the purpose of establishing a home for aged Masons, a farm of 125 acres was purchased in Shelby county, Ky. Brother H. R. French, Past M. W. Grand Master, writes they have employed a superintendent and matron. They are contemplating purchasing forty acres additional and are prepared to support fifteen or twenty inmates; there are seven beneficiaries at the present time. Having demonstrated the benefit and methods, they anticipate that there will be no difficulty in securing funds to take care of all who may be entitled to admission. They do not admit beneficiaries under the age of sixty years, and these must be members in good standing. The farm and stock cost about $15,000, and if they secure the forty acres, will make the total cost about $20,000.

In the state of Ohio they have a home of 154 acres; the cost, including buildings and furnishings, about $150,000, which was raised by grand and subordinate bodies and by voluntary contributions of individuals. They have a very large and fine building. It is maintained principally by the grand bodies; the Grand Lodge gives annually thirty cents per capita on her membership, and such additional sum as can be spared; the Grand Chapter twenty-five cents per capita and usually $500 in addition; the Grand Council, $500, and the Grand Commandery $2,500, per annum.. There are at present 145 residents; 63 men, 34 women, 24 boys and 24 girls. The cost per capita is not given, but as near as can be figured from the report is $167.11.

The report from California is very voluminous and only short extracts are made. The trustees report that as the years go on, the steady increase in the number of inmates in the home shows that there was urgent necessity for its erection, and that the members of the Grand Lodge, in assuming the burden of the home, have every reason to feel that they are carry-

ing out the charitable precepts of our institution, and are performing a work, not only of charity itself, but one which of necessity, renders the order more prosperous, by caring in a proper manner for the aged and indigent, and for the proper rearing of the children of deceased Masons. The total number of inmates in the home is 83; 37 of these are aged brethren, 15 are aged widows, and 31 are children. The average expense per capita was $14.71 per month. The fund for the maintenance of the home is raised each year by a per capita tax of one dollar levied by the Grand Lodge upon each lodge under its jurisdiction. The home consists of two main buildings and three cottages. The number of acres is not given in the report. The superintendent states "that at the time the proposition came before Grand Lodge to establish a home there was considerable opposition, but that has entirely died out since the home became an established institution and the Masons of the state have seen its wide scope of usefulness. I know of nothing in the way of opposition or trouble."

The home in New Jersey has been established only about two years; is located near Burlington. The number of inmates at last report was 35; children 5, aged Masons and widows 30. The cost per capita was $246.18, a reduction of $42.22 from the year previous. A further reduction is anticipated this year, as many expenses were incurred in building of additions and in permanent repairs. The committee in closing their report state, "It is a mistake to call the home a charity; it is the performance of a duty which lies at the very foundation of all true Masonry; and very soon have we received the reward of duty fulfilled, for never in the history of this Jurisdiction, has the Craft increased so rapidly as it has since the founding of this institution."

The home in Connecticut was incorporated by the general assembly in 1889 under the title of the Masonic Charity Foundation of Connecticut, and is under the control and management of Grand Lodge. At the last report they had men, 32; women, 21; boys, 4; total, 57. The average cost of maintenance was less than 41 cents a day for each member. It is the policy of the managers to construct home buildings in a plain, simple, but good and substantial manner, which has been highly successful, making the home not only a home in name, but in fact; not an institution with its cold comforts, but a real home with its good cheer and warm affections.

About fifteen years ago Texas began the accumulation of an endowment fund of $100,000. It was accomplished three years ago, when their Home or Masonic Industrial Institute had its beginning. They have erected buildings for children, with cottages for aged Masons and aged widows. The institute was opened two and a half years ago and now has ninety pupils and many applications from others. They have four aged widows, but are not prepared as yet to receive aged Masons. At the last session of their Grand Lodge it turned over to the home $12,000, and voted

a per capita annual tax of fifty cents, which will provide an annual and permanent maintenance fund of $17,000 or more, in addition to the interest of 8 per cent on the $100,000 permanent fund. They are in debt to nobody and pay as they go. The superintendent states, "The whole Texan world has been suddenly aroused to the fact that Freemasonry means something, though it moves slowly its wonders to perform, it has given Freemasonry an impetus in this state which is truly gratifying."

We have no report from the home in Michigan except what is contained in Grand Lodge proceedings. From it we find they have 44 beneficiaries, 32 men and 12 women. The average age of the men is seventy-one years, of the women, seventy years. The cost of maintenance, average weekly per capita, was $2.87.

At the home in Missouri from the last report there were 129; 55 girls, 32 boys, 21 aged women and 21 men. The cost per capita is not given. During the last year an additional building was erected which is absolutely fire proof and which is to be used principally for the old people. It has fifty-three rooms on the first and second floors and will give space for 103 occupants. In addition there are other rooms, large hall and porches. The cost of this building complete is $20,891.21.

At Utica, New York, the Masons have a large home and a fine property. We find their average for the past year was 261 inmates, and the per capita cost $180.43 for the year. We find no statement showing the amount per capita collected for the home, but the amount paid over to the home by the Grand Treasurer was $28,083.00.

We would recommend renting for farm purposes until such time as it may be required for productive cultivation by the managers of the proposed home, the 200 acres lying north of the public road, reserving the sixty-four acres south of the public road for improvements and the erecting thereon of a good, substantial brick building and other improvements suitable for present demand, to be used as an administration building and home and to be constructed in such a manner that it may be enlarged as required, or that additional buildings may be erected on the cottage plan as may be determined, said building and other improvements to cost not to exceed $25,000. The remainder of the sixty-four acres to be used for beautifying, for gardening and supplies for the home. Your committee are of the opinon that it is best to make improvements only as required and the condition of the finances will permit. The adoption of the amendment, advancing the per capita tax to seventy-five cents, requiring twenty cents of this amount to be used for the charity fund, will produce a revenue of about $12,000 annually, to which amount add the rent of about $1,000, making the sum of $14,000, which will pay the running expenses of the home and make other necessary improvements.

To provide the necessary funds with which to erect the first building and other necessary improvements your committee would recommend that an appropriation of $25,000 be made from the Grand Lodge Treasury. This fund to be paid by the R. W. Grand Treasurer by order of the M. W. Grand Master to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, when organized, and a suitable bond given for its security. Your committee believe there is not a member of any Lodge but would gladly contribute something for so grand a purpose, and we earnestly recommend that the M. W. Grand Master issue an appeal to this effect.

Your committee would further recommend, that a board of trustees or managers consisting of nine be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master; three to serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years; and three to be similarily appointed each year thereafter; the terms of the first board to be decided by lot. The board of managers to have charge of the property, supervise the erection of all buildings, the appointment of the superintendent, with such assistants as may be required, adopt the necessary rules and regulations for the admission, control and discharge of members of the home under the direction of the M. W. Grand Lodge. A report to be submitted annually by the Trustees to the M. W. Grand Master, of all receipts and disbursements, with such suggestions or recommendations as experience may dictate; said report to be printed in the annual proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge. Said trustees or managers to receive no salary, but to be allowed actual expenses in the necessary discharge of their duties.

The M. W. Grand Master, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Grand Senior Warden, and R. W. Grand Junior Warden, to be *ex officio* members of the board. Each board of trustees shall elect from their number a president, secretary, treasurer, and the necessary committees for the management of the home.

GEO. M. MOULTON,
C. F. HITCHCOCK.
L. L. MUNN,
GEO. W. WARVELLE,
W. G. COCHRAN,
Committee.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the committee.

Brother Joseph Robbins offered the motion that action on the report of the committee be made a special order of business for Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Lost.

Brother John M. Pearson moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Finance. Lost.

The vote recurring on the report of the committee, the same was adopted.

The minutes of this session of the Grand Communication were then read and approved.

CALLED OFF.

At 2:40 p. m. the M. W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.



C. G. Y. TAYLOR

Elected Grand Master 1850

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, A. L. 5902.
9:00 o'clock a. m.

The M. W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master. Grand Officers and Representatives same as preceding day.

REPORT—Lodges under Dispensation.

Brother Daniel J. Avery, from the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation, made the following report, which, on motion, was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation would respectfully report that there has been presented to it, the dispensations and returns of six Lodges which have been working under dispensation since the last Annual Communication of this M. W. Grand Lodge, and herewith submit the result of our investigations:

RIVERSIDE LODGE U. D., Riverside, Illinois, Cook County.

A dispensation was granted to the Brethren of Riverside to organize a new lodge on July 1, 1901, by Most Worshipful Grand Master Charles F. Hitchcock, with authority to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M., and that they be required to return dispensation with a correct copy of the proceedings, and an attested copy of their by-laws, to the next session of the M. W. Grand Lodge. But good and sufficient cause having been shown why Riverside Lodge could not report its proceedings at the session of the M. W. Grand Lodge, in October, 1901, by authority of M. W. Grand Master George M. Moulton, their dispensation was allowed to continue in full force and effect until the present session of the M. W. Grand Lodge, which we now submit for your consideration. Riverside Lodge was instituted on July 23, 1901, by Bro. John C. Smith, P. G. M. Your committee in reviewing the proceedings of Riverside Lodge find that no code of by-laws was adopted until August 12, 1902, more than one year following the institution of the lodge; but during that period, they received petitions, initiated, passed and raised candidates in the different degrees in Masonry, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Grand LodgeBy-Laws that all lodges shall, when organized, formulate and adopt a code of by-

laws. We notice that early in their minutes their Secretary makes the oft repeated mistake of recording all meetings as "regular communications," instead of saying, "stated" and "special" communications, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge By-Laws. Later in their minutes, however, they adopt the proper form, which shows improvement. Their minutes show that in all reports of committees on petitions for the degrees, they report *favorable* or *unfavorable*, which is in direct violation of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

At a meeting of the Lodge on September 24, 1901, the minutes show that two candidates were prepared and initiated, but the minutes do not show whether they were initiated separately, or in "job lots." Your committee is satisfied, however, that the work of the lodge was in this respect regular, and that the secretary was responsible for omitting the word "severally" in recording the proceedings of the Lodge.

The record of work is as follows:

Petitions received	21
Elected	13
Rejected	2
Initiated	13
Passed	10
Raised	7
Number named in dispensation	22
Number applying for charter	29

Whose names are as follows:

William A. Radford, John C. Smith, Jr., Charles E. Graves, Frank Fredrick, Charles W. Heywood, Frederick McClory, J. Latham Warren, Charles A. Hallam, James W. Phillips, John G. Klinke, Walter N. Bates, John M. Cameron, Edward Southwood, Ben F. Reynolds, John W. Halliday, William Garber, Edward Shultz, James L. Congdon, Allen R. Owens, Charles D. Sherman, Cassius C. Roberts, Frank E. Frederick, Samuel T. Johnston, Henry C. Vilas, James W. Castle, George Lockie, John J. Bryant, Jr., Frank W. Frisbie, Edward G. Ives.

Your committee recommends that a charter be granted to this lodge, as Riverside Lodge No. 862.

St. Andrew's Lodge, located at Chicago, Cook County.

The dispensation for this lodge was issued May 22, 1902. The lodge was instituted May 23, 1902, at Jefferson Hall, 70 Adams street, Chicago, by Elmer E. Beach, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master, of the third district.

The returns and records of this lodge show great care and good work. The committee find, however, that the minutes of the communication held July 11, 1902, show that the lodge opened on a higher degree, after examining a brother in the Entered Apprentice degree, but do not show his

retiring from the lodge. The committee are inclined to the belief that the apparent error is chargeable to the omission of the Secretary, to record the fact, rather than to an oversight of the Worshipful Master.

The record of work in this lodge is as follows:

Petitions received	21
Elected	15
Initiated	15
Passed	7
Raised	7
Number of Master Masons named in dispensation	41
Number named in dispensation, not signing petition for charter	2
Number petitioning for charter	46

Whose names are as follows:

Albert Davis, William Gardner, David Don Brown, John Campbell Hunter, John Fairbairn Holmes, Lyman Joel Amsden, Arthur David Berlizheimer, Eugene Samuel Waldbott, William Peter Meldrum, John Dick, Claude Bernard Davis, William Talbot Buck, Thomas Robson Barron, Charles Milne MacFarlane, George Tervet, George Steven Strachan, John Young, John Hall Brown, Edward Warren Bridgens, David McEwen Wilson Taylor, Henry Jay Berlizheimer, Alphonse Brooks Shubert, William H. Hamileton, Morris Fred Schloss, William Gardner, Jr., Charles Albert Day, Frank Jacob Straessle, Eugene Clarence Miller, George Bennet, David Currie, Edward Abraham Dreifus, Joseph Cormack, Allan Ransom, William Stewart, William Monroe Hensel, William Bryce Mundie, Robert White, William Stuart Smithson, George Sutherland, William Cooper, George Peter Longwell, William Kennedy, Charles Henry Ambler, Donald Cameron Butler, William Watt, Percy Stuart McMunn.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this Lodge as St. Andrew's Lodge No. 863.

Olympia Lodge, located at Chicago, Cook County.

The dispensation for this Lodge was issued March 25, 1902, and the Lodge was instituted on the first day of April, 1902, by Brother Henry McCall, R. W. D. D. G. M. of the first district.

The records of this lodge are generally perfect, and highly satisfactory, the mistake, however, appears to have been made of proceeding to business and receiving petitions before the adoption of a code of by-laws, although the by-laws were adopted at the first meeting of the Lodge, being that of its institution. With this exception the work of the Lodge seems to have been in all respects regular.

The record of the work of this Lodge is as follows:

Petitions received	62
Elected	55
Rejected	2

Objected to on initiation	2
Initiated	49
Passed	41
Raised	41
Number named in dispensation	44
Named in dispensation and not applying for charter	2
Number applying for charter	83

Whose names are as follows:

Augustus Ruffner, Everett Lombard Haynes, Benjamin Augustus Cottlow, George Ellsworth Caughey, Eugene Thomas Pearce, Francis James Kelley, Thomas Cairns Hughes, Charles Philip Manwaring, Fred Wright Conkey, Edward Green Fish, George Sydney Spencer, Mark Sands, Arthur Israel Porges, Jesse Theodore Johnson, Bertram Edward Nussbaum, Richard Miles Waller, John Emery Sawyer, Harry Hamilton Kendall, Franklin Brundage, William Armstrong Mills, William Hiram Stevens, Clare Jerome Olmstead. William Grey Yule, Angus McLellan, Nathan Evans, Edward Patrick Barry, John Andrew MacKay, Frank B. Kline, Daniel Dickey Townsend, Perry Lucius Thacher, Samuel Erman, Joseph Henry McCabe, John MacDonald, Frederic Egbert Bigelow, Albert Benjamin Reich, Josiah Solomon Bridges, Angus Roy Shannon, Edward Henry Griffiths, Arthur Frederick Sheldon, Fred Wilbur Moffitt, Bert S. Church, Hiram Bernard Cole, Harry Burt Sawyer, George James Bradley, Clifford Alger Nathan, Edward Williard Shurtz, Daniel Walter Braden, James Lowell Cook, Altine Hostetler, Charles Michel, John William Larson, Frank Lincoln Cheney, Edgar Oaks Waldo, Henry Andrew Michel, John Nicholas Watry, Richard Leon Waller, Thomas Morrissey, William Pitt Preble, Ernest Norman Brown, Harry Kahn, Charles Krutckoff, William John Michel, James Robinson Goodrich, Stuart Wesley Thompson, Ernest John Norris, Charles Brainard Cone, Raymond Carleton Dudley, Henry John Dralle, Clarence Arthur Brown, Edward Alvetus Oakley, Harry Towers Bigelow, Charles William Groos, Clair Ellis More, Edgar Thomas Davies, Frank Servetus Tufts, Milton Eisenstædt, Alfred Charles Baker. Frank Benjamin Saines, Lewis Daniel Petre, Edward Brundige, Frank Herbert Hawley, Howard Crutcher, John Llewellyn Jones.

Your committee recommends that a charter be granted to this Lodge as Olympia Lodge No. 864.

St. Cecelia Lodge, located at Chicago, Cook County.

The dispensation for this Lodge was issued May 19, 1902, and the lodge was instituted on the 20th day of May, 1902, by Brother M. B. Iott, R. W. D. D. G. M.

The minutes show that the lodge adopted a code of by-laws which meets the approval of the committee, and that the work of the lodge was in all particulars legal and regular.

The work of this Lodge is as follows:

Petitions received	12
Elected	11
Initiated	11
Passed	8
Raised	8
Number named in dispensation	47
Number named in dispensation, not applying for charter	3
Number applying for charter	52

Whose names are as follows:

Albert Ronllier, Charles Ferguson, John F. Lockert, John W. Hill, Charles F. Hahn, Lisle Cummins Waters, George J. Kurzenknabe, William Elmer Edwards, Fred M. Whittingham, Harry H. Milnor, Calvin B. Ford, P. A. Pederson, H. Lithgow, Otto C. Richard, A. F. Wenzel, John Woollett, William C. Plunkett, O. J. Margulies, A. H. Heinickel, Albert Snoots, Axel Axelson, Linus Henry Allendorff, Lee M. Hart, William J. Kuehner, Edward W. Houser, George E. Coffman, Hilding Anderson, T. J. Kern, Walter L. Adams, William H. Woodbury, Jr., Edwin R. Wright, Lothar Nuernberger, Rudolph Nuernberger, Hugh M. Dunbar, Charles E. Harrington, Maurice S. Kuhns, Argus B. Pierce, Charles T. Vivian, Gustave A. Kowalski, Sam W. Hurdle, E. F. Gerner, Bolling Arthur Johnson, Robert J. Van Dusen, O. W. Brewer, Roy Wilson Hill, Edward B. Llewellyn, William Emmet Dennis, Herman Kuechler, Charles Lloyd Hays, Reuben J. Schofield, Adolph Moeller, Edward Civis.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this Lodge as St. Cecelia Lodge No. 865.

West Salem Lodge, located at West Salem, Edwards County.

The dispensation for this lodge was granted January 22, 1902. On the third day of February, 1902, this Lodge was instituted by Brother H. T. Goddard, R. W. D. D. G. M., twenty-ninth district.

The minutes of this Lodge show several infractions of the law and irregularities in the conduct of its business, among which the committee note the following:

1. On the evening the Lodge was instituted, February 23, 1902, five petitions for degrees were received and referred to committees, before the adoption of a code of by-laws, and the Secretary reports fees received, $10 from each candidate. There being no by-laws we fail to see under what authority the collection of fees was made. In this connection your committee desires to call attention to Section 2, Article V, of the Code of By-Laws recommended to be adopted by lodges U. D., and which reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. Every petition for degrees shall be accompanied by the fees fixed by this Lodge which shall be ——— dollars for E. A., ——— dollars for F. C. and ——— dollars for M. M."

This by-law with the blanks filled, and adopted by the Lodge requires that the fees for the three degrees, should accompany the petition, which is frequently inconvenient, and is seldom, if ever, followed. Your committee would therefore recommend, that said Section 2, Article V, be made to read as follows:

"The fees for the degrees in this Lodge shall be as follows, viz: —— dollars for the degree of E. A. of which —— dollars shall accompany the petition, —— dollars for F. C. and —— dollars for M. M."

2. The minutes of the meeting of February 17, 1902, state that a petition was withdrawn and the fee refunded, a clear violation of Section 8, Article 13, Part Second of Grand Lodge By-Laws.

3. It appears that at the communication held on March 3, ballot was spread upon four petitions, and fails to show that either of the committees theretofore appointed upon the several petitions, had reported, or that said committees made report upon same.

4. The minutes of the meeting of March 17 show that the Lodge opened on the first, second and third degrees; that while on the first, a brother was examined as to his proficiency, and without showing the E. A. retired, and records the proceedings which could be conducted only in a Master Masons Lodge.

The record of the work of this Lodge is as follows:

Petitions received	6
Elected	5
Initiated	5
Passed	5
Raised	5
Number named in dispensation	16
Number petitioning for charter	21

Whose names are as follows:

Joshua Henry Grace, John Henry Meyer, Joseph C. Brown, Bradley S. Couch, Daniel W. Sanders, Jerry Dixon, William Friedrichs, Walter S. Rothrock, Harry E. Pixley, Charles Lorenz Hainz, Herman L. Schæfer, Fred Beehn, Sr., T. J. Wilhite, Augustus F. Voigt, Homer Collier, Andrew L. Hedrick, Harry Joel Rothrock, Edmund Starling Wilhite, John M. Franklin, Edwin Lafayette Clodfelter.

Your committee therefore recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge, as West Salem Lodge No. 866, and be issued, and placed in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master, to be by him delivered, when he shall ascertain that the work of the Lodge was in fact regular, and in compliance with the law.

Chadwick Lodge, located in the village of Chadwick, Carroll County. Illinois.

The dispensation was granted to this Lodge on March 21, 1902, and the Lodge was instituted on March 24, 1902, by Brother Charles E. Grove, R. W. District Deputy Grand Master of the sixth district.

A code of by-laws was adopted by the Lodge on August 4, 1902, more than four months after this Lodge was instituted, but notwithstanding this, the lodge appears to have received petitions, conferred degrees, and transacted other business, and your committee is unable to say under what rules the Lodge was governed during this time, and suggests that one of the first duties of a lodge after being instituted, is to formulate and adopt by-laws.

Upon carefully examining the records of this Lodge, your committee finds the following subjects for criticism:

Balloting on petitioners without receiving a report from the investigating committee; passing and raising candidates without examining them as to their proficiency; opening lodges of Fellow Crafts and Master Masons without showing that the Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, whom the record shows were present, had first retired.

The record of the work of this Lodge is as follows:

Petitions received	25
Elected	23
Rejected	2
Initiated	18
Passed	13
Raised	12
Number named in dispensation	9
Number applying for charter	21

Whose names are as follows:

Albert A. Foster, Frederick H. Snow, William J. Woy, David Cahn, William H. Baker, Roy J. Green, George O. Hersey, John Mest, Frank Melvin, Frank W. Zugschwerdt, Charles Woy, Robert H. Barclay, Joe C. Eley, Henry B Senneff, Norman H. Hawk, William H. H. Miller, Louis F. Snow, Charles M. Kingery, Etter M. Humbert, Conrad C. Miller, Ferdinand Dahler.

Your committee is of the opinon that the record does not show the facts, but as it is unable to go behind the returns, it recommends that a charter be granted to this Lodge, as Chadwick Lodge No. 867, and placed in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master, to be by him delivered when he is satisfied that the work of the Lodge was in fact legal and correct.

Your committee improve this opportunity to urge upon the officers who may be called upon to institute a lodge under dispensation, the necessity of setting the Lodge to work in a proper and legal manner. It is obvious, among other things, that the first business the new Lodge should

do, or be permitted to do, is to adopt a code of by-laws, for its government, and the instituting officer, in the judgment of this committee, should see that a code of by-laws is adopted before permitting the reception of petitions, or the transaction of any other business, and the committee recommends that the officer remain with the Lodge, until that all important action of the Lodge, the adoption of a code of by-laws, has been taken.

Fraternally submitted,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
H. C. MITCHELL,
R. T. SPENCER,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
J. E EVANS,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

Brother LeRoy A. Goddard, for the Committee on Finance, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois:

Your Committee on Finance fraternally reports that it has examined the reports of the R. W. Grand Treasurer, R. W. Grand Secretary and M. W. Grand Master, and finds them correct.

For a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements reference is made to annual reports of said officers.

The condition of the treasury of the M. W. Grand Lodge is found to be as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance in hands of R. W. Grand Treasurer, October 1, 1901	$39,776 40
Received from all sources	40,895 76
Total	$80,672 16

CREDITS.

Paid Grand Officers and Committees	$ 2,701 40
Paid mileage and per diem to Representatives	15,979 20
Paid miscellaneous orders	11,301 43
Paid for $5,500.00 City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds	6,063 23
Balance in hands of R. W. Grand Treasurer October 4, 1902	44,626 90
Total	$80,672 16

CHARITY FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1901	$ 853 33
Received during the year	471 88
Total	$ 1,325 21

CREDITS.

Paid on orders	$ 600 00
Paid for $500.00 City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds	551 20
Balance on hand	174 01
Total	$ 1,325 21

CASH AND SECURITIES IN HANDS OF R. W. GRAND TREASURER, OCTOBER 4, 1902.

Balance on hand General Fund	$44,626 90
Balance on hand Charity Fund	174 01
Eight shares stock Masonic Fraternity Temple Assn., par value.	800 00
United States 4 per cent bonds, due 1925, par value	35,000 00
City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds	6,000 00
Total	$86,600 91

From the amount of cash in General Fund, as stated above, will be paid amount of appropriations and special orders recommended, if approved, which will reduce the fund to an estimated balance of $10,826.90.

Your committee recommends the following appropriations, and that orders for the amounts be drawn by the Grand Secretary:

Brother Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	$ 300 00
Brother William L. Orr, Grand Tyler	100 00
Brother William L. Orr, Grand Tyler expense account	61 75
Brother G. A. Stadler, W. Assistant Grand Secretary	25 00
Brother Z. T. Griffen, Stenographer	50 00
Rent of Studebaker Hall	450 00
Brother J. O. Clifford, R. R. Agent	8 90
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., printing reports of Grand Officers and Committee on Correspondence	592 76
Brother Chas F. Hitchcock, Special Committee on Bequest of Brother Miller	25 00
Brother W. G. Cochran, same	25 00
Brother L. L. Munn, same	25 00
Brother Geo. W. Warvelle. same	15 00
Totals	$1,678 41

And to the members of the committees the usual allowance of three dollars a day in addition to the amounts provided by the by-laws.

In May last, your committee made the usual annual visit to the R. W. Grand Secretary's office in Bloomington, and after a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the R. W. Grand Secretary, they were found

to be correct. Your committee specially commends the neatness of the records, the secure vault protection and the convenient and systematic order in which the office is maintained.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

LEROY A. GODDARD,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
DELMAR D. DARRAH,
Committee.

ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

Brother L. A. Goddard, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following additional report, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois:

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred the communication concerning the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association at St. Louis begs leave to recommend that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated and that an order be drawn for the amount when directed, by our M. W. Grand Master.

Your committee recommends that the sum of one hundred dollars be presented to Mrs. Geo. E. Lounsbury, and that order for this amount be drawn and forwarded at once.

DELMAR D. DARRAH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
LEROY A. GODDARD,
Committee.

MOTION—To Proceed with Election.

Brother L. A. Goddard moved that the M. W. Grand Lodge proceed to election of officers for the ensuing year, which was carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that the R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters would act as distributing tellers, and the following brethren as counting tellers: Elmer D. Brothers, Sam M. Schoemann, W. G. Cochran, G. R. Smith, Ralph H. Wheeler, C. H. Cone, L. D. Austin, Wm. J. M. Cox.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

GEORGE M. MOULTON, M. W. Grand Master.
W. M. WRIGHT, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
CHESTER E. ALLEN, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
ALEXANDER H. BELL, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
WILEY M. EGAN, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. DILL, R. W. Grand Secretary.

ORATION.

Brother Richard Yates, R.W. Grand Orator, then delivered an able and scholarly oration, receiving at its conclusion enthusiastic and well merited applause.

Upon motion a vote of thanks was unanimously extended by a rising vote, and the R.W. Grand Orator requested to furnish a copy of his oration to be printed with the proceedings.

(NOTE:—It is to be regretted that before a revised copy of the oration, which was delivered without reference to the manuscript, could be secured from the R.W. Grand Orator, he was stricken with typhoid fever, from which he is suffering at the time these proceedings go to the press. To the end that this valuable contribution to the Masonic literature of Illinois may be preserved the M. W. Grand Master has instructed that the oration be published as a supplement to the Proceedings of 1903. GRAND SECRETARY.

INTRODUCTION—Of Brother Zeigler.

BROTHER GEORGE M. MOULTON, THE M. W. GRAND MASTER: *Brethren*: This morning I received a telegram from a distance—from a Jurisdiction far away, but still quite near to us, in a fraternal way, viz: the State of Washington. In that Jurisdiction there now resides, and has for a number of years, one who was formerly the R. W. Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge. During his residence in that Jurisdiction he has been honored by the craft of Washington, by the election to the highest office in their power to bestow, that of M. W. Grand Master. And in addition to that, he represents the former Grand Lodge to which he held allegiance, near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington. According to advices received from the Grand Lodge of Washington, which request that its Past M. W. Grand Master, and our Past Senior Warden, Brother Louis

Zeigler, present its greeting to this Grand Lodge, I have the pleasure of introducing Brother Zeigler.

Brethren, you will join with me in extending to Brother Zeigler the Grand Honors of Masonry.

Brother Zeigler: *M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois*: It affords me a great deal of pleasure to meet you here today, although commingled with that pleasure is a feeling of sadness and sorrow. Just forty years ago yesterday was my first appearance among you in this Grand Lodge. I met with you for seventeen consecutive years. During that time I had the honor of becoming acquainted with some of the most charming men I ever have known in my life. Among that coterie of men that then constituted and formed this Grand Lodge, at that period, I see but very few here today. Whilst I considered the Grand Lodge of Illinois as my Masonic *Alma Mater*. It was here where I first saw the light Masonically in your halls. It was here where I have spent many pleasant hours with you. I can never forget that this is my Masonic home. Although I have been absent and away from among you for twenty-four years, I have formed new ties, established a new home, and formed new associations off in that new state, yet Masonically speaking and socially speaking, I find that that fraternal love can never change. The only thing that is to be regretted on this floor most deeply, is to see the absence of those loved ones with whom I mingled in joy and in sorrow for near a third of a century. Yet for all that there is an additional pleasure which brings me here today to meet you once more. Here I meet the third largest Jurisdiction in the civilized world.

I have just had the pleasure of returning from the land of my birth, which I left fifty years ago last May. I returned to it for a sojourn of six months last May. During my sojourn in Europe I have met many of our craft and many of our friends and informed Masons of Europe are like your humble speaker; they look to the Grand Lodge of Illinois for light and guidance. (Applause.)

I am glad to know that my Grand Lodge has not forgotten me. I am glad to know that they felt sufficient interest to ask you for kindly treatment during my presence among you.

Yet that is not all, Brethren. They felt as I do, that during the session and deliberations of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the Masonic student may well have his eyes and ears alert to see what is going on. For you are surely a factor, whether you know it or not, in the sphere of Masonry throughout the United States.

I thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the great honor you have done me; and Brethren with all my heart, I thank you for the courtesy that you have extended to me today. (Applause.)

INVITATIONS.

The R. W. Grand Secretary read invitations from Blaney Lodge No. 271, and Golden Rule No. 726, stating that there would be work in the Master Mason's Degree in their respective lodge rooms Wednesday evening.

MOTION—Amount of Bond.

Brother Daniel M. Browning moved that the bonds of the R. W. Grand Treasurer and R. W. Grand Secretary be fixed at $30,000 each. Carried.

The minutes of this session of the Grand Communication were then read and approved.

CALLED OFF.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the M. W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 8 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, October 9, A. L. 5902.
8 o'clock a. m.

The M. W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master with Grand Officers and Representatives as yesterday.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed Brother E. S. Keys, of Altona Lodge No. 330, in place of Brother Thos. Wilson, of Riverton Lodge No. 786, as a member of the Committee on Chartered Lodges.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

Brother Daniel M. Browning, Past M. W. Grand Master, presented the following report from the Committee on Jurisprudence, and moved its adoption.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois:

Your committee on Masonic Jurisprudence as to matters referred to them by the M. W. Grand Lodge, beg leave to submit the following report.

As to the Encyclical, beginning on page 22 of the M. W. Grand Master's address: As to No. 1, we approve the same.

As to No. 2, since it might be construed to empower a lodge by vote to set aside its own by-laws, as well as Section 5, Article IV, Part 2, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, we do not approve the same.

As to No. 3, it meets the approval of the committee.

As to No. 4, we suggest the following, in place thereof: "A Lodge shall do no balloting on candidates, or take any action affecting the standing of a brother, after the work of conferring the degrees has begun."

No. 5 meets the approval of this committee, as the restriction aimed at is wholesome.

No. 6 your committee recommends be modified by striking out all after the word "day" in the second line.

No. 7 has met with the approval of this committee; as by this regulation the full ceremonies of opening and closing a Lodge are required.

No. 8, we see no sufficient reason for changing the law and usage which have prevailed in this Jurisdiction regarding the manner of addressing brethren There is, in our opinion, nothing in the ancient charges which prohibits addressing officers and past officers as Worshipful, Right Worshipful, or Most Worshipful Brethren, according to their rank and as contemplated by our Grand Lodge Constitution.

No. 9. This is a useful suggestion to many lodges, but we see no necessity for making it mandatory as a law.

Under the title, "Right of Tyler to Vote," the decision of the M. W. Grand Master meets with our approval, subject to this modification: "The Tyler of a Lodge, if a member thereof, has the right to vote therein, but the exercise of that right is not compulsory, but is optional with him.

As to the matter referred to on page 28 of the M. W. Grand Master's address, your committee are of the opinon that the law upon the subject of the waiver of jurisdiction by lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, should not be changed.

Your committee does not approve the right of the Most Worshipful Grand Master to order the expulsion of a Mason convicted of an unmasonic offence, when the Lodge has already voted for definite suspension. This committee does not doubt but that the severer punishment was deserved, but thinks it could only be inflicted by the Lodge itself, acting freely, or by this M. W. Grand Lodge, upon an appeal to it.

Respectfully submitted,

D. M. Browning,
John M. Pearson,
John C. Smith.
Owen Scott,
Edward Cook.

Committee on Jurisprudence.

The M. W. Grand Master called the R. W. Deputy Grand Master to the East, and then moved to amend the committee's report by striking out so much of the report as referred to ruling No. 2 of the Encyclical, and to substitute therefor approval of said ruling;—which motion was lost.

The M. W. Grand Master then moved to amend the committee's report by striking out so much as referred to

ruling No. 4 of the Encyclical, and to substitute therefor approval of said ruling as rendered;—which motion was adopted.

The M. W. Grand Master then moved to amend the committee's report by striking out so much as referred to ruling No. 6 of the Encyclical and to substitute therefor approval of said ruling as rendered;—which motion was lost.

The M. W. Grand Master then moved to amend the committee's report by striking out so much as referred to ruling No. 8 of the Encyclical and substituting therefor the ruling as rendered;—which motion was adopted.

The M. W. Grand Master then moved to amend the committee's report by striking out so much as referred to "Right of Tyler to vote," and to substitute therefor the following, as the decision of the M. W. Grand Lodge: "*The Tyler of a lodge, if a member thereof, has the right to vote therein, but the exercise of that right is neither compulsory nor desirable;*"—which motion was adopted.

The M. W. Grand Master then moved to amend the committee's report by striking out so much as referred to waiver of jurisdiction by lodges having concurrent jurisdiction and to substitute therefor the following as the decision of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

"Waiver of Jurisdiction over material residing in territory possessed in common by two or more lodges may only be granted by the lodge located nearest to the home or residence of the petitioner, and when several lodges are equally near then the petition shall be filed with the oldest of said lodges. Request for such waiver shall be referred to an investigating committee and duly notified to all other lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction and a vote taken at the next or some subsequent stated communication."

Which motion was adopted.

The M. W. Grand Master then moved to strike out so much of the committee's report as referred to the expulsion

of a Mason by order of the M. W. Grand Master, and to substitute therefor approval and confirmation of the action of the M. W. Grand Master;—which motion was lost.

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was then on motion of the M. W. Grand Master adopted as amended.

Brother Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master, called attention to the fact that the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge had reinstated to membership in Garden City Lodge No. 141 the expelled brother referred to in the committee's report and moved that Brother A. J. Gatterdam be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The M. W. Grand Master ruled that summary proceedings before the M. W. Grand Lodge were in order. Evidence being produced that the brother had pleaded guilty to the charge alleged against him, the motion was put and carried, whereupon the M. W. Grand Master declared A. J. Gatterdam duly expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Brother Monroe C. Crawford from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following additional report, and, on motion, the report was adopted.

BUREAU LODGE NO. 112,
vs.
—— —— —— ——

Your committee recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained.

IN THE MATTER OF THE
PETITION OF
CHARLES B. MOORE.

Your committee report the petition back with the recommendation that the petition be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,
MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
JOS. E. DYAS,
W. E. CANTRALL,
H. E. HAMILTON,
J. R. ENNIS,
Committee.

The request of the R. W. Grand Treasurer for an order from the M. W. Grand Lodge authorizing him to sell securities now in his hands was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

Brother LeRoy A. Goddard from the Committee on Finance presented the following additional report, and on motion it was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Finance begs leave to recommend that the R. W. Grand Treasurer be authorized to sell such securities now in his hands at the best price at such times and in such amounts as may be necessary to meet appropriations ordered at this communication and such demands for fraternal charity as may be properly approved.

L. A. Goddard,
Gil. W. Barnard,
Delmar D. Darrah,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

Brother C. M. Forman presented the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully and fraternally report as follows:

No. 1. The petition of Lemuel E. Allen for restoration, expelled from Rock River Lodge No. 612 for unmasonic conduct about March 4, 1892. Petitioner having obtained the endorsement for restoration of said Rock River Lodge No. 612, your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

No. 2. The petition of George Augustus Scutt for restoration, expelled from Mattoon Lodge No. 260, for unmasonic conduct about December 17, 1900. Petitioner having obtained the endorsement for restoration of said Mattoon Lodge No. 260, your committee would respectfully recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

No. 3. The petition of Orville B. Merrill for restoration, expelled from Jerusalem Temple Lodge No. 90, about July 18, 1871, for unmasonic con-

duct. Petitioner having obtained the endorsement for restoration of said Jerusalem Temple Lodge No. 90, your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

No. 4. The petition of Samuel B. Leath for restoration, who was indefinitely suspended for nonpayment of dues by Grant Lodge No. 452 (now defunct) about August 28, 1876, now petitions the M. W. Grand Lodge for restoration; that he has paid into the hands of the Grand Secretary the amount of the dues for which he was suspended and is now clear on the books of said defunct Lodge as shown by the Grand Secretary's receipt filed with said petition. Everything being in due form and said Samuel B. Leath having complied with the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-Laws your committee concur in the prayer of said petition.

No. 5. The petition of William M. Hall for restoration, who was expelled from Belle City Lodge No. 483 (now defunct) about November 4, 1876, now petitions the M. W. Grand Lodge for restoration that he has paid into the hands of the Grand Secretary the amount of the dues for which he was suspended and is now clear on the books of said defunct Lodge as shown by the Grand Secretary's receipt filed with said petition. Everything being in due form and said William M. Hall having complied with the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, we recommend that the prayer of said petition be granted.

No. 6. The petition of Andrew T. Taylor for restoration, expelled from Raritan Lodge No. 727 for unmasonic conduct about April 26, 1887. Petitioner having obtained the endorsement for restoration of said Raritan Lodge No. 727, your committee hereby concur in the prayer of said petition.

No. 7. The petition of Chas. A. Bancroft for restoration, expelled from Ashton Lodge No. 531, for unmasonic conduct about May 1, 1901. Petitioner having obtained the recommendation for restoration of said Ashton Lodge No. 531, your committee would respectfully recommend that the prayer of said petition be granted.

No. 8. The petition of Fred Bartelheim for restoration, expelled from Fraternal Lodge No. 58 for unmasonic conduct about May 21, 1895. Petitioner having obtained the recommendation for restoration of said Fraternal Lodge No. 58, your committee would recommend that the prayer of said petition be granted.

No. 9. The petition of W. H. Sackriter for restoration expelled from Fraternal Lodge No. 58 for unmasonic conduct about September 14, 1898. Petitioner having obtained the recommendation for restoration of said Fraternal Lodge No. 58, your committee would recommend that the prayer of said petition be granted.

No. 10. The petition of Henry S. Bell for restoration, who was indefinitely suspended by Paris Lodge No. 268 for unmasonic conduct March 7,

1889, and on an appeal to the Grand Lodge was expelled by that body October, 1889. Petitioner having obtained the recommendation of Paris Lodge No. 268 for restoration and your committee having investigated all the facts and circumstances in this case would recommend that the prayer of said petiton be granted.

No. 11. The petition of Everett Anderson Aborn for restoration, expelled from Siloam Lodge No. 780 for unmasonic conduct about June 21, 1893. Petitioner having obtained the endorsement of said Siloam Lodge No. 780, your committee after having carefully examined into all the facts and circumstances would respectfully concur in the recommendation of said petition.

No. 12 The petition of Edward C. Maynard for restoration, expelled from Richard Cole Lodge No. 697, by the M. W. Grand Lodge at its session of 1901, under the direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, said petitioner petitioned Richard Cole Lodge for a recommendation, and at a stated communication of said Lodge with an attendance of ninety-six members on a vote for restoration being taken, but thirty-six voted for and fifty-nine voted against. Your committee after careful investigation would recommend that the prayer of said petition be *not* granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. M. Forman,
Ben Hagle,
Lawrence C. Johnson,
Committee.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Adopted.

Brother C. M. Forman called up the amendment to Article 10, Section 7, Part 3, Grand Lodge By-Laws, proposed last year, and on motion it was adopted.

The amendment adopted adds the following:

Provided, The petition for restoration shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodge and acted upon at the next or a subsequent communication.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

Brother George W. Cyrus, from Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which was, on motion, adopted.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
George M. Moulton..	M.W. Grand Master..	..	$.....	$..	$	Chicago.
William B. Wright....	R.W. Dep. Gr. Master	199	19 90	6	25 90	Effingham.
C. E. Allen.....	R.W. Sr. Gr. Warden.	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
Alexander H. Bell.....	R.W. Jr Gr. Warden.	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
Wiley M. Egan.....	R.W. Gr. Treasurer..	2	20	....	20	Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill.....	R.W. Gr. Secretary..	126	12 60	....	12 60	Bloomington
Rev. J. P. Brushingham	R.W. Gr. Chaplain...	1	18 50	6	6 10	Chicago.
Richard Yates.....	R.W. Grand Orator..	185	10	6	24 50	Springfield.
George A. Stadler.....	W. Dep. Gr. Sec'y....	170	17 00	6	23 00	Decatur.
Henry L. Whipple.....	W. Gr. Pursuivant...	263	26 30	6	32 30	Quincy.
Walter Watson.....	W. Grand Marshal...	275	27 50	6	33 50	Mt. Vernon.
Herbert Preston.....	W. Gr. Stand. Bearer	5	50	6	6 50	Chicago.
Louis Zinger.....	W. Gr. Sword Bearer	158	15 80	6	21 80	Pekin.
J. D. Everett.....	W. Sr. Gr. Deacon...	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
James McCredie.....	W. Jr. Gr. Deacon....	72	7 20	6	13 20	Earlville.
W. B. Grimes.....	W. Grand Steward...	254	25 40	6	31 40	Pittsfield.
Geo. W. Hamilton.....	W. Grand Steward...	209	20 90	6	26 90	Prairie City.
J. S. McClelland	W. Grand Steward...	170	17 00	6	23 00	Decatur.
W. M. Burbank	W. Grand Steward...	6	60	6	6 60	Chicago.
William L. Orr.....	Bro. Grand Tyler....	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
.....	1st District.	.....	$ ...	$ ..	$.....	.....
R. R. Jampolis.....	2d "	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Elmer E. Beach.....	3d "	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Jay L. Brewster.....	4th "	35	3 50	6	9 50	Waukegan.
A. G. Everett.....	5th "	87	8 70	6	14 70	Rockford.
Chas. E. Grove.....	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll.
D. D. Hunt.	7th "	58	5 80	6	11 80	DeKalb.
.....	8th "	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Fred E. Hoberg.....	9th "	100	10 00	6	16 00	Peru.
T. Van Antwerp.....	10th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Sparland.
.....	11th "	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Emerson Clark	12th "	171	17 10	6	23 10	Farmington.
Chas. T. Holmes.....	13th "	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
G. O. Frederick.....	14th "	134	13 40	6	19 40	Chilicothe.
W. N. Ewing.....	15th "	141	14 10	6	20 10	McLean.
W. H. McClain..	16th "	85	8 50	6	14 50	Onarga.
David E. Bruffett.....	17th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Urbana.
Chas. F. Tenney.....	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
C. W. Prouty.....	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
John E. Morton.....	20th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Perry.
Chas. C. Marsh	21st "	244	24 40	6	30 40	Bowen.
P. F. Clark	22d "	211	21 10	6	27 10	Girard.
John W. Rose.....	23d "	231	23 10	6	29 10	Litchfield.
Chas. H. Marten.....	24th "	226	22 60	6	28 60	Lawr'nceville
Anthony Doherty.....	25th "	242	24 20	6	30 20	Clay City.
Wm. Montgomery.....	26th "	261	26 10	6	32 10	Moro.
Geo. S. Coughlan.....	27th "	280	28 00	6	34 00	East St. Louis
J. M. Burkhart.	28th "	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Henry T. Goddard.....	29th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
W. Y. Smith.....	30th "	340	34 00	6	40 00	Vienna.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
Chas. Fisher.....	R. W. Pt. Dep. Gr. Master	185	$18 60	$6	$ 24 50	Springfield.

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Monroe C. Crawford	330	$33 00	$30	$ 63 00	Jonesboro.
J. E. Dyas	160	16 00	30	46 00	Paris.
Wm. Scott Cantrell	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.
H. E. Hamilton	2	20	30	30 20	Chicago.
J. R. Ennis	272	27 20	30	57 20	Burnt Prairie
CHARTERED LODGES					
James L. Scott	172	17 20	20	37 20	Mattoon.
L. K. Byers	148	14 80	20	34 80	Altona.
Robert L. McKinlay	160	16 00	20	36 00	Paris.
W. W. Watson	263	26 30	20	46 30	Barry.
E. S. Keyes	148	14 80	20	34 80	Altona.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy
CREDENTIALS.					
J. I. McClintock	284	28 40	20	48 40	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
W. F. Beck	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
FINANCE.					
Leroy A. Goddard	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
D. D. Darrah	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington
Gil. W. Barnard	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.					
Wm. E. Ginther	182	18 20	20	38 20	Charleston.
W. L. Mulligan	84	8 40	20	28 40	Ottawa.
Walter A. Stevens	3	30	20	20 30	Chicago.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Daniel J. Avery	7	70	20	20 70	Chicago.
John Johnston	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
J. E. Evans	145	14 50	20	34 50	Monticello.
R. T. Spencer	6	60	20	20 60	Chicago.
H. C. Mitchell	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.					
D. M. Browning	280	28 00	20	48 00	E. St. Louis.
John M. Pearson	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
John C. Smith	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
Owen Scott	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
Edward Cook	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.

COMMITTEES.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
Geo. W. Cyrus	241	24 10	30	54 10	Camp Point.
John A. Ladd	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
E. C. Pace	266	26 60	30	56 60	Ashley.
OBITUARIES.					
J. B. McFatrich	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
G. R. Smith	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
Sam M. Schoemann	305	30 50	20	50 50	McLeansboro
PETITIONS.					
C. M. Forman	280	$28 00	20	$48 00	E. St. Louis.
Ben. Hagle	228	22 80	20	42 80	Louisville.
Lawrence C. Johnson	139	13 90	20	33 90	Galva.
RAILROADS AND TRANPORTATIONS.					
J. O. Clifford	25	2 50	20	22 50	Wheaton.
John Whitley	6	60	20	20 60	Englewood.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
A. B. Ashley	15	1 50	20	21 50	La Grange.
Isaac Cutter	241	24 10	20	44 10	Camp Point.
H. T. Burnap	259	25 90	20	45 90	Upper Alton.
M. Bates Iott	12	1 20	20	21 20	Chicago.
Hugh A. Snell	231	23 10	20	43 10	Litchfield.
ON BEQUEST OF BRO. MILLER.					
C. F. Hitchcock	145	14 50	20	34 50	Peoria.
L. L. Munn	114	11 40	20	31 40	Freeport.
W. G. Cochran	176	17 60	20	37 60	Sullivan.
Geo. W. Warvelle	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley	1	Joel Benton	263	$ 26 30	$6	$32 30
Equality	2	R. H. Steeo.	307	30 70	6	36 70
Harmony	3	H. D. Atkins	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	L. K. Cleaveland	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	W. F. Beck	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	James S. Baldwin	173	17 30	6	23 30
Rushville	9	H. H. Brown	227	22 70	6	28 70
St. Johns	13	Chas. Madler	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	Victor McMinchy	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	J. H. Dunlap	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance	16	Eugene Stapp.	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	C. W. Flack	203	20 30	6	26 30
Clinton	19	H. K. Rule	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock	20	S. H. Ferris	238	23 80	6	29 80
Cass	23	J. P. Warnke	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	W. A. Hough	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin	25	Enos Johnson	259	25 90	6	31 90
Piasa	27	Geo. T. Davis	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin	29	John Wildhack	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon	31	J. H. Mitchell	274	27 40	6	33 40
Oriental	33	Geo. T. Wiedinger	1	10	6	6 10
Barry	34	N. R. Davis	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston	35	T. T. Shoemaker	182	18 20	4	22 20
Kavanaugh	36	Frank Fraser	144	14 40	6	20 40
Monmouth	37	D. VanMuys	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	J. B. Johnson	124	12 40	6	18 40
Herman	39	H. Ohlschlager	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	Herbert C. Wiley	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	F. E. Whallen	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington	43	G. W. Probasco	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	H. G. Vandeventer.	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	F. H. Farrand	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple	46	T. S Simpson	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia	47	W. A. Bohm	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48	F. P. Haviland	36	3 60	6	9 60
Cambridge	49	S. H. Burrows	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton	50	H. H. Montgomery	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	Josiah Bixler	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent	52	F. A. Neville	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson	53	A. L. Ward	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington	55	Julius Huegely	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio	57	M. S. Heagy	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fraternal	58	T. J. Anderson	146	14 60	6	20 60
New Boston	59	Ed L. Willits	189	18 90	6	24 90
Belvidere	60	M. E. Dorn	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	R. H. Maxwell	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	H. J. Dygert	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	G. C. Cantrell	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid	65	Sam'l. Mather	29	2 90	6	8 90
Pacific	66	Louis Becker	168	16 80	4	20 80
Acacia	67	Edward Grube	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka	69	R. E. Little	170	17 00	6	23 00
Central	71	Rufus R. Greer	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	Wm. Hartzell	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	J. W. Armstrong	102	10 20	6	16 20
Roscoe	75	G. H. Baldwin	86	8 60	6	14 60
Mt. Nebo	76	Alex Burgdorff	224	22 40	4	26 40
Prairie	77	L. W. Goldrick	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan	78	Edward L. Dyer	36	3 60	6	9 60
Scott	79	Chas. W. Dean	262	26 20	6	32 20

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Whitehall	80	Chas. Richert	240	$24 00	$6	$30 00
Vitruvius	81	Conrad C. Miller	30	3 00	6	9 00
DeWitt	84	E. B. Mitchell	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	F. S. L Kugler	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia	86	F. J. Wagner	313	31 30	6	37 30
Mt. Pulaski	87	R. D Clark	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana	88	W. S. Larrison	188	18 80	6	24 80
Fellowship	89	W. D. Abney	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	Geo. A Law	37	3 70	6	9 70
Metropolis	91	Edwin Corlis	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart	92	Frank Cook	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	Walter T. Hall	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	H C. James	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis	96	R. C. McCredie	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior	97	Chas. F. Knecht	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor	98	C. P. Cress	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville	99	J. A. Vance	267	26 70	6	32 70
Astoria	100	William Tregellas	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford	102	R. J. Shand	87	8 70	4	12 70
Magnolia	103	E R. Spencer	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown	104	Jno. D. Breckenridge	194	19 40	6	25 40
Winchester	105	Alonzo Ellis	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster	106	Geo. M. Saylor	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles	108	Hugh T. Williams	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	J. M. Hill	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	C. E. Chamberlin	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro	111	Chas. C. Crawford	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	A. C. Vedder	104	10 40	6	16 40
Robert Burns	113	E. J. Glansey	193	19 30	4	23 30
Marcelline	114	James E. Agard	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun	115	E. B. Neville	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont	116	J. P. Marshall	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin	117	B. W. Smith	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly	118	J. C. Deatherage	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry	119	Elmer Quinn	128	12 80	6	18 80
Mound	122	Chas. G. Young	202	20 20	6	26 20
Oquawka	123	W. S Wilson	202	20 20	6	26 20
Cedar	124	John Ray	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup	125	J. W. Ozier	194	19 40	6	25 40
Empire	126	Franklin L. Velde	155	15 50	6	21 50
Antioch	127	Chas. Harbaugh	55	5 50	6	11 50
Raleigh	128	T. A. Grable	304	30 40	6	36 40
Greenfield	129	Ed. P. Metcalf	152	25 20	6	31 20
Marion	130	John W. Larimer	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	Frank D. Thomas	373	37 30	6	43 30
Mackinaw	132	E. L. Hay	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	B. M. Davison	177	17 70	6	23 70
Sycamore	134	Chas C. Pond	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima	135	O. B. Leeper	276	27 60	6	33 60
Hutsonville	136	J. B. Cato	197	19 70	6	25 70
Polk	137	Harry Anderson	305	30 50	6	36 50
Marengo	138	H. W. Richardson	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva	139	Fred Smith	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney	140	H. Godeke	231	23 10	6	29 10
Garden City	141	Nelson N. Lampert	1	10	6	6 10
Ames	142	C. A. Simmington	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond	143	James V. Aldrich	63	6 30	6	12 30
DeKalb	144	Wm. Vaughan	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	J. A. Provoost	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Centre	146	Jas. E. Gray	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	T. E. Jefferson	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	Walter G. Skinner	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham	149	S. G. Barbee	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna	150	Geo W. English	340	34 00	6	40 00
Bunker Hill	151	Jas. E. Rumbolz	250	25 00	6	31 00

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total
Fidelity	152	Jas. P. Roodhouse	240	$24 00	$6	$30 00
Clay	153	H. A. Walker	267	26 70	6	32 70
Russell	154	Fred Thompson	135	13 50	6	19 50
Alpha	155	L. D. Austin	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan	156	W. H. Lightner	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana	157	Wm. H. Webb	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	S. S. Chapell	46	4 60	6	10 60
Kewanee	159	Harry R. Clears	131	13 10	6	19 10
Waubansia	160	C. D. Worthington	1	10	6	6 10
Virden	161	Hubert H. Cowen	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope	162	Ed. McKee	299	29 90	6	35 90
Edward Dobbins	164	J. B. Stout	225	22 50	6	28 50
Atlanta	165	A. O. Haines	146	14 60	4	18 60
Star in the East	166	Chas. R. Hall	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford	168	J. A. McConnell	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda	169	H. L. Patten	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	W. T. Rawleigh	114	11 40	4	15 40
Girard	171	Phillip Flood	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne	172	E. L. Hoffman	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley	173	H. A. Keister	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	Wallace E. Tucker	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson	175	Frank W. Wheeler	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton	177	R. E. Dorsey	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central	178	J. P. Johnson	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash	179	B. H. Lawson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua	180	H. J. Cutler	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania	182	F. W. Thomsen	2	20	6	6 20
Meridian	183	A. J. Foot	72	7 20	6	13 20
Abingdon	185	A. D. Underwood	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	James H. Donaldson	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus	188	J. D. Trumbough	128	12 80	6	18 80
Fulton City	189	Havilah Pease	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee	190	E. C. Hawley	48	4 80	6	10 80
Farmington	192	J. W. Connelly	169	16 90	6	22 90
Herrick	193	Geo. F. Graff	224	22 40	6	28 40
Freedom	194	C. McClure	75	7 50	6	13 50
La Harpe	195	L. J. Rhea	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	Oscar C. Gaston	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's	197	N. H. Close	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer	199	W. B. Whitlock	143	14 30	6	20 30
Sheba	200	W. A. Joyce	266	26 60	6	32 60
Centralia	201	C. D. Tufts	252	25 20	6	31 20
Lavely	203	C. C. Van Metre	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	H. C. Michels	236	23 60	6	29 60
Corinthian	205	F. H. Stetler	76	7 60	6	13 60
Fairfield	206	J. R. Crews	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa	207	A. H. Evans	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	C. H. Kahler	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	O. B. Stewart	1	10	6	6 10
Logan	210	J. E. Walker	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland	211	Wm. Gibson	1	10	6	6 10
Shipman	212	L. D. Smith	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	I. M. Van Horne	203	20 30	6	26 30
Gillespie	214	F. E. Schmidt	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	W. H. Lathrop	223	22 30	6	28 30
Mason	217	Geo. T. Mills	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	B. O. Mauker	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	H. P. Martin	166	16 60	6	22 60
Mahomet	220	F. O. Jahr	141	14 10	6	20 10
Leroy	221	G. G. Smith	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington	222	E. L. Walker	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana	226	R. C. Danford	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus	227	W. E. Gilliland	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	B. N. McMullin	168	16 80	6	22 80

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Manchester	229	W. S. Northrop	232	$23 20	$6	$29 20
New Haven	230	I. A. Foster	297	29 70	6	35 70
Wyanet	231	W. Hamrick	111	11 10	6	17 10
Farmers	232	A. E. Adkins	373	37 20	6	43 30
Blandinsville	233	J. O. Oakman	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	J. W. Hemenway	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	A. P. Layton	222	22 20	6	28 20
Charter Oak	236	A. H. Reese	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo	237	W. F. Gibson	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	Rollin Sherwood	243	24 30	4	28 30
Mt. Carmel	239	C. W. Heiner	249	24 90	6	30 90
Western Star	240	E. A. Kratz	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	J. H. Barton	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	J. W. Emery	139	13 90	6	19 90
Horicon	244	J. E. Barber	75	7 50	4	11 50
Greenville	245	E. E. Cox	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso	246	J. M. Fishburn	117	11 70	6	17 70
Rob Morris	247	C. E. Morgan	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate	248	W. W. Shoop	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hibbard	249	F. W. Frolich	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	Geo. D. McCarty	205	20 50	4	24 50
Heyworth	251	G. H. Stringfield	137	13 70	6	19 70
Aledo	252	W. A. Lorimer	176	17 60	6	23 60
Avon Harmony	253	A. Merrill	183	18 30	6	24 30
Aurora	254	T. E. Walters	37	3 70	6	9 70
Donnelson	255	W. H. Young	245	24 50	6	30 50
Warsaw	257	J. W. Marsh	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	Geo. W. Shaw	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon	261	E. M. McPherson	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon	262	H. B. Porter	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	John C. Weiss	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove	264	F. M. Banker	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion	265	John W. Osman	142	14 20	6	20 20
Kingston	266	L. M. Morrison	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie	267	T. S. Carlin	236	23 60	6	29 60
Paris	268	C. H. Cone	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton	269	W. V. Lamb	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk	270	S. P. Prescott	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney	271	A. Jampolis	1	10	6	6 10
Carmi	272	T. W. Hall	282	28 20	6	34 20
Miners	273	D. B. Blewett	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron	274	F. A. Mealio	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton	275	J. M. Thurman	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth	276	E. L. Robinson	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia	277	H. F. Freidricks	4	40	6	6 40
Jo Daviess	278	Chas. E. Morton	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga	279	J. W. Spencer	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas	280	H. Said	174	17 40	6	23 40
Brooklyn	282	H. L. Fordham	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor	283	D. Dickinson	56	5 60	6	11 60
Catlin	285	A. Jones	129	12 90	6	18 90
Plymouth	286	F. L. Smith	222	22 20	6	28 20
De Soto	287	F. Friedline	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa	288	E. A. Sowers	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga	291	C. W. Merrill	155	15 50	6	21 50
Chenoa	292	M. Monroe	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown	293	N. A. Sturtevant	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac	294	George Simmons	92	9 20	4	13 20
Dills	295	T. H. Hanson	256	25 60	6	31 60
Quincy	296	J. I. Ingram	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin	297	G. Gruny	241	24 10	6	30 10
Wauconda	298	H. T. Fuller	40	4 00	6	10 00
Hinckley	301	Wm. Van Ohlen	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand	302	E. A. Hill	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven	303	Lewis P. Voss	44	4 40	6	10 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Onarga	305	A. J. Newell	85	$8 50	$6	$14 50
W. C. Hobbs	306	J. M. Davidson	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett	307	Wm. J. Frisbee	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	Griffith H. Morgan	1	10	6	6 10
Harvard	309	David Davidson	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn	310	Chas. E. Davis	3	30	6	6 30
Kilwinning	311	Calvin W. Worthington	1	10	6	6 10
Ionic	312	Thomas B. Jack	170	17 00	4	21 00
York	313	John A. Keller	195	19 50	6	25 50
Palatine	314	Robt. Mosser	26	2 60	6	8 60
Abraham Jonas	316	T. N. Boue	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson	318	E. N. Winfield	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric	319	Wm. J. M. Cox	164	16 40	6	22 40
Creston	320	Frank E. Gammon	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap	321	F. C. Barnum	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor	322	Hugh S. Lilly	184	18 40	6	24 40
Harrisburg	325	T. W. Marron	306	30 60	6	36 60
Industry	327	A. A. Adkinson	215	21 50	6	27 50
Altona	330	D. N. McMaster	147	14 70	6	20 70
Mt. Erie	331	Jeremiah Brinker	259	25 90	6	31 90
Tuscola	332	Pollok H. C. Remine	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	Geo. M. O'Hara	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	B. F. Hockman	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller	335	R. L. Parquay	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia	336	G. W. Cummins	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida	337	John H. Anderson	151	15 10	6	21 10
Saline	339	A. G. Benson	316	31 60	6	37 60
Kedron	340	G. A. Parish	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon	341	J. C. Duncan	273	27 30	6	33 30
Summerfield	342	C. Dettweiler	283	28 30	6	34 30
Wenona	344	F. M. Moulton	108	10 80	6	16 80
Milledgeville	345	Isaac N. Evans	122	12 20	6	18 20
N. D. Morse	346	Henry W. Diggins	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	Wm. Hays	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville	348	H. F. Jones	213	21 30	6	27 30
Sublette	349	W. R. Owen	93	9 30	6	15 30
Fairview	350	Edgar Field	193	19 30	6	25 30
Tarbolton	351	J. R. Rayburn	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland	352	Fred Reuling	146	14 60	6	20 60
Kinderhook	353	Geo. W. Lawrence	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	J. M. Beechly	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine	355	Oscar H. Gehrs	256	25 60	6	31 60
Hermitage	356	Nathan H. Smith	262	26 20	6	32 20
Orion	358	Homer Darling	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry	359	John Thompson	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	James C. Whelpley	149	14 90	6	20 90
Douglas	361	Peter W. Lill	302	30 20	6	36 20
Noble	362	Jno. S. C. Nichols	239	23 90	6	29 90
Horeb	363	M. H. Spence	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica	364	Geo. D. Hiltabrand	108	10 80	6	16 80
Bement	365	W. E. Fisher	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola	366	O. H. Woodworth	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	H. H. Roberts	160	16 00	6	22 00
Jefferson	368	J. C. Tucker	289	28 90	6	36 90
Newman	369	B. W. Vandine	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston	371	Vinton S. Wright	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg	373	S. J. Hobbs	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona	374	M. Bloomingdall	67	6 70	6	12 70
Aroma	378	David Shannon	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	Charles E. Gabriel	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty	380	Zenois Wingett	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill	382	Chas. W. Potter	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille	383	John Igon	92	9 20	6	15 20
Waltham	384	E. A. Cook	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi	385	C. D. Crouse	138	13 80	6	19 80

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bridgeport	386	Edwin Smith	229	$2 90	$6	$28 90
El Dara	388	A. M. Trautwine	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee	389	W. J. Martin	56	5 60	4	9 60
Ashmore	390	C. R. Mitchell	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono	391	A. B Campbell	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee	392	J. W. Heckethorn	209	20 90	6	26 90
Blair	393	Wellington Walker	1	10	6	6 10
Jerseyville	394	Chas. E. Miner	260	26 00	6	32 00
Muddy Point	396	Henry McPherson	183	18 30	6	24 30
Shiloh	397	Adam C. Gilmour	89	8 90	6	14 90
Kinmundy	398	C. Rohrbough	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda	399	H. C. Finch	117	11 70	6	17 70
Odell	401	J. K. McKinley	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	H. G. Burgess	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City	403	W. Y. McLemore	172	17 20	6	23 20
Batavia	404	Wm. Clarke	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey	405	Ed. R. Staff	219	21 90	6	27 90
Bethalto	406	Jacob Frey	216	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton	408	Wm. A Tweedy	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner	409	H. M. Witt	1	10	6	6 10
Mithra	410	Ernest H. Knoop	2	20	6	6 20
Hesperia	411	Hugh R. Stewart	1	10	6	6 10
Bollen	412	W. C. Graham	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	C. M. Briggs	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge	415	J. S. Gallup	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton	416	H. B. Henderson	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	H B. McKahin	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg	418	Fred Moeser	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg	419	Noel Whitehead	334	33 40	6	39 40
Oregon	420	W. L. Middlekauff	91	9 10	6	15 10
Washburn	421	Jno R. Tweddale	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark	422	R. S. Faragher	4	40	6	6 40
Lanark	423	E. D. Leland	120	12 00	6	18 00
Exeter	424	C. N. Priest	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville	426	A. E. Claussen	223	22 30	6	28 30
Red Bud	427	Chas. T. Helber	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam	428	J. E. Turpin	52	5 20	6	11 20
Chebanse	429	John Burrill	64	6 40	6	12 40
Kendrick	430	Jno. E. Wilson	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit	431	Chas. E. Tandy	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville	432	Walter Hanback	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan	433	R. W. Milar	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda	434	Frank Hopkins	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo	436	E. W. Sallows	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago	437	Samuel M. Frankland	1	10	6	6 10
Camargo	440	W. H. Burtnett	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	E. E. Royce	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey	442	W. S. Lowry	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hampshire	443	Vernon P. Doty	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock	444	J. A. Foster	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield	445	J. M. Phelps	233	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka	446	Frank P. Martin	77	7 70	4	11 70
S. D. Monroe	447	L. C. Conover	217	21 70	6	27 70
Yates City	448	W. F. Boyes	164	16 40	6	22 40
Mendon	449	W. T. Triplett	263	26 30	6	32 30
Loami	450	Walker Holland	199	19 90	6	25 90
Bromwell	451	H. C. Travis	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford	453	W. J. Cunningham	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa	454	Warren J. Compton	157	15 70	6	21 70
Irving	455	C. B. McKinney	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis	456	A. J. Williford	224	22 40	6	28 40
Blazing Star	458	Elijah Turner	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffersonville	460	W. B. Whitacre	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview	461	W. J. Donahue	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont	462	A. Jacob	153	15 30	6	21 30

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Palmyra	463	T. J. Young	221	$22 10	$6	$28 10
Denver	464	E. E. Mock	247	24 70	6	30 70
Huntsville	465	W. E. Melvin	234	23 40	6	29 40
Cobden	466	R. H. Lawrence	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon	467	A. A. Anderson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove	468	C. O. Dann	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean	469	J. P. Noble	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul	470	G. W. Manley	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall	471	G. F. Hoadly	49	4 90	6	10 90
Amity	472	A. L. Hamilton	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon	473	Chas. Schacht	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia	474	Ernst A. Weinel	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville	475	E. B. Strange	230	23 00	6	29 90
Manito	476	James A. McComas	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland	477	Wm. E. Jones	113	11 30	6	17 30
Pleiades	478	C. G. Haebich	3	30	6	6 30
Wyoming	479	W. E. Nixon	137	13 70	6	19 70
Momence	481	Arthur W. Higby	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lexington	482	A. H. Scrogin	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood	484	Saml Bartley	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia	485	Asher R. Cox	244	24 40	4	28 40
Bowen	486	Harry B. Marsh	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson	487	Geo. O. Mitchell	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City	488	Aug. Kohlbauck	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper	489	L. C. Stewart	212	21 20	6	27 20
Shannon	490	W. E. Earlenbaugh	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin	491	Geo. Fleishman	167	16 70	6	22 70
Libertyville	492	R. W. Balkley	36	3 60	6	9 60
Tower Hill	493	Joseph L. Cannon	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort	495	J. H. Blackman	318	31 80	6	37 80
Colchester	496	Chas. L. Ruskamp	210	21 00	6	27 00
Alma	497	Frank Harris	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro	498	Harris Levy	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul	500	E. L. Chapin	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	J. H. White	145	14 50	6	20 50
Woodhull	502	Walter A. Davis	153	15 30	6	21 30
Odin	503	S. D. Phillips	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis	504	E. W. Eggmann	281	28 10	6	34 10
Meridian Sun	505	Chas. Gater	74	7 40	6	13 40
O. H. Miner	506	F. T. Strickler	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home	508	R. A. Letowrneau	3	30	6	6 30
Parkersburg	509	Chas. H. Sharp	242	24 20	6	30 20
J. D. Moody	510	J. A. Irwin	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney	512	Chas. S Hall	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford	514	H. C. Priebe	128	12 80	6	18 80
Andalusia	516	Charles Wenks	178	17 80	6	23 80
Litchfield	517	Geo. A. Stoddard	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	J. W. Tinkham	185	18 50	6	24 50
Roseville	519	Chas. Carr	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna	520	J. R. Hogue	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis	521	Geo. E. Ford	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor	522	J. W. Bodenschatz, Jr.	37	3 70	6	9 70
Evans	524	Robt. F. Milne	12	1 20	4	5 20
Delia	525	Foster J. Davis	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	Francis A Morley	1	10	6	6 10
Rossville	527	H. H. Depler	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka	528	W. H. Randall	51	5 10	5	11 10
Adams	529	I. M. Larimore	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	Thos Melton	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ashton	531	John M. Trostle	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	H. Van Husen	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont	533	I. A. Sprinkle	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba	534	F. M. Mosher, Jr	191	19 10	6	25 10
Sherman	535	G. H. Wayne	164	16 40	6	22 40
Plainfield	536	W. J. Heinselman	48	4 80	6	10 80

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
J. R. Gorin	537	J. O. Goodman	142	$14 20	$6	$20 20
Lockport	538	Robt. Whitley	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth	539	J. E. Brown	97	9 70	6	15 70
Siegel	541	T. P. Mautz	195	19 50	6	25 50
Cordova	543	W. R. Freek	153	15 30	6	21 30
Virginia	544	R. H. Mann	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley	547	Thomas R. Lees	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sharon	550	H. O. Pettigrew	123	12 30	6	18 30
Long Point	552	W. S. Ramsay	103	10 30	6	16 30
Plum River	554	H. E. Robinson	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt	555	Fred. A Hatheway	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	Thos. A. Morgan	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	H. Voight	2	20	6	6 20
Leland	558	U. N. Thornton	66	6 60	6	12 60
Thomson	559	W. H. Durkee	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	Oscar Latowsky	258	25 80	6	31 80
Trinity	562	John A. Waugh	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow	564	J. B. Fuller	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill	565	W. E. Bybee	266	26 60	4	30 60
Albany	566	W. L. Miller	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	T. A. Henson	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	569	C. E. Bagby	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville	570	H. H. Bancroft	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	W. W. Hendricks	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	H. W. Burger	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera	574	Milton H. Shinker	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	W. R Marriett	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	Chas. T. Smiley	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	A. M. Pinkerton	167	16 70	6	22 70
Prairie City	578	Geo. B. Willan	209	20 90	6	26 90
Hazel Dell	580	Nicholas Applegate	198	19 80	6	25 80
Dongola	581	Jasper A. Dillon	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley	582	J. L. Douglas	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland	583	Louis Blattner	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	S. R. Stater	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher	585	Ples Venters	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton	587	Fred Lehman	104	10 40	6	16 40
Troy	588	S. W. Rawson	278	27 80	6	33 80
Fairmount	590	Geo. W. Shultz	137	13 70	4	17 70
Gilman	591	Geo. L. Harris	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon	592	E. F. Brown	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart	595	A. M. Blythe	178	17 80	6	23 80
Cerro Gordo	600	J. C. Locher	163	16 30	6	22 30
Farina	601	Herman Tappe	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson	602	J. C. Trimble	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	Harry de Lashmutt	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hebron	604	Frank Rowe	74	7 40	6	13 40
Streator	607	C. Y. Austen	94	9 40	6	15 40
Piper	608	John F. Earl	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon	609	Geo. S. Main	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park	610	Fred C. Brady	3	30	6	6 30
Lincoln Park	611	John A. Eck	2	20	6	6 20
Rock River	612	F. H. Guyer	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	W. W. Murfin	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest	614	Geo. Leonard	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley	616	Wm. J. Jackson	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope	617	J. L. Harden	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	R. A. Saunders	244	24 40	6	30 40
Berwick	619	W. H. Fair	172	17 20	6	23 20
New Hope	620	B. W. Wilson	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale	622	B. H. Schulte	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust	623	J. C. McShea	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union	627	John W. Stafford	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan	630	John W. McGhee	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton	631	D. B. Keighin	80	8 00	6	14 00

REPRESENTATIVES —*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Ridge Farm	632	J. L. Beall	140	$ 14 00	$ 6	$ 20 00
E. F. W. Ellis	633	Wm. A. Rohrbach	87	8 70	6	14 70
Rochester	635	Thos. D. Farrell	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone	636	J. M. Tobias	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone	639	Oscar A. Lewis	2	20	6	6 20
Apollo	642	Louis Ladewich	3	30	6	6 30
D. C. Cregier	643	Otto J. Hartwig	2	20	6	6 20
Oblong City	644	Clinton Caywood	215	21 50	6	27 50
San Jose	645	William Hullinger	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk	646	Edw. Rompf	59	5 90	6	11 90
Blueville	647	C. A. Prater	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden	648	Newton Whitehead	240	24 00	6	30 00
Atwood	651	B. T. McClain	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview	653	J. H. Stone	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown	655	Jesse VanBibber	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart	656	Jacob Winter	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette	657	C. D. Gardiner	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island	658	C. I. Pedersen	164	16 40	6	22 40
Lambert	659	Walter H. Bennett	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain	660	Wm. A. Gaunt	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park	662	James Boyd	6	60	6	6 60
Mayo	664	Jacob S. Clagg	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland	665	G. W. Tipsword	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford	666	W. A. Wood	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie	667	S. A. Eddy	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	M. L. Calkins	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	Magnus Kettner	3	30	6	6 30
Fillmore	670	L. C. Card	234	23 40	6	29 40
Eddyville	672	Daniel Lawrence	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal	673	Bert R. McReynolds	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck	674	Frank Dobor	4	40	6	6 40
Pawnee	675	A. V. Tulpin	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay	676	W. J. Obee	23	2 30	6	8 60
Enfield	677	G. G. Gowdy	277	27 70	6	33 70
Illinois City	679	E. L. Marston	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement	680	Charles Knorr	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville	681	R. C. McCauley	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound	682	N. M. Mesnard	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	J. E. Pershin	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia	684	H. W. Ryan	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio	685	G. W. Ernst	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield	686	Edward W. Peterson	4	40	6	6 40
Orangeville	687	James Musser	126	12 60	6	18 60
Clifton	688	N. T. Stevens	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood	690	Charles A. Mayo	7	70	6	6 70
Iola	691	Eli F. Patrick	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond	692	John Green	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie	693	W. A. Perrine	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill	695	H. Shaw	311	31 10	6	37 10
Belle Rive	696	W. R. Ross	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole	697	Thos. Ockerby	4	40	6	6 40
Hutton	698	John A. Hutton	193	19 30	6	25 30
Pleasant Plains	700	I. P. Smith	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	G. B. Ditterline	367	36 70	6	42 70
Alexandria	702	Fred. H. Blayney	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood	704	J. W. Patterson	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing	705	J. E. Seargut	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa	706	James W. Jones	208	20 80	6	26 80
Star	709	L. B. Russell	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City	710	G. M. Kincaid	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence	711	R. E. Peet	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville	712	Peter Grieve	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville	713	C. E. Johnson	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown	714	Z. S. Saylor	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston	715	C. A. Day	237	23 70	6	29 70

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Calumet	716	Fred S. Worts	16	$1 60	$6	$7 60
Arcana	717	Frank Goldberger	1	10	6	6 10
May	718	J. L. Harrell	285	28 50	6	34 50
Chapel Hill	719	L. L. Gallimon	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome	721	R. F. Casey	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut	722	Wallace Bass	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	H. P. Blackard	292	29 20	6	35 20
Chandlerville	724	Herman Rethorn	211	21 10	6	27 10
Rankin	725	A. E. Schwartz	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule	726	John Heist	1	10	6	6 10
Raritan	727	Jno. D. Piper	201	20 10	6	26 10
Waterman	728	W. T. Wiltberger	62	6 20	6	12 20
Lake Creek	729	C. W. Clark	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado	730	D. L. Wood	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor	731	Will C. Smith	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman	732	C. B. Vaughn	212	21 20	6	27 20
Gibson	733	L. E Rockwood	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star	734	E. S. Gaylord	181	18 10	6	24 10
Sheridan	735	Geo. Hupp	64	6 40	6	12 40
Saunemin	738	P. H. Lamrom	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside	739	John Flaws	3	30	6	6 30
Danvers	742	M. B. Munsell	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land	743	T. H. Maddock	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode	744	G. W. Dye	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago	745	I. O. Paul	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon	746	W. W. Parker	150	15 00	6	21 00
Centennial	747	Thos. M. Wimner	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta	748	S. N Smith	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin	749	J. J. Bundy	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon	750	C. A. Hamilton	123	12 30	6	18 30
Allendale	752	W. F. Courter	241	24 10	6	30 10
Ogden	754	Albert Green	144	14 40	6	20 40
Pre-emption	755	James Thompson	185	18 50	6	24 50
Hardinsville	756	John Mulveane	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona	757	Nathan Small	75	7 50	6	13 50
Mystic Star	758	Alex. McNab	4	40	6	6 40
Orel	759	W. W. Reid	270	27 00	6	33 00
Sibley	761	A. C. Albright	105	10 50	6	16 50
Van Meter	762	W. H. Graham	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete	763	W. C. Trowbridge	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan	764	Geo. A Sentel	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace	765	Wm. H. Jones	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton	766	P. M. Powell	236	23 60	6	29 60
Triluminar	767	Wm. J. Young	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah	768	Allen Middleton	5	50	6	6 50
St. Elmo	769	Myron M Deivert	217	21 70	6	27 70
LaGrange	770	C. M. Babbitt	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City	771	E. V. Nelson	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside	772	O. A. Wise	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield	773	H. A. Steel	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View	774	Chas. Kinnemann	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing	776	Wm. B. Haughton	10	1 00	6	7 00
Gurney	778	H. C. Johnson	355	35 50	6	41 50
Wright's Grove	779	F. S. Bartholomew	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam	780	Wm. G. Houghton	4	40	6	6 40
Potomac	782	John A. Littler	121	12 10	6	18 10
Beacon Light	784	Albert C. Firleke	11	1 10	6	7 10
Stanford	785	M. Gerbrick	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union	786	H. H. Grabb	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris	787	Isaac N. Tolin	304	30 40	6	36 40
Lerna	788	James F Brimberry	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park	789	Samuel W. Irwin	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield	790	O. O. Hemenway	254	25 40	4	29 40
Broadlands	791	D P. McIntyre	155	15 50	6	21 50
Calhoun	792	Wm. U. Mortland	272	27 20	6	33 20

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
A. T. Darrah	793	S. G. Jarvis	165	$16 50	$6	$22 50
Tadmor	794	J. H. Shipp	329	32 90	6	38 90
Myrtle	795	Leonidas Thomas	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted	796	F. P. Armstrong	237	23 70	6	29 70
Normal Park	797	L. L. Abbott	7	70	6	6 70
Sidell	798	Chas. E. Cross	146	14 60	6	20 60
Colfax	799	Thomas Weeks	119	11 90	6	17 90
Kenwood	800	Geo. P. Nelson	4	40	6	6 40
Sangamon	801	H. L. Kelly	124	12 40	6	18 40
Williamson	802	A. A. McMurray	317	31 70	6	37 70
Neponset	803	C. M. Carpenter	123	12 30	6	18 30
Kensington	804	P. B. Gandie	13	1 30	6	7 30
S. M. Dalzell	805	W. A. Fowler	104	10 40	6	16 40
Nebo	806	I. L. L. Emerson	261	26 10	6	32 10
Royal	807	J. B. McGuyer	300	30 00	6	36 00
Cornland	808	D. W. Lanham	177	17 70	6	23 70
Gillham	809	G. W. Kims	252	25 20	6	31 20
Tracy	810	L. Ficklen	13	1 30	6	7 30
DeLand	812	W. T. Haggard	150	15 00	6	21 00
Sigwalt	813	H. W. Sievert	5	50	6	6 50
Ohio	814	P. P. Michael	103	10 30	6	16 30
Ridgway	816	W. J. Blackard	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs	817	H. C. Murrah	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur	818	J. H. Morrow	7	70	6	6 70
Columbian	819	C. M. Hovey	7	70	6	6 70
Henderson	820	W. W. Johnston	157	15 70	6	21 70
New Canton	821	Wm. F. Fisher	292	29 20	4	33 20
Belknap	822	O. M. Fraim	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl	823	G. W. Dow	115	11 50	6	17 50
Grove	824	John H. Griffith	21	2 10	6	8 10
Arthur	825	F. E. Payne	162	16 20	6	22 20
Mazon	826	F. E. Hewett	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoit	827	E. L. Simons	55	5 50	6	11 50
Trinity	829	G. W. Hughes	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockport	830	W. D. Miller	300	30 00	6	36 00
Finlay	831	E. E. Earp	205	20 50	4	24 50
Madic City	832	L. A. Dolton	23	2 30	6	8 30
Dean	833	B. B. Varnum	321	32 10	6	38 10
Toledo	834	A. J. Reeves	187	18 70	6	24 70
Triple	835	E. W. Hilker	278	27 80	6	33 80
Windsor Park	836	G. S. French	7	70	6	6 70
Hinsboro	837	C. W. Mitchell	168	16 80	6	24 80
Charity	838	T. R. Wright	197	19 70	6	25 70
Berwyn	839	Wm. F. Struckmann	10	1 00	6	7 00
Alto Pass	840	A. J. Cauble	332	33 20	6	39 20
Woodlawn Park	841	W. H. Baird	8	80	6	6 80
Fides	842	D. L. Jones	17	1 70	6	7 70
Park	843	J. E. Evenden	10	1 00	6	7 00
Hopewell	844	Cal. Burgess	126	12 60	6	18 60
Martinton	845	Sam Piloth	68	6 80	6	12 80
Bluffs	846	E. D. Beird	232	23 20	6	29 20
London	848	H. L. Wilson	183	18 30	6	24 30
Palestine	849	J. G. Nelson	253	25 30	6	31 30
Austin	850	D. Oliphant	7	70	6	6 70
Chicago Heights	851	Geo. H. Fuller	27	2 70	6	8 70
Gothic	852	Chas. S. Lambert	281	28 10	6	34 10

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Brighton Park	854	H. A. Clarke	6	$ 60	$6	$ 6 60
West Gate	856	C. L. Wood	271	27 10	6	33 10
Boyd D.	857	J. McQueen	67	6 70	6	12 70
Utica	858	K. W. Leland	94	9 40	6	15 40
Apple River	859	J. W. Oliver	144	14 40	6	20 40
Metropolitan	860	D. A. Clithero	5	50	6	6 50
Sorento	861	F. W. Burhorn	248	24 80	6	30 80

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

Brother J. L. Scott, from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges after carefully examining the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1902, submit the following summary of the tabulated statement:

INCREASE.

Number raised	4,739
Number reinstated	439
Number admitted	1,151
Number added for error	46
Total increase	6,375

DECREASE.

Number suspended	816	
Number expelled	15	
Number dimitted	1,262	
Number died	895	
Number deducted for error	20	3,008
Total net gain in membership		3,367

Number of chartered lodges	724
Total membership June 30, 1902	63,034
Members residing in Illinois	57,538
Non-resident members	5,496
Number initiated	5,080
Number passed	4,744
Received from dues for the year ending June 30, 1902	$37,546 20

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHARITY.

Contributed to members, their widows and orphans	$29,455 28
Contributed to those not members	4,617 32
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	3,606 95
Total contributed for charity	$37,679 55

It is very gratifying to your committee to report that all the constituent lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction have made returns to the R. W. Grand Secretary and paid all Grand Lodge dues and all reported arrearages, with a promptness showing the business way in which the financial affairs of our constituent lodges are conducted. We especially note with pleasure the accurate manner in which the tabulated tables have been prepared by the Grand Secretary.

We congratulate the M. W. Grand Lodge upon the large increase in membership of the different lodges for the past Masonic year and the degree of prosperity that we have enjoyd.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

JAMES L. SCOTT,
ROBERT L. MCKINLAY,
L. K. BYERS,
W. W. WATSON,
E. S. KEYES,
Committee on Chartered Lodges.

REPORT—Committee on Railroads and Transportation.

Brother J. O. Clifford, from the Committee on Railroads and Transportation, presented the following report, and, on motion, it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. M. and A. Masons, of the State of Illinois:

BRETHREN: Your Committee on Railroads and Transportation beg leave to submit the following report:

Arrangements were consummated through the Western and Central Passenger Associations for a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, over all railroads in the state.

We have received, certified and turned over to the Joint Agent of the Passenger Associations five hundred and sixty-four certificates which have been duly executed and are now ready for delivery to the brethren.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. O. Clifford,
John Whitley,
Committee.

Chicago, October 8, 1902.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

Brother Jas. B. McFatrich presented the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a rising vote:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

The nation paused and in the silence the whispering of the zephyr seemed discordant. The great wheels of industry were still; the rush of humanity through a million streets had ceased; the man stood still amidst his pressing responsibilities and the child forsook his play upon the green. Eighty millions of people bowed their heads and wept. Death had chilled the heart of the republic, and the most impressive five minutes of a century passed slowly through clouds and tears, and a silence like that of the sepulcher at Canton itself, into history. And thus the memory of the dead stirs the holiest sentiments of the heart and, at times, conceals all else but the headstone and a picture of beautiful lives that have been blighted by the last shrinking touch of our poor mortality.

To the credit of the race, civilized or savage, Christian or Pagan, the dead are not forgotten. The churchyard bears the imprint of genius in the marble, love in the flowers, gratitude in tears and reverence in the softness of our footfalls and in the whispered sentiments of sorrow. The loveliest cities in a world of imposing architecture, inviting boulevards and blooming gardens are the cities of the dead, the cities where nothing lives except the green grass that covers the roofs of the windowless homes, the flowers that loving hands have planted, and the birds that sing their sweet songs to ears that are deaf and hearts that are unresponsive. The fathers are asleep and the children garland their graves with flowers and spangle them with tears that sparkle like dewdrops in the sunshine. The great and the good of all the ages are among the silent, but are not forgotten by the liv-

ing in the years that come and go. The helplessness of the dead excites our sympathy, their worth commands our admiration, their loss stirs our grief. We are here tonight to give expression to the sentiments of wounded hearts as the memories of the past thrill the soul and the solemnities of the occasion subdue the spirit. To brighten the gloom—to break the silence—to gild death with life—to let fancy, for a moment, paint a picture of old associations, when our circles were unbroken, when the vacant chairs were filled, when the flowers about our altars were not mingling their fragrance with the breath of death, we love to mention the names of our dead, and think that the silent voices are breaking into speech.

ARKANSAS.

Brother Reuben Johnson Laughlin, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. Born April 3, 1840. Died August 13, 1902.

The life of Brother Laughlin was so resplendent with the nobility of manhood that he was as adorning to his kind as he was useful and influential among his brethren.

FLORIDA.

Brother James M. Hilliard, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Florida. Born January 24, 1851. Died July 26, 1902.

The virtues of Brother Hilliard were so many and conspicuous that the Masons of his state have garlanded his memory with eloquent expressions of their profound regard.

INDIANA.

Brother Bellamy S. Sutton, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Born —— ——. Died November 12, 1901.

In the death of Brother Sutton a distinguished Craftsman passed from the activities of the Fraternity to whose interests he devoted heart and intellect, and his loss is severely felt.

KANSAS.

Brother Andrew M. Callahan, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Born February 5, 1840. Died July 13, 1902.

Brother Callahan never failed to lift the standard of Masonry and manhood to an ideal height and never failed to reach the standard in his living.

MANITOBA.

Brother James Dallas O'Meara, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. Born March 15, 1849. Died December 6, 1901.

Brother O'Meara endeared himself to the Fraternity by his splendid consistency as a Craftsman and his bright intellect which was always at the service of the cause of truth and right.

MARYLAND.

Brother Geo. F. McCahan, Right Worshipful Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. Born February 5, 1838. Died July 30, 1902.

In moral tone, fidelity to duty, strict integrity and Masonic exemplification, the character and life of Brother McCahan will be forever cherished as an inspiring memory.

MINNESOTA.

Brother Joseph Hayes Thompson, Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. Born August 17, 1834. Died June 14, 1901.

Of sterling integrity and rounded character, Brother Thompson was beloved and honored, winning and holding the respect of all who knew him.

MISSISSIPPI.

Brother John Logan Power, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. Born ——— 1834. Died September 24, 1901.

For thirty-two years the Secretary of his Grand Lodge, the life of Brother Power was so interwoven with the Masonry of his state that his brethren bent over his casket and sobbed: "For him there is no death."

NEVADA.

Brother Albert Lackey, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nevada. Born March 5, 1836. Died August 15, 1902.

Whatever the hand of Brother Lackey found to do was done with a heartiness that charmed and a fidelity that was inspiring; and "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

OHIO.

Brother John Day Caldwell, Right Worshipful *Emeritus* Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Born December 16, 1816. Died April 4, 1902.

Full of years and crowned with honors, Brother Caldwell, beloved as it is the fortune of few to be, closed his exceedingly useful career, and approached his grave "sustained by an unfaltering faith" and the respect of all who knew him.

QUEBEC.

Brother JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Most Worshipful Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Born February 9, 1820. Died January 14, 1902.

For nearly fifty years a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Brother Isaacson had a golden opportunity to impress his splendid character upon the institution, and he improved it and made his life a benediction to the Craft.

RHODE ISLAND.

Brother MILTON LIVSEY, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. Born September 5, 1843. Died August 6, 1902.

A zealous and faithful Mason, an upright and honorable citizen and exemplary in all the walks of life, Brother Livsey's loss seems irreparable, both to the Fraternity and the community.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Brother BEAUFORT WATTS BALL, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. Born November 16, 1830. Died March 27, 1902.

Brother Ball possessed a force of character and an intellect that made him conspicuous and valuable not only in the Fraternity but in the affairs of state. His death caused universal sorrow.

TENNESSEE.

Brother JEFFERSON C. CAWOOD, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Born July 4, 1830. Died November 28, 1901.

The life of Brother Cawood was the personification of Masonry. His heart was rich in human sympathy and his ear was ever alert to catch the sigh of sorrow and the moan of distress. He lived beloved, and died amidst the mourning of the multitude.

Brother JOSEPH H. BULLOCK, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Born August 6, 1846. Died January 1, 1902.

The influence of such a life as that of Brother Bullock will be felt among the Fraternity of his state, and wherever his splendid virtues were known, long after all who now mourn his loss have joined him in the higher life.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Brother Colonel Hugh Sterling, Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. Born ————. Died February 24, 1902.

Of splendid attainments on the lines of Masonic truth and work Brother Sterling's life seemed to impart beauty and freshness to every life that he touched, and his death was like the setting of an evening star.

Brother Timothy W. Bliss, Worshipful Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. Born July 4, 1812. Died April 6, 1902.

Of sturdy, manly character, gentle, kind and courteous, Brother Bliss endeared himself to his brethren and is sorrowfully missed from their councils.

ILLINOIS.

Over every casket tears flow and hearts ache. No one whose heart burns with sympathy for human sorrow can read the list of the dead of a year, though their names be unfamiliar to him without bowing the head in reverence and wishing that he might cool every tear that death has caused to flow. We feel thus as we name the dead of other Jurisdictions and pronounce our eulogies upon the human worth that impressed itself upon our Fraternity. But when we come to the dead of our own Jurisdiction, we approach our own draped altars and our own stricken firesides. We speak names that have been woven into our lives through years of intimacy and stand by graves in which are sleeping those whom we touched in life and wept over in death. Of the many whom we loved and have lost, there is not one of whose virtues we would not delight to speak in detail, but time will not permit us to give such expression to the loving sentiments of our hearts. If it is possible for the dead to interpret our thoughts as we stand in the presence of our vacant chairs and draped charters and silent graves, our brothers tonight are listening to the eloquence of our hearts—the most thrilling eloquence that ever charmed the ear. If the hour is not long enough for us to speak of the exalted character of each whose name we have engraven upon the headstone, eternity will not be too long for us to cherish the memory of his graces.

Brother John Lane White, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. Born December 5, 1832. Died May 13, 1902.

Brother John Lane White was a prince of manhood. His splendidly rounded character was a brilliant in the aggregation of human worth. His great heart took in the world and thrilled it with warmth and brotherhood. His intellect was like a flame on the hilltop in the night, gilding the valley with beauty and mingling with the light of the stars to make a scene of splendor. His speech was always golden; his sentiments were ever as

pure as the dew-drops of the morning and his standards touched the heavens. His memory is like a flower in perpetual bloom, sweetening its environments and winning the thoughts of men to the pure and holy.

Brother Charles Moody Morse, Past Grand Commander of Illinois. Born July 21, ——. Died March 29, 1902.

Brother Morse was popular in the Fraternity and in the community in which he lived, because he wrought well and deserved well. Affiliated with Masonry for almost forty years, his life, during all that period, was an unbroken record of fidelity and Masonic activity. The Craft unites in paying high honor to his memory.

Of the eighty-one Past Masters of the Blue Lodges of Illinois whose names have been written, during the year, upon the marble in the cemetery and enshrined in memory, there is not one whose life was not deserving of the best thoughts and most thrilling words of the most eloquent. But time suffices only for the reverent mention of their names.

Brother John Dawson Crabtree, died May 22, 1902; Friendship No. 7; served 1870 and 1871.

Brother Edward L. Wahl, died July 30, 1902; Temperance No. 16; served 1884.

Brother H. R. Phinney, died December 26, 1901; Piasa No. 27; served 1888.

Brother Chas. H. Patton, died December 23, 1901; Mt. Vernon No. 31.

Brother Edwin A. Crandall, died August 21, 1901; Barry No. 34.

Brother Richard St. John, died October 2, 1901; Barry No. 34.

Brother James F. Robinson, died May 23, 1902; Trio No. 57; served 1883, 1889, 1890.

Brother Royal D. McDonald, died January 11, 1902; Acacia No. 67.

Brother Chas. B. Cook, died May 2, 1902; Belvidere No. 60; served 1868-1871, 1872-1878, 1879-1881, 1882-1884, 1885-1886, 1894-1895.

Brother A. C. Fuller, died December 6, 1901; Belvidere No. 60; served February 5, 1852-February 18, 1853.

Brother Henry Clinton Hutchinson, died April 19, 1902; Union No. 78, Waukegan No. 78; served, 1861, 1864 and 1867.

Brother N. D. C. Hume, died May 22, 1902; Perry No. 95; served 1870 and 1871.

Brother John H. Cook, died January 1, 1902; Lebanon No. 110.

Brother Christian Schoettler, died December 3, 1901; Bureau No. 112; (served as W. M. of Wyanet Lodge.)

Brother B. P. Tripp, died May 29, 1902; Empire No. 126; served, 1887.

Brother Noah Evans, died February 24, 1902; Hutsonville No. 136; records destroyed by fire. 1875.

Brother Chas. S. Todd, died April 10, 1902; Polk No. 137; unknown.

Brother Thomas J. Stone, died April 28, 1902; Olney No. 140; served 1888-1889.

Brother Garner C. Mills, died October 3, 1891; Ames No. 142; served 1868, 1870, 1871.

Brother R. W. Overton, died October 10, 1900; Richmond No. 143; served May 5, 1896, to December 19, 1898.

Brother M. W. Weller, ————————; A. W. Ransom No. 145; served 1881 and 1882.

Brother Geo. H. Perrin, died April 1, 1902; Alpha No. 155; served 1886-1887.

Brother John F. Huffman, died March 1, 1902; Nunda No. 169; served 1896.

Brother William Young, died November 6, 1901; Lena No. 174; served 1863.

Brother Henry W. Mestling, died April 27, 1902; Germania No. 182; served 1889, 1890, 1891.

Brother John C. Martindale, died October 15, 1901; Fulton City No. 189; served 1885, 1886 and 1892.

Brother William C. Snyder, died May 5, 1902; Fulton City No. 189; served 1863, 1867, 1875, 1876, 1884, 1893.

Brother Alfred L. Hubbard, died August 23, 1901; Farmington No. 192; served December 11, 1891, to December 2, 1892.

Brother Anthony B. Bonneville, died July 19, 1901; Herrick No. 193; served nine years.

Brother William A. Sanborn, died October 24, 1901; Sterling No. 202; (records lost).

Brother T Davis Fitch, died August 1, 1901; Cleveland No. 211; served 1874.

Brother Robert L. Tatham, died April 24, 1902; Cleveland No. 211; served 1880 and 1881.

Brother Chas. W. Connell, died May 18, 1902; Ipava No. 213; served 1899, 1890.

Brother Wm. G. Gregory, died September 25, 1901; Oakland No. 219; served 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Brother Absolem Jones, died June 23, 1902; Geo. Washington No. 222; served 1894.

Brother Frederick C. Brown, died September 26, 1901; Charter Oak No. 236; served 1890 and 1891.

Brother Wm. H. Eastman, died July 20, 1902; Illinois No. 263; served 1875-1876, 1878, 1880-1883, 1888-1891, 1893.

Brother Charles W. Grammar, died November 20, 1901; Kensington No. 266; served 1868-1884.

Brother James Wesley Caldwell, died April 20, 1902; Benjamin No. 297; served one year.

Brother Silas Horatio Callender, died June 1, 1902; Harvard No. 309; served 1893.

Brother Isaac Aug. Weil, died July 3, 1901; Schiller No. 335; served 1881 and 1882.

Brother August W. H. Reen, died July 9, 1901; Schiller No. 335; served 1865.

Brother John F. Heschong, died June 9, 1902; Schiller No. 335; served 1892, 1893, 1894.

Brother Hiram Heath, died February 23, 1902; Full Moon No. 341; served 1884.

Brother William S. Brinton, died March 19, 1902; Full Moon No. 341; served 1885.

Brother W. M. Hatfield, died August 13, 1901; N. D. Morse No. 346; served three years.

Brother John S. True, died August 15, 1901; N. D. Morse No. 346; served five years.

Brother E. M. Eaton, died April 28, 1902; Marine No. 355; served 1866 to 1872 and 1874.

Brother John James Gillespie, died December 31, 1901; Blair No. 393; served 1882.

Brother Judson S. Brown, died February 12, 1902; Kishwaukee No. 402; served 1897.

Brother Wm. L. Peggott, died March 16, 1902; Bethalto No. 406; served eight years.

Brother Prentiss M. Nichols, died March 17, 1902; Thos. J. Turner No. 409.

Brother Alfred Sample, died June 11, 1902; Paxton No. 416; served 1877-1878.

Brother William H. Deal, died August 1, 1901; New Hartford No. 453; served 1866-1867.

Brother A. B. Davidson, died March 5, 1902; Lexington No. 482; served sixteen years.

Brother Jethro Martin, died February 3, 1902; Shannon No. 490; served 1872-1877, 1882-1890.

Brother Joseph M. Grout, died February 28, 1902; St. Paul No. 500; served 1884, 1889, 1890, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

Brother Samuel A. White, died March 13, 1902; East St. Louis No. 504; served 1892 and 1893.

Brother Wm. Handlin, died April 20, 1902; Covenant No. 526; served 1879.

Brother Addison M. Davis, died July 1, 1902; Rossville No. 527; served 1874.

Brother Oscar Wazy, died June 8, 1902; Adams No. 529; served three years.

Brother George Garden, died June 22, 1902; Seneca No. 532; served 1889.

Brother William F. Branston, died December 22, 1901; Harlem Lodge No. 540.

Brother Alan Gilbert Dunaway, died April 10, 1902; Virginia No. 544; served one year.

Brother John M. Hannah, died October 10, 1901; Valley No. 547; served one year.

Brother Stephen E. Waldo, died February 12, 1902; Plum River No. 554; served 1888.

Brother Joseph M. Harnit, died June 24, 1902; Pera No. 574; served, 1881.

Brother Samuel Rowsur, died December 11, 1901; Troy No. 588; served twelve terms.

Brother George R. Ashman, died August 8, 1901; Gilman No. 591; served 1891-1893.

Brother Martin B. Cleveland, died August, 1901; Lincoln Park No. 611; served 1875.

Brother Moses A. Thayer, died July 22, 1901; Apollo No. 642; served 1870, 1871, 1877.

Brother Chas. S. Waile, died November 29, 1901; South Park No. 662; 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875.

Brother Max E. Gemeinhardt, died June 4, 1902; Herder No. 669; served 1892-1893.

Brother F. W. Kowalski, died November 22, 1901; Waldeck No. 674; served 1900.

Brother John Wesley Cook, died November 17, 1901; Collinsville No. 712; served 1887.

Brother Stephen H. Dorans, died May 25, 1902; Harbor No. 731; served 1898.

Brother Clifton N. Henkle, died December 1, 1901; Morning Star No. 734; served nine year.

Brother Harvey Parkhurst, died January 16, 1902; Danvers No. 742; served 1890.

Brother Charles H. Graham, died March 27, 1902; Grand Crossing No. 776; served 1899.

Brother John V. Snow, died November 9, 1901; Pearl No. 823; served 1895, 1896, 1897.

Brother Alfred Wells Hitchcock, died August 26, 1902; Ashlar Lodge No. 308.

The world, so far as it knew them, misses such men. They were the loyal friends of humanity—a spring of sympathy that never dried, that never polluted, that was always sparkling as the crystal and beautiful as the oasis in the desert. They looked out upon a struggling race, battling in an unequal conflict, climbing the steep hills and delving in the mountains, crowding and fretting, and pining and dying, and from the cradle to the grave longing, by the millions, for a touch and kiss of brotherhood. They saw these fainting, famished hearts beating like muffled

drums amidst the snows of the Alps, in the fragrant gardens of Italy, the purpling vineyards of Spain, amidst the wealth of Europe, under the bright beautiful flag of America—saw them everywhere, and lifting themselves above the sordidness of the world, they raised a banner that seemed like a flag flung from the skies that bore the face of God and was fringed by the beauty of his love, on which they inscribed: "Mankind is a brotherhood and God is the father of us all." No. flower that ever blushed in delicate beauty on the burnt plain; no star that ever blazed in the black midnight; no rainbow that was ever painted on the raindrops, and no gem that ever flashed its mingling tints was ever so beautiful as a heart that can give life to a truth and sentiments like that.

Nature has painted a ravishingly beautiful picture. She has spread the plain and lifted in its midst the towering moutain; she has fringed the fields with hills and streaked them with crystal streams; she has scattered gold upon the bed of the river and made it glisten in the gulches; she has made the forest so dense and dark that it seems like a stroke of the painter's brush upon the distant sky; she has unrolled the blue heavens and burnt stars upon their face; she has traced the flower with such glory that its beauty is a language—the language of the angels; and in the midst of it all she has set the ocean with its thundering bass, and the rivulet with its gentle murmur and the screech of the wind and the mellow sigh of the zephyr to music that thrills and uplifts. But amidst all the splendid majesty of creation, there is nothing to compare with man, immortal man. In his sovereignty of intellect and position, he may say in the words that were penned to ridicule him:

> "For me kind nature wakes her genial power,
> Suckles each herb and spreads out every flower.
> For me the mine a thousand treasures brings,
> For me health gushes from a thousand springs,
> Seas roll to waft me, suns to light me rise,
> My footstool earth, my canopy the skies."

Favored man, immortal man, a part of the intellect and heart and soul of God. And we are contemplating tonight a wreck of this glory of creation. Beneath the falling leaves of autumn, when nature seems to sigh as she waits for the mantle of the winter's sleep and beneath the marble and in the silence of churchyards, wrapped in a slumber that no sound can disturb, are the men we mourn, the brothers we loved, the friends we miss. Pathetically Holmes has written the history of the dead:

> "The slumberer's mound grows fresh and green,
> Then slowly disappears;
> The mosses creep, the gray stones lean,
> Earth hides his date and years;
> But long before the once-loved name
> Is sunk or worn away,
> No lip the silent dust may claim,
> That pressed the breathing clay."

Death and oblivion! To this fate most must come. The hurrying world has no time to disfigure names upon the tomb-stones, or to study the biographies of the dead. But while there are altars of Masonry the names of the dead whose memory we are cherishing will be upon their panels—newly inscribed as they fade under the touch of the years, and always reverenced because of their splendid significance. We are poorer tonight because the cemetery has been made dearer and heaven has been made richer. When our brothers wrapped the drapery of their couch about them and laid down to pleasant dreams, the sun seemed to be dimmed, the stars paled, the winds softened into zephyrs and our hearts were chilled. We draped our altars and stood dumb by the side of the casket. It seemed like the sudden fading of the bloom of summer—like the silent, solemn twilight, lit by lightnings, and passing as the thunders tolled its mingling with the night. Through some open window of the skies we almost hoped that there might come a reflection of the golden roll of honor that angels keep, for we knew that the names of our brothers would be there. But when the sand, with "hollow tone," "rung on the coffin's lid," we turned from the great mystery to await our time to lie down with the dead and meet them in sweet reunion. Fancy paints their faces in every brilliant star that shines in the night, on every sun that brings morning back, on every blush of the dying day—wherever there is peerless beauty and peace, sweet peace, in the distance, we imagine that it may be the environments of our dead. But until the mists have cleared away, and the morning breaks—breaks with the glory of eternity unfolding to our view, and every shadow melts into light and every cloud spreads out in azure beauty, we will mourn our irreparable loss and cherish, as a priceless treasure, the memory of the virtues of the dead.

J. B. McFatrich,
G. R. Smith,
S. M. Schoemann,
Committee.

PETITION.

Brother R. C. Danford presented the following petition from Pana Lodge No. 226, and it was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Mr. Soe, a young man of sterling worth and noble character, petitioned Pana Lodge No. 226, for the degrees in Masonry—the petition was accompanied by the usual fee, petition was received, committee appointed, committee reported favorable, ballot spread, and candidate was declared elected. Mr. Soe was told to report at a certain hour on a certain evening

to be initiated. He did so, but owing to the extreme warm weather and the noise on the street he was directed to report on the following Thursday evening. During this time he had the misfortune to be burned by a live wire which necessitated the amputation of the left hand. We herewith present this case to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois and ask instructions how to proceed.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. DANFORD.

ADDITIONAL REPORT—Special Committee:

Brother Chas. F. Hitchcock, from the special committee on bequest of Brother Miller, presented the following report, and, on motion, it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Your committee to whom was referred the resolution offered at the last Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge by Brother Ralph H. Wheeler, herewith submits report upon said resolution, which reads as follows:

Whereas, The organized Masonic Charities of the Jurisdiction of Illinois are now conducted wholly under private auspices and independently of Grand Lodge control and supervision, and

Whereas, It is highly desirable that said Masonic Charities should be officially controlled and maintained by the Grand Lodge and under its immediate supervision, therefore be it

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois, upon a proper transfer to it of all the property and effects of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged, will accept the trust of both these institutions, and make suitable provision for their maintenance.

Your committee has conferred with the brethren entrusted with the management of both these institutions, and find them willing and desirous of effecting the transfer of their respective assets as contemplated by the foregoing resolution, upon the following expressed conditions.

The Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged, whose property now consists entirely of cash funds or invested securities, amounting to aproximately $9,000, will transfer said funds and securities to the possession of the M. W. Grand Lodge upon condition that the principal sum thereof be kept intact as a permanent fund, and only the interest accruing therefrom be expended in the accomplishment of the object for which said Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged was organized.

The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home required as conditions precedent to the transfer of their property and the rights of which it may be possessed, that the principal sum of the endowment fund, amounting to approximately $30,000 be kept intact, and that only the interest accruing therefrom be expended in the accomplishment of the object for which said corporation was organized; also the further condition that the M. W. Grand Lodge will continuously maintain a home at or near the city of Chicago for the orphan children of deceased Master Masons of this Jurisdiction, and that the M. W. Grand Lodge will pledge itself to continuously administer the trust now devolving upon the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, the equivalent in all respects as it has been heretofore administered.

Your committee is unanimous in the opinion that the conditions named are fair and reasonable, and therefore recommends the adoption of the resolution proposed by Brother Wheeler as hereinbefore set forth.

In the event of the adoption of the aforesaid resolution, your committee further recommends that a special committee composed of three members of the M. W. Grand Lodge be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to arrange, perfect and complete each and every detail, act or procedure necessary for the accomplishment of the transfer of the respective properties to the control or ownership of this M. W. Grand Lodge; also that the M. W. Grand Master and the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens be and they are hereby authorized for and in behalf of the M. W. Grand Lodge to accept of said trusts, and in connection with the R. W. Grand Secretary to execute any and all indentures necessary to the proper acceptance thereof, and the legal transfer of the said properties; provided in all cases that the said indentures be unanimously recommended for execution by the said special committee.

Fraternally submitted,

L. L. Munn.
C. F. Hitchcock,
W. G. Cochran.
Geo. W. Warvelle,
Geo. M. Moulton,
Committee.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Adopted.

Brother C. M. Forman brought up the following amendment to Section 1, Article 25, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws proposed last year:

Strike out the word sixty (60) and substitute therefor the words seventy-five (75) cents, of which amount the sum of twenty (20) cents for each Master Mason, shall be annually placed in a fund to be known as a "Charity Fund," to be used in bestowing charity by the Grand Lodge.

Brother C. M. Forman offered as an amendment to the amendment that the words sixty cents be changed to one dollar, and the words twenty cents be changed to forty-five cents.

The point of order was raised by Brother Robbins that the amendment to the By-Laws proposed last year could not be amended and action had thereon at this session of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master ruled that an amendment to the By-Laws proposed last year could be amended if proposed amendment to the amendment be germane to the main proposition, and be acted on at this session of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

The proposed amendment to the amendment was lost.

Brother Owen Scott, Past M. W. Grand Master, moved to amend the proposed amendment as follows: "Strike out the words seventy-five cents and insert in lieu thereof ninety cents, also strike out the words twenty cents and insert in lieu thereof the words thirty-five cents."

The amendment to the amendment was then adopted.

As amended the section reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. Every Lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the first day of August annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of ninety cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual returns. Of this ninety cents the sum of thirty-five cents shall be set aside as a special fund, known as a 'Charity Fund,' subject to the use of the Grand Lodge for bestowing charity."

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

Brother R. T. Spencer brought up the amendment to Section 14, Article 23, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, proposed last year, and on motion it was adopted.

The object of the amendment is to add a second paragraph to read as follows:

"As soon as a Lodge is constituted it shall cause to be prepared a code of by-laws which shall be submitted to the Grand Master and upon his approval the said code as approved shall be submitted to the Lodge for adoption."

SPECIAL REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

A special report by the Committee on Correspondence received and ordered printed in the proceedings at the last communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, consideration having been postponed until this year, was called up and on motion, consideration of the same was postponed until the next annual Communication.

Brother John C. Smith, Past M. W. Grand Master, asked consent that his remarks made in 1900 in moving the adoption of the resolution recognizing the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, be printed in the proceedings this year. On motion consent was given.

M. W. Grand Master:

In moving the adoption of the resolutions recognizing the National Grand Lodge of Egypt of Ancient Craft Freemasons submitted by myself at the last Annual Communication to be found on page 52, Journal of proceedings of 1896, I desire to give the following statement of facts that the brethren may know this recognition is not being hurried through and that there has been ample time for investigation on the part of any brother desiring to know more upon this subject.

Returning two years ago from my second visit to Egypt, where I had frequently visited the Masonic Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters and know them to conform to the English and Scottish rituals I took steps to present the request of the M. W. Grand Master, Idris Bey, for recognition.

A resolution to that effect was in the hands of Past Grand Master John M. Pearson, which I kindly asked him to give me that I might destroy it for the following reasons:

First. As all such resolutions of recognition had been referred to the Committee on Correspondence who it would be supposed was familiar with the organization of all Grand Lodges and believing this would be so referred, I went to the distinguished Past Grand Master who has so long and ably filled that appointment, and asked if he would take the matter up, if so referred, and make report at that session. The brother replied by asking me "What Brothers Robert Freke Gould and William J. Hughan, of England, said of the work of the Grand Lodge of Egypt?" I replied that "I did not know, that as I had visited that grand body and knew more of its work than either of those brethren, it was not necessary for me to ask them that question." The brother promptly responded: "Then I will not report on your resolution until I do know something of their opinon." This ended our conversation. My second reason for witholding the paper was because of the fact that a resolution was pending for the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba and I did not wish to endanger the passage of that resolution.

A vote upon the latter was delayed another year by the Committee on Correspondence moving that the resolution of recognition of Grand Lodge of Cuba be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

At the 1896 session of this Grand Lodge the resolution of recognition of Grand Lodge of Egypt was regularly submitted and on motion of a member of the Committee on Jurisprudence was sent to the Committee on Correspondence. Although that was not my wish yet having confidence in the fairness of that committee after the conversation of the year before with the brother who constitutes that committee I placed copies of letters from the distinguished English brethren whose opinions he so much desired in his hands, and the following from which I now read are the identical papers.

That eminent Masonic historian, Robert Freke Gould, of England, writes:

"The Grand Lodge of England exchanges representatives with the Grand Lodge of Egypt of which Idris Bey Ragheb is the Grand Master. The recognition therefore of the Grand Lodge of Egypt by the oldest of Grand Lodges naturally seems to me a very cogent and excellent reason, why the legitimacy of the said Grand Lodge of Egypt should be recognized by the remainder of the family of Grand Lodges. At the same time I disclaim any personal knowledge of the ways of the Egyptian Masons, whose Grand Lodge for aught I know to the contrary, may be as regularly established as your own. I may just mention, that the Grand Lodge of Egypt is recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the German Grand Lodge League."

The distinguished secretary of Lodge Quatuor Coronati No. 2076, of London. George William Speth, whose experience and knowledge brings him in contact with Freemasons from all around the world writes:

"As for the Grand Lodge of Egypt you ask for reasons for and against recognizing them and admitting them to the family of Grand Lodges. I will give you what must in my eyes be an all sufficient reason. The Grand Lodge of Egypt has been recognized already by the Grand Lodge of England, and representatives are exchanged. Our representative at Cairo is Raphæel Borg, Past Grand Master, and their representative here is Captain Williams Freeman. After that announcement you will see that even if I personally objected to the action, it would ill become me as an officer of our Grand Lodge, to say anything against it, but as a matter of fact, I entirely agree. So I am at a loss to find any answer to your second question, viz: What good reason is there for not recognizing them."

If any further evidence were necessary of the worthiness of this Grand Lodge to a place on the rolls of Grand Lodge of Illinois it may be found in the commendation of that modest and world famed Freemason whose opinion on Masonic subjects is freely sought and as cheerfully given to all Craftsmen throughout the world, William James Hughan, of Torquay, England, who writes:

"The National Grand Lodge of Egypt is a body in which I have long taken a special interest, and my services were recognized on 30 January, 1876, by being appointed to the rank of Past Grand Senior Warden. A similar honor has since been accepted by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Past Grand Master of England."

After referring to the various Grand Lodges, Orients and Supreme Councils surrounding the Grand Lodge of Egypt and the apparent "Marine wants of so many nationalities," this distinguished brother continues:

"Egypt from its peculiar situation is an exception, and certainly if lodges of various Grand Lodges should be allowed to work, where already a Grand Lodge exists (and the local Grand Lodge is favorable) I think it should be in such a country as Egypt, whose Grand Lodge well deserves the hearty support of all regular Grand Lodges throughout the universe. It seems to me that this Grand Lodge of Egypt should obtain the support of all American Grand Lodges. Of this one fact I am sure that for the sake of the Fraternity as a whole, it is far better for such Grand Lodges as Illinois, to recognize the Grand Lodge of Egypt, and thus provide for its members additional friends and advisers, who favor Grand Lodges and *not* Grand Orients, *than to let it fight its battles almost alone,* and without the support of the bodies, who believe in its being true to the Craft, and making the three degrees not only the basis, *but independent* of all other Rites."

In Brother Gould's letter it will be found that he "disclaims any personal knowledge of the ways of the Egyptian Masons." Fortunately for this Grand Lodge we have in our membership one who can testify to the fact that "the ways of the Egyptian Masons" are "the ways" of the Freemasons of the English constitutions all around the world from the Mother

Grand Lodge until it again reaches its fountain source, and that brother is our Past Grand Master, John C. Smith.

Your committee present the following resolution and recommend its adoption.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois recognizes the National Grand Lodge of Egypt over which Brother Idris Ragheb Bey presides as a Grand Lodge worthy of being accepted into the family of Grand Lodges and hereby extends to the brethren of that far Eastern Jurisdiction the right hand of fellowship. Fraternally submitted."

The resolution closing these papers was written thinking that as Correspondence Committee had moved the reference of Cuban recognition to Committee on Jurisprudence that this motion to recognize Grand Lodge of Egypt would go to same committee, but in that I was mistaken as this Grand Lodge well knows.

By reference to procedings, 1896, it will be seen that this resolution to recognize Grand Lodge of Egypt was submitted the first day of the session and immediately thereafter this paper containing the opinions of Brothers Gould, Hughan and Speth were given to the Committee on Correspondence. On the last day of the session and after the adoption of the report of Committee on Jurisprudence and resolution of recognition of Grand Lodge of Cuba, I asked Committee on Correspondence if he would report on Egyptian resolution at that session and being answered "No," I asked a return of these papers and so have preserved them.

In submitting this resolution of recognition one year ago, I distinctly stated that I was authorized to do so by the M. W. Grand Master of Egypt Bro. Idris Bey, to the remarks which followed on sending the resolution to the Committee on Correspondence I need now but to say: The M. W. Grand Master of Egypt, Brother Idris Bey, asks over his own signature and in as courteous a manner as any brother could desire, the favor of a Masonic recognition.

It is not my intention to cast reflections upon any brother or committee, nor could I wish to treat anyone as the friends of our brethren in other lands have been treated upon this floor, but, I do deem it important that in this case, as in that of Cuba, we have the facts before us in writing and that they be made a matter of permanent record in our printed proceedings.

I would further submit that the evidence of the distinguished brothers whose letters are here presented prove conclusivly that the National Grand Lodge of Egypt was regularly constituted and that it is a legitimate Grand Lodge of Ancient Craft Masons working only the first three degrees of Freemasonry as recognized by Grand Lodge of England. It is a further fact that the Grand Lodge of Egypt is duly constituted of the Worshipful

Masters and Wardens of its constituent lodges and none other, and that it owes allegience to no other body by whatsoever name known. All these things I know of my own personal knowledge, as well as by proof offered by others.

Further than this I desire to say and call attention thereto, had there been any irregularity in the organization of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt or the lodges composing that Grand Body, which there was not, that the recognition of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt by the Mother Grand Lodge of the World, the Grand Lodge of England, would have cured and healed any such irregularity and made it the peer of the Grand Lodges of Freemasonry everywhere.

Brother Robbins moved that so much of the report as refers to the Grand Lodge of Egypt be also published in the proceedings, in order that both sides may be presented.

On motion, consent was given.

Upon the presentation of the foregoing paper by M. W. Bro. Smith at the communication of 1897, this committee took the floor and asked that the stenographer might take down his remarks, to the end that if the remarks of Brother Smith were printed, his own might be also. He then proceeded to deal with implication involved in the remark that "there has been ample time for investigation on the part of any brother desiring to do so," that this committee had not used due diligence in its efforts to determine the status of the lodges which combined to create National Grand Lodge of Egypt. In doing this he stated that he had vainly sought the information (without which it was impossible to make an intelligent report) from the grand master Idris Bey Ragheb, in person, but had not from him so much as an acknowledgment of the letter of inquiry, and that the same was true respecting letters of inquiry addressed to the grand secretary of England, Bro. Edward Letchworth. To show also that he had sought information on the point referred to of the best informed English speaking masons in Europe, he read the following letters, after which he asked for further time for the committee and it was granted.

Following the letters is appended so much of the special reports of this committee, presented in 1898 and 1901, as refers to the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, so as to bring together all that has so far been officially presented to the grand lodge on that subject.

The opening words of the extract from the report of 1898, towit: "The same recommendation," etc., refers to the recommendation of this committee that certain governing bodies be placed upon a waiting list.

subject to further investigation. it being then impossible to determine whether their claims to recognition should be assented to or rejected.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

TORQUAY, ENGLAND, January 9th, 1897.

Dear Bro. Dr. Robbins:

"I think you have pitched at last on the brother to afford the information you need, as through my correspondence with Bro. Puffi Oddi (the *then* grand secretary of the Grand Orient of Egypt.) I was able to materially aid in the grand lodge being wholly separated from the degrees of the A. & A. Rite, Memphis, etc., etc., and in acknowledgment of my services was appointed honorary senior grand warden of that body. The Grand Orient (now the "Grand Lodge National") was formed in 1866, then added to by "Memphis Rite" in 1870 and Scottish Rite in 1875, or thereabouts. Bro. Oddi says in a letter of replies to me (soon after these dates) that several lodges took part in its formation, two belonging to the Grand Orient of Naples, and five of another Rite, etc. Other lodges joined the body after formation hailing from England, the Supreme Council of France, etc.

The Supreme Council of Egypt was formed in 1864 by authority of a warrant from the Grand Orient of Naples and another from Spain in 1875, the Naples body being since absorbed in the national organization for Italy

The "Memphis Rite" Bro. Oddi says, was started in 1863 by authority from the Grand Orient of France; and he assures me, as I know also is the case, then and now, that "Scottish Rite," Memphis and Craft Masonry are kept distinct from one another; and the subordinate lodges of the Grand Lodge National are only allowed to work the regular three degrees by virtue of their warrants.

Recognition by the Grand Lodge of England was granted after a visit to Egypt by the late Earl of Carnarvon, pro grand master, and was virtually agreed to in 1876 on condition that all English lodges existing in Egypt shall be duly and fully recognized by Egypt. In 1877 the district grand lodge under England was dissolved, and in 1882 several of our lodges were erased. See vol. of our proceedings 1880-2, page 457.

The following were erased as stated:

CHARTERED BY GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

St. John's Alexandria	1862	1877 as 919
Hyde Clarke, Alexandria	1865	1869 as 1082
St. John and St. Paul, Alexandria	1867	1882 as 1154
Egyptian, Cairo	1867	1882 as 1156
La Concordia. Cairo	1868	1890 as 1226
Ramleh, Ramleh	1872	1882 as 1419

and the district grand master under England, was made honorary grand master of Egypt on his resignation.

The lodges under England still working in Egypt, side by side with some *twenty of Egyptian* orgin are

1068	Bulwer, Cairo	formed 1865
1105	Grecia, Cairo	" 1866
1157	Zetland, Alexandria	" 1867
1355	Star of the East, Cairo	" 1871

but we have no district grand lodge neither shall we under the present happy circumstances. The grand secretary of the grand lodge is now Bro. Bey Bacos, Grand Loggia Nationale d'Egitto, Casserta Speciale No. 148, Cairo, Egypt.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is also one of the honorary senior grand wardens, as with captain William Freeman and myself. Captain Freeman represents the grand lodge here in our grand lodge, and Ralph Borg, Esq. (once our district grand master) is our representative at Egypt and has been so for some little time.

The only lodge working under the authority of the Grand lodge of Scotland is that held in Alexandria, viz: No. 707 "Albert Edward" of A. D. 1884, and there is not even one now meeting by charter from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Respecting your query as to the Grand Orient of Italy, that body I believe absorbed the one by whose authority the lodges in Egypt was formed, and there is now but one masonic grand body in Italy.

My opinion is we did well to recognize the Grand Lodge of Egypt, and so would the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as the moral help thus afforded is of great value to the brethren in that country who seek to respect the ancient landmarks of our society, and they desire all the encouragement we can give them, because they have now for many years worked on the lines we do in Great Britain and Ireland, and as you all do in your great country, by keeping the craft degrees and the grand lodge quite separate from the rites of the "higher degrees." Let me know if I can give you any more information. * * * * * * * * * * *

WILLIAM J. HUGHAN.

LONDON, ENGLAND, July 2, 1897.

Joseph Robbins, Esq., Quincy, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Worshipful Brother:—Our mutual friend, W. Bro. Speth, has handed over to me your letter to him of 15th ult.*re* the Grand National Lodge of Egypt, as I have the honor of being a past master of a lodge under this grand lodge and a grand lodge officer.

I am not well acquainted with its history so have sent your letters to my managing clerk in Cairo, Bro. T. R. Elsam, asking him to see our

M. W. grand master, Idris Bey Ragheb and send you the necessary information. I believe we were formed in 1884 with the sanction of the grand lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland and Italy. Prior to that date lodges were working in Egypt under warrants from England, Scotland and Italy and at this moment there are in Cairo three lodges working under Grand Lodge of England, and one in Alexandria, also a Scotch lodge in Alexandria, but no further warrants can be obtained.

The late Khedive Huenfick was our grand master and on his death Idris Bey Ragheb, a rich and powerful Turkish nobleman was elected, the present Khedive is not a mason. Among our honorary grand lodge officers in M. W. Bro. General J. C. Smith, P. G. M., Illinois, who is a very keen admirer of Egyptian masons. His address is 65 Sibley street, Chicago.

With fraternal regards, yours truly and fraternally,

HENRY C. CROZIER,
Grand Seal Bearer, Egypt.
Honorary member Veteran Association of Illinois.

BROMBY, KENT, ENGLAND, 29th June, 1897

Joseph Robbins, Esq., P. G. M.

Dear Bro. Robbins:—I am totally unacquainted with the genesis of the Grand Lodge of Egypt, and so can give you no information, but I have forwarded your letters to one who can, I trust, either supply himself, or obtain the information you require, and when I hear from him will forward his letter to you.

Yours very fraternally,
G. W. SPETH.

June 14th, 1897.

My Dear Bro. Robbins:

* * * * No replies have come in from the brethren I have asked to enlighten me on the subject of Egyptian masonry. When they do you shall have them.

[Extract of letter from Bro. Gould.]

June, 20th, 1897.

* * I have kept this open trusting to receive some Egyptian news, but none has come to hand.

(On the back of this.)

LATEST. I reopened this to say that the address of W. J. Hughan is Dunscore, Torquay. I have written to several people about Egypt. I informed you of this May 18th, last. Yours of June 15th to hand.

[Extract of letter from Sonne.]

KINGFIELD, WOKING, Sept. 15th, 1897.

* * "Let me say once more, that I wrote to Capt. William Freeman, our representative from the Grand Lodge of Egypt, who promised to reply after making full inquiries, also Ragheb Bey, in Egypt, and various others, but no information whatever has come to hand.* *

Sincerely yours,

R. F. GOULD.

[EXTRACT FROM SPECIAL REPORT OF 1898.]

The same recommendation is made with reference to the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, whose request for recognition has been for the last two years under consideration by this committee. Diligent effort has been made to get some information as to the genesis of the lodges uniting to form the body in question, but without avail. Two letters addressed to Grand Secretary Letchworth, of the Grand Lodge of England, by which body some of the lodges composing the National Grand Lodge of Egypt were chartered, courteously asking—as a committee of this Grand Lodge—information on this subject, still remain unacknowledged.

Better fortune attended an inquiry made of the secretriat of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Worshipful Brother Henry E. Flavelle, Deputy Grand Secretary, replying promptly, as follows:

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

FREEMASON'S HALL, DUBLIN, 20th day of June, 1898.

Grand Lodge of Illinois:

Dear Sir and R. W. Brother:—In reply to yours of the 7th inst., I cannot say that I have any special information relative to Masonic affairs in Egypt. The Grand National Lodge ("Grande Loge Nationale d'Egypte") is recognized by this Grand Lodge, and we have a representative there in the person of Sir Herbert H. Kitchener, sirdar of the British army in Egypt—or rather of the Egyptian forces generally.

I believe that some years ago the "Rite of Memphis" entered into agreement with this Grand Lodge to forfeit all claim to the first three degrees of Craft Masonry, but that of late there has been some trouble in consequence of the "Rite" having founded a symbolic lodge in Alexandria.

Yours fraternally,

H. E. FLAVELLE, D. G. S.

To JOSEPH ROBBINS, Esq., P. G. M.

This affords at least negative evidence that none of the Lodges entering into the National Grand Lodge of Egypt were upon the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; and tends to confirm the impression of this committee that a portion of the lodges helping to form the Egyptian Grand Lodge were derived from a supreme council of the Rite of Memphis, a body utterly incapable of creating a lawful Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. It, however, throws no light upon the question of what proportion these unlawful bodies bore to the whole number of lodges uniting to form the Grand Lodge, which, according to the New York report for 1897, comprises nineteen lodges with an aggregate membership of about 200 brethren As the same statement is repeated in the New York report for 1898, it would seem that the difficulty of obtaining information is general.

The National Grand Lodge of Egypt is not in fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, nor is it generally, if at all, recognized by the German Grand Lodges. Time, patience, and perseverance will probably elicit from some source the data for an intelligent judgment as to its claims for recognition. Attempts to elicit the requisite information from the officers of the body itself have also been thus far unavailing, arguing a degree of indifference which this Grand Lodge, in the interest of Masonry generally, might do well to emulate in this case.

[EXTRACT FROM SPECIAL REPORT OF 1901.]

In 1898 this Grand Lodge also decided that the National Grand Lodge of Egypt should be placed on the waiting list pending further disclosures as to the genesis of the lodges composing it, so that it might be definitely known before action was had, whether a majority of them were of known lawful origin, or were derived from a supreme council of the Rite of Memphis, a rite which had been placed under the ban by the Grand Lodge of Illinois (1884) for assuming to possess authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry.

This inquiry, essential as it is, may well wait for the present upon the settlement of another question which has since arisen to assume priority, viz: Whether after the English Lodges in Egypt had been merged in the new body and it had been so recognized by the Grand Lodge of England, that the English promoters of general recognition assured us that no more English warrants would be granted for Lodges in that country, the subsequent appointment by the Grand Lodge of England of Lord Kitchener as District Grand Master of Egypt shows an understood lack of that quality of independence which could alone enable the National Grand Lodge of Egypt to treat with sovereign Grand Lodges upon a footing of equality? Until this question of vassalage, partial or complete, is determined, the wisdom of making haste slowly must be apparent.

PRESENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following brethren were presented as Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions near this Grand Lodge and were accorded Grand Honors:

J. H. C. Dill, Oklahoma, original appointment.

Delmar D. Darrah, Indian Territory, vice Chas. H. Patton, deceased.

Elmer E. Beach, South Carolina, vice Chas. H. Patton, deceased.

Robert F. Thorogood, New Brunswick, vice Malachi Maynard, resigned.

ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

The following additional report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was presented by Brother John M. Pearson, and on motion, was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois.

Your Committee on Jurisprudence to whom was referred the memorial from Pana Lodge No. 226 relative to the proper course to be pursued in the case of candidates maimed, between the time of election and the time set for initiaition, respectfully reports that in its opinion the candidate cannot be made a Mason.

JNO. M. PEARSON,
JNO. C. SMITH,
EDWARD COOK,
OWEN SCOTT,
Committee.

The M. W. Grand Master annonnced that the bonds of the R. W. Grand Treasurer and R. W. Grand Secretary had been received and approved.

GRAND OFFICERS—Appointed.

The R. W. Grand Secretary read the following list of Grand Officers appointed by the M. W. Grand Master.

Bro. J. P. BRUSHINGHAM, D.D. *R.W. Grand Chaplain*....Chicago.
Bro. JAS. B. MCFATRICH, M.D. *R.W. Grand Orator*.....Chicago.
Bro. GEO. A. STADLER.... .... *W. Deputy Grand Secretary* Decatur.
Bro. HENRY L. WHIPPLE..... *W. Grand Pursuivant*.....Quincy.
Bro. WALTER WATSON..... *W. Grand Marshal*.....Mt. Vernon.
Bro. HERBERT PRESTON ..... *W. Grand Standard Bearer* Chicago.
Bro. LOUIS ZINGER..... *W. Grand Sword Bearer*..Pekin.
Bro. JOSEPH D. EVERETT..... *W. Senior Grand Deacon*..Chicago.
Bro. JAMES MCCREDIE..... *W Junior Grand Deacon*.Earlville.
Bro. J. S. MCCLELLAND..... *W. Grand Steward*.....Decatur.
Bro. GEO. W. HAMILTON..... *W. Grand Steward*.....Prairie City.
Bro. W. B. GRIMES..... *W. Grand Steward*.....Pittsfield.
Bro. W. M. BURBANK..... *W. Grand Steward*.....Chicago.
Bro. WM. L. ORR..... *Grand Tyler* ....Chicago.

INSTALLATION—Of Grand Officers.

Brother Edward Cook, assisted by Brother Owen Scott as Grand Marshal, installed the following officers:

Bro. George M. Moulton.... *M.W. Grand Master*.....Chicago.
Bro. Wm. B. Wright..... *R.W. Deputy Grand Master*Effingham.
Bro. Chester E. Allen..... *R.W. Senior Grand Warden*Galesburg.
Bro. Alexander H. Bell.... *R.W. Junior Grand Warden*Carlinvile.
Bro. Wiley M. Egan..... *R.W. Grand Treasurer*....Chicago.
Bro. J. H. C. Dill..... *R.W. Grand Secretary*....Bloomington.
Bro. J. P. Brushingham, D.D. *R.W. Grand Chaplain*....Chicago.
Bro. Jas. B. McFatrich, M.D. *R.W. Grand Orator*.....Chicago.
Bro. George A. Stadleb..... *W. Deputy Grand Secretary*Decatur.
Bro. Henry L. Whipple..... *W. Grand Pursuivant*.....Quincy.
Bro. Walter Watson..... *W. Grand Marshal*.....Mt. Vernon.
Bro. Herbert Preston ..... *W. Grand Standard Bearer*Chicago.
Bro. Louis Zinger..... *W. Grand Sword Bearer*..Pekin.
Bro. Joseph D. Everett..... *W. Senior Grand Deacon*..Chicago.
Bro. James McCredie..... *W. Junior Grand Deacon*.Earlville.
Bro. J. S. McClelland..... *W. Grand Steward*.....Decatur.
Bro. Geo. W. Hamilton..... *W. Grand Steward*.....Prairie City.
Bro. W. B. Grimes..... *W. Grand Steward*.....Pittsfield.
Bro. W. M. Burbank..... *W. Grand Steward*.... ...Chicago.
Bro. Wm. L. Orr.....*Grand Tyler*.... .. ..Chicago.

REMARKS—Of Grand Master.

Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge:—In your behalf, as well as my own, speaking for my associate officers, I desire now to return thanks for the very able and efficient manner in which this ceremony of installation has been performed by Brother Cook, assisted by Brother Scott, in a like manner.

Before proceeding to close this M. W. Grand Lodge, I desire to return to you my heartfelt thanks for this renewed expression of your confidence, in re-electing me to this exalted station. I wish also to express my very deep and keen appreciation of the unanimity which was displayed in the election yesterday, giving me practically a unanimous vote for re-election.

I have at times in the past felt like yielding to the sentiment, which at one time seemed to prevail in the Grand Lodge, of restricting the term

of office of this station to one year. I should not have felt at all humiliated, nor in the least degree embarrassed had that sentiment prevailed at this session.

But from the degree of unanimity, without as you know any solicitation in the least, by word, or act—having unanimously, or practically so, charged me with the duty of administrating your affairs for another year, I accept the trust with grateful thanks. I pledge you now, my Brethren, as I did one year ago, the most loyal, faithful and conscientious service, that it is possible for me to render in the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction. (Applause.)

RESOLUTION—By Brother Spencer.

Brother R. T. Spencer offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. Carried.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend to all constituent lodges in this Jurisdiction that they celebrate in an appropriate manner, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1902, A. L. 5902, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the reception into the Masonic Fraternity of our illustrious and Brother George Washington.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following standing committees.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, Henry E. Hamilton, J. R. Ennis.

CHARTERED LODGES.

James L. Scott, Wm. J. M. Coxe, L. K. Byers, Robert L. McKinlay, W. W. Watson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

CREDENTIALS.

James I. McClintock, P. W. Barclay, W. F. Beck.

FINANCE.

Leroy A. Goddard, Gil W. Barnard, D. D. Darrah.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

D. J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, R. T. Spencer, John Johnston, Jos. E. Evans.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. M. Browning, John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott, Edward Cook.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Geo. W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd, E. C. Pace.

BOARD OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, Hugh A. Snell, M. Bates Iott.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MASONIC HOMES.

Chas. F. Hitchcock, L. L. Munn, W. G. Cochran.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HOME FOR AGED MASONS AND MASONS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS:

The M. W. Grand Master, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Senior Grand Warden, and R. W. Junior Grand Warden, each *ex officio*. Charles F. Hitchcock, Peoria; Owen Scott, Decatur; Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago; Loyal L. Munn, Freeport; Philander W. Barclay, Cairo; William G. Cochran, Sullivan; James A. Steele, Sullivan; James B. McFatrich, M. D., Chicago; Ralph H. Wheeler, M. D., Chicago.

REPORT—Committee to Examine Brethren.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois:

Your committee appointed to examine visitors at this session of the Grand Lodge would beg leave to report that they have examined all who have presented themselves, and vouched for them to the Grand Tyler.

Fraternally submitted,

ISAAC CUTTER,
H. T. BURNAP,
A. B. ASHLEY,
HUGH A. SNELL,
M. BATES IOTT,
Committee.

The minutes of the final session of the annual Communication were then read and approved.

CLOSED.

At 12:25 p. m., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the M. W. Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

Geo. H. Moulton

GRAND MASTER.



ATTEST:

J. H. C. Dill

GRAND SECRETARY.

M. W. Grand Master's Address—
Fisher Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6th OF APRIL, A.D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas	*James Adams	*W. S. Vance	*H. Rogers	*Alexander Dunlap	*Wm. B. Warren
1840	Abraham Jonas	James Adams	*Alexander Dunlap	*Harrison Dills	*Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1841	Abraham Jonas	*Meredith Helm	Alexander Dunlap	Harrison Dills	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1842	*Meredith Helm	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*Joseph N. Ralston	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1843	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*William Hodge	*Henry Prather	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1841	*Levi Lusk	*Carding Jackson	*David Allen	*Nelson D. Morse	Philip Coffman	Wm. B Warren
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker	*Nelson D. Morse	*Edgar R. Bogardus	*John R. Crandall	*James L. Anderson	*Levi Lusk
1846	*Nelson D. Morse	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Adam Brewer	James L. Anderson	Levi Lusk
1847	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Joseph C. Ketchum	*Matthias Taylor	*Wm. McMurtry	*William Mitchell
1848	William Lavely	*Edward R. Roe	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William C. Hobbs	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1849	*William C. Hobbs	*John H. Holton	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William E. Russell	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Wm. W. Bennett	*Daniel C. McNeil	Wm. McMurtry	*Wm. B. Warren
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Elias Hibbard	Eli B. Ames	*Carlton Drake	Wm. McMurtry	*Harmon G. Reynolds
1852	Eli B. Ames	*Benjamin L. Wiley	*Isaac R. Diller	*James L. Anderson	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1853	*William B. Warren	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	William H. Turner	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1854	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	*James H. Hibbard	*Elijah M. Haines	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1855	*William B. Herrick	*James H. Hibbard	*Jerome R. Gorin	*William A. Dickey	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1856	*James H. Hibbard	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney	*Harrison Dills	*Fergus M. Blair	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1857	*Harrison Dills	*James H. Matheny	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	*Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1859	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1860	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1861	*F. M. Blair	*Silas C. Toler	*Asa W. Blakesley	John C. Baker	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G. Reynolds
1862	F. M. Blair	John C. Baker	*Jerome R. Gorin	*James C. Luckey	*J. R. Mack	Harmon G. Reynolds
1863	*Thomas J Turner	*Jerome R. Gorin	H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1864	Thomas J. Turner	H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Nathan W. Huntley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell	*Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher	*Horace Hayward	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds
1867	Jerome R. Gorin	Charles Fisher	*De Witt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G. Reynolds

*Deceased.

1868	*Harmon G. Reynolds	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1870	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*James C. Luckey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1872	*James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1873	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	†John F. Burrill
1874	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1875	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1876	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1877	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Louis Ziegler	Daniel M. Browning	*Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1879	Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1880	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel W. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	John F. Burrill
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel W. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1882	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	*Alex. T. Darrah	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1883	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1884	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1885	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1886	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1887	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1888	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1889	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1890	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1891	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1892	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1893	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1894	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1895	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1896	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1897	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1898	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1899	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1900	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1901	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Alexander H. Bell	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1902	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Alex H. Bell	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill

*Deceased.

†Expelled.

Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters.

FOR THE YEARS 1901-2.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Henry McCall.....	335 Wabash Ave., Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 33, 160, 211, 308, 314, 410, 437, 524, 557, 639, 662, 686, 711, 726, 751, 767, 774, 779, 784, 797, 810, 818, 836, 842, 851, 860, 864, in Cook Co.
2	Robert R. Jampolis	160 W'shingt'n St., Chicago	Lodges Nos. 81, 182, 271, 310, 393, 411, 478, 526, 610, 642, 669, 690, 716, 731, 758, 768, 776, 780, 789, 800, 813, 819, 839, 843, 854, 862, 865, in Cook Co.
3	Elmer E. Beach....	1501 Ashland Blk, Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 141, 209, 277, 311, 409, 422, 508, 540, 611, 643, 674, 697, 717, 739, 765, 770, 777, 783, 795, 804, 815, 832, 841, 850, 855, 863, Maywood U. D., in Cook Co.
4	Jay L. Brewster. .	Waukegan, Lake Co.....	Kane, McHenry, and Lake.
5	A. G. Everett.....	Rockford, Winnebago Co.	Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson.
6	Chas. E. Grove.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county	Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Whiteside.
7	Daniel D. Hunt.....	DeKalb, DeKalb county ..	Ogle, Lee, and DeKalb.
8	John B. Fithian....	Joliet, Will county	Kendall, DuPage, Will, and Grundy
9	W. D. Fullerton....	Ottawa, La Salle county..	La Salle and Livingston.
10	T. Van Antwerp ...	Sparland, Marshall Co....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, and Stark.
11	J. S. Burns.....	Orion, Henry Co.....	Henry, Rock Island, and Mercer.
12	Emerson Clark....	Farmington, Fulton Co...	McDonough, Fulton, and Schuyler
13	Chas. T. Holmes....	Galesburg, Knox county..	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	G. O. Friedrich .. .	Chillicothe, Peoria Co.....	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	Wm. N. Ewing	McLean, McLean Co.....	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	W. H. McClain.....	Onarga, Iroquois county..	Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.
17	David E. Bruffett..	Urbana, Champaign Co.	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar, and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney ...	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon, and Logan.
19	Charles W. Prouty.	Springfield, Sangamon Co.	Mason, Menard, Sangamon, and Cass.
20	D. B. Hutchison....	Jacksonville, Morgan Co .	Brown, Morgan, Scott, and Pike.
21	C. C. Marsh.....	Bowen, Hancock county..	Adams and Hancock.
22	Peter F. Clark.....	Scottville, Macoupin Co. .	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin.
23	John W. Rose.....	Litchfield, Montgom'ry Co.	Montgomery, Christian, and Shelby
24	Chas. H. Martin....	Lawrenceville, Lawrence county.	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland, and Lawrence.
25	Ant'ny Dougherty .	Clay City, Clay Co.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette, and Marion.
26	Wm. Montgomery.	Moro, Madison Co.....	Bond, Clinton, and Madison.
27	Geo. S. Coughlan...	E. St. Louis St. Clair Co	St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.
28	J. M. Burkhart.....	Marion, Williamson Co....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson, and Williamson.
29	Henry T. Goddard.	Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline, and Gallatin.
30	W. Y. Smith.....	Vienna, Johnson Co.	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski, and Alexander.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

FOR THE YEAR 1902-3.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Twenty	W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield
Twenty-seven	Jas. Douglas	Chester
Eighteen	Chas. F. Tenney	Bement
Three	James John	Chicago
Eighteen	J. E. Evans	Monticello
Twenty-three	Jno. W. Rose	Litchfield
Twenty-nine	J. R. Ennis	Burnt Prairie
Three	H. S. Hurd	Chicago
Eighteen	G. A. Stadler	Decatur
Twenty	John E. Morton	Perry
Seventeen	William E. Ginther	Charleston
Twenty-eight	T. H. Humphr'ys D'Quoin	
Twenty-five	C. Rohrbough	Kinm'ndy
Fourteen	G. O. Friedrich	Chillicothe
Twenty-seven	I. H. Todd. E St.	Louis
Six	C. E. Grove	Mt. Carroll
Twenty	D. B. Hutchison	Jacksonville
Fifteen	D. D. Darrah	Blo'm'gton
Two	H. S. Albin	Chicago
Three	Arthur G. Goodridge	Irving Park
Twenty-nine	S. M. Schoemann	McLeansboro
Two	L. C. Waters	Chicago
Twenty-two	W. K. Bowling	Virden
Twenty-two	R. F. Morrow	Virden
Twenty-six	J. G. Sietz	Upper Alton
Twelve	Em'rs'n Clark	Farm'gtn
Three	W. M. Burbank	Chicago
Thirteen	Sam'l G. Jarvis	Victoria
Nine	Jas. McCredie	Earlville
One	S. S. Borden	Chicago
Thirty	W. H Peak	Jonesboro
Twenty-two	P. F. Clark	Girard
Twenty-four	C. H. Martin	Lawr'nc'vle
Thirteen	J. B. Randl'sn	E. Gales'bg
One	Herb't Preston	Chicago
Twenty-six	En's Johnson	Up'r Alton
Twenty-nine	C. N. Hambleton	Jeffersonville
Thirteen	H. C. Yetter	Galesburg
Fifteen	Carl Swigart	Weldon
Twelve	G. A. Lackens	Good Hope
One	A. O. Novander	Chicago
Twenty-one	C. C. Marsh	Bowen
Nineteen	J. B. Roach	Beardstown
Eleven	J. S. Burns	Orion
Twenty-six	W. F. Sinclair	Up'r Alton
Thirty	T. N. Cum'ins	Reevesv'le
Three	Louis Pickett	Pullman
Twenty-five	Anth. Doherty	Clay City
Thirteen	Chas. T. Holmes	Gales'bg
Twelve	Geo. D. Bell	Bushnell
Twelve	Geo. S. Doughty	Bushn'll
Twenty	C. P. Ross	Jacksonville
Eleven	Lawrence C. Johnson	Galva
Three	Archib'ld Birse	Chicago
Three	Edg'r Bogardus	Chicago
Twenty-one	F. M. Pendleton	Quincy
Three	R. H Wheeler	Chicago
Three	L. J. Amsden	Chicago
One	R. W. King	Chicago
Two	E. E. Beach	Chicago
Two	W. H. Robson	Chicago
Thirteen	Louis Becker	Knoxv'lle
Thirteen	R. L. Evarts	Knoxville
Seventeen	C. E. Ocheltree	Philo
Twenty-six	E. E. Wise	Greenville
Thirteen	J. A. Burkhalter	Gal'sb'g
Thirteen	D. E. Woodford	Galesb'g
Two	H. W. Harvey	Chicago
Three	E. T Osgood	Harvey
One	J. S. McCurdy	Chicago
One	J. H. Morrow	Chicago
Three	F. H. Morehouse	Chicago
One	F. J. Burton	Chicago
Twenty-nine	I. A. Foster	New Haven
Three	C. M. Babbitt	Chicago
One	S. M. Frankland	Chicago
Seventeen	D. E. Bruffett	Urbana
Eleven	C. B. Ward	Rock Island
Eleven	J. G. Huntoon	Rock Isl'd
Fifteen	A. H. Scrogin	Lexingt'n
Fifteen	G. R. Smith	Bloom'gton
Seven	P. S. McMillan	Polo
Eight	John H Griffiths	Chicago
Two	A. Jampolis	Chicago
One	Parker E. Baird	Chicago
Eighteen	Jas. M. Willard	Decatur
Eighteen	Wm. A. Dixon	Decatur
Two	Geo. M. Abbott	Chicago
One	Edw. W. Peterson	Chi'go

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	W. W. Daffin	Grove Hill.
Arizona	Artemus Louden Grow	Tombstone.
Arkansas	R. J. Laughlin	Bentonville.
British Columbia	W. W. Northcott	Victoria.
California	John McMurry	Weaverville.
Canada	Abraham Shaw	Kingston, Ont.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central City.
Connecticut	John W. Mix	Yalesville.
Cuba	Juan B. Hernandez Barreiro.	Havana.
Delaware	Geo. M. Jones	Dover.
District of Columbia	L. Cabel Williamson	Washington.
England	Walter Henry Harris	London.
Florida	James C. Craver.	Sutherland.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Warrenton.
Idaho	Stephen Dempsey	Nampa.
Indiana	B. M. Wiloughby	Vincennes.
Indian Territory	Silas Armstrong	Wyandotte.
Ireland	Obadiah Ternan.	Enniskillen.
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller.	Topeka.
Louisiana	Chas. F. Buck	New Orleans.
Manitoba	John Leslie	Winnipeg.
Maine	Joseph A. Locke	Portland.
Maryland	John S. Berry	Baltimore.
Michigan	Arthur M. Hume	Owosso.
Minnesota	A. T. Stebbins	Rochester.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thummel	Grand Island.
Nevada	Charles E. Mack	Virginia.
New Brunswick	William A. Dougherty	Saint John.
New Hampshire	Sewell W. Abbott	Wolfboro.
New Jersey	Jos. A. Gaskill	Mount Holly.
New Mexico	John W. Poe	Roswell.
New York	Wm. D. Critcherson	New York.
New Zealand	William Beilby	Hastings.
North Carolina	Hezekiah A. Gudger	Asheville.
North Dakota	E. George Guthrie	Casselton.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	O. P. Sperra	Ravenna.
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown.
Quebec	E. C. Rothwell	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Newton D. Arnold	Providence.
Scotland	Miles McInnis	Dumfries.
South Australia	John Trail McLean	Adelaide.
South Carolina	John F. Ficken	Charleston.
South Dakota	Oscar S. Gifford	Canton.
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Rossville.
Texas	Geo. Lopas, jr	Houston.
Utah	A. Scott Chapman	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, jr	Richmond.
Washington	Louis Ziegler	Spokane.
West Virginia	Hiram R. Howard	Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin	Charles C. Rogers	Milwaukee.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.	Edward Edwards	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Harry Passmore	Sydney.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	Chester E. Allen	Galesburg.
Arizona	Monroe C. Crawford	Jonesboro.
Arkansas	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.
British Columbia	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport
California	John McLaren	Chicago.
Canada	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Colorado	L. C. Waters	Chicago.
Connecticut	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Peoria.
Cuba	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Delaware	William S. Cantrell	Benton.
District of Columbia	D. M. Browning	East St. Louis.
England	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Florida	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Georgia	W. J. A. DeLancey	Centralia.
Idaho	W. M. Burbank	Chicago.
Indiana	W. B. Wright	Effingham.
Indian Territory	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
Ireland	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Kansas	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Louisiana	Leroy A. Goddard	Chicago.
Maine	Charles H. Brenan	Chicago.
Manitoba	Hugh R. Stewart	Chicago.
Maryland	M. B. Iott	Evanston.
Michigan	Joseph E. Dyas	Paris.
Minnesota	William Johnston	Chicago.
Mississippi	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Missouri	George A. Stadler	Decatur.
Montana	A. B. Ashley	LaGrange.
Nebraska	C. M. Forman	East St. Louis.
Nevada	John C. Smith	Chicago.
New Brunswick	Robert F. Thorogood	Rogers Park.
New Hampshire	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New Jersey	W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield.
New Mexico	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New York	Walter A. Stevens	Chicago.
New Zealand	John M. Pearson	Godfrey.
North Carolina	Edward C. Pace	Ashley.
North Dakota	Geo. W. Warvelle	Chicago.
Nova Scotia	L. B. Dixon	Chicago.
Ohio	S. S. Chance	Salem.
Oklahoma	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Oregon	Frank W. Havill	Mt. Carmel.
Prince Edward Island	E. T. E. Becker	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec	John Johnston	Chicago.
Rhode Island	Albert B. Wicker	Franklin Gr've
Scotland	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
South Carolina	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
South Australia	William L. Milligan	Ottawa.
South Dakota	Robert L. McKinlay	Paris.
Tennessee	Alexander H. Bell	Carlinville.
Texas	Edward Cook	Chicago.
Utah	Owen Scott	Decatur.
Vermont	Hugh D. Hunter	Chicago.
Virginia	Daniel M. Browning	East St. Louis.
Washington	Edmund S. Moss	Chicago.
West Virginia	Charles Reifsnider	Chicago.
Wisconsin	Gil. W. Barnard	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Geo. A. Beauchamp	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	R. E. Brett	Victoria.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	J. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ontario.
Colorado	Wm. D. Todd	Denver.
Connecticut	John H. Barlow	Hartford.
Cuba	Aurelio Miranda	Hav na.
Delaware	Benj. F. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	A. W. Johnston	Washington.
England	Edward Letchworth	London.
Florida	W. P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. A. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	Theo. W. Randall	Boise.
Illinois	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Indiana	Calvin W. Prather	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	Newton R. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Arch.St.George,D.G.Sec	Dublin.
Kansas	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka.
Kentucky	Henry B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	J. S. Conover	Coldwater.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	John D Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	Francis E. White	Plattsmouth.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson City.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	St. John.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keane	Albuquerque.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
New Zealand	Malcolm Niccol	Auckland.
North Carolina	John C. Drury	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	Thomas Mowbray	Halifax.
Ohio	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Jas. S. Hunt	Stillwater.
Oregon	James F. Robinson	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	Wm. A. Sinn	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	Neil Mac Kelvie	Summerside.
Quebec	Will H. Whyte	Montreal.
Rhode Island	S. Penrose Williams	Providence.
Scotland	David Reid	Edinburg.
South Australia	J H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	George A Pettigrew	Flandreau.
Tasmania	John Hamilton	Hobart.
Tennessee	John B. Garrett	Nashville.
Texas	John Watson	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	John Braim	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sydney.
Vermont	Henry H. Ross	Burlington.
Virginia	Geo. W. Carrington	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	Geo. W. Atkinson	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Wm. W. Perry	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Wm. M. Kuykendall	Saratoga.

MASONIC LITERATURE.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic Department:

The Illinois Freemason—Bloomington, Illinois.

Masonic Advocate—Indianapolis, Ind.

Masonic Home Journal—Louisville, Ky.

The Masonic Chronicler—Chicago, Ill.

The Australian Keystone—Melbourne, Victoria.

Masonic Tidings—Milwaukee, Wis.

The Trestle Board—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

Masonic News—Peoria, Ill.

Masonic Journal—Portland, Me.

The Masonic Constellation—St. Louis, Mo.

The New Zealand Craftsman—Dunedin.

Square and Compass—Denver, Colo.

The Texas Freemason—San Antonio, Texas.

The American Tyler—Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Freemason and Fezz—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Masonic Token—Portland, Me.

The Masonic Review—Tacoma, Wash.

Square and Compass—New Orleans, La.

The Tennessee Mason—Nashville, Tenn.

Masonic Standard—New York, N.Y.

Masonic Voice and Review—Chicago, Ill.

The Pacific Mason—Seattle, Wash.

The Signet—Decatur, Ill.

The Keystone—Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. JOHN LANE WHITE
Past Grand Commander Illinois. Died May 13, 1902

BRO. CHARLES MOODY MORSE
Past Grand Commander Illinois.
Died March 29, 1902.

BRO. JOHN DAWSON CRABTREE
Friendship No. 7. Died May 22, 1902

BRO. EDWARD L. WAHL
Temperance No. 16. Died July 30, 1902

BRO. H. R. PHINNEY
Piasa No. 27. Died December 26, 1901

BRO. CHARLES H. PATTON
Mt. Vernon No. 31. Died December 23, 1901

BRO. EDWIN A. CRANDALL
Barry No. 34. Died August 21, 1901

BRO. RICHARD ST. JOHN
Barry No. 34. Died October 2, 1901

BRO. JAMES F. ROBINSON
Trio No. 57. Died May 23, 1902

BRO. ROYAL D. McDONALD
Occidental No. 40. Died January 11, 1902

BRO. CHARLES B. COOK
Belvidere No. 60. Died May 2, 1902

BRO. A. C. FULLER
Belvidere No. 60. Died December 6, 1901

BRO. HENRY CLINTON HUTCHINSON
Waukegan No. 78. Died April 19, 1902

BRO. N. D. C. HUME
Perry No. 95. Died May 22, 1902

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. JOHN H. COOK
Lebanon No. 110. Died January 1, 1902

BRO. CHRISTIAN SCHOETTLER
Bureau No. 112. Died December 3, 1901

BRO. B. P. TRIPP
Empire No. 126. Died May 29, 1902

BRO. NOAH EVANS
Hutsonville No. 136. Died February 24, 1902

BRO. CHARLES S. TODD
Polk No. 137. Died April 10, 1902

BRO. THOMAS J. STONE
Olney No. 140. Died April 28, 1902

BRO. GARNER C. MILLS
Ames No. 142. Died October 3, 1901

BRO. R. W. OVERTON
Richmond No. 143. Died October 10, 1900

BRO. M. W. WELLER
A. W. Rawson No. 145. Died ————

BRO. GEORGE H. PERRIN
Alpha No. 155. Died April 1, 1902

BRO. JOHN F. HUFFMAN
Nunda No. 169. Died March 1, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM YOUNG
Lena No. 174. Died November 6, 1901

BRO. HENRY W. MESTLING
Germania No. 182. Died April 27, 1902

BRO. JOHN C. MARTINDALE
Fulton City No. 189. Died October 15, 1901

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. WILLIAM C. SNYDER
Fulton City No. 189. Died May 5, 1902

BRO. ALFRED L. HUBBARD
Farmington No. 192. Died August 23, 1901

BRO. ANTHONY B. BONNEVILLE
Herrick No. 193. Died July 19, 1901

BRO. WILLIAM A. SANBORN
Rock River No. 612. Died October 24, 1901

BRO. T. DAVIS FITCH
Cleveland No. 211. Died August 1, 1901

BRO. ROBERT L. TATHAM
Cleveland No. 212. Died April 24, 1902

BRO. CHARLES W. CONNELL
Ipava No. 213. Died May 18, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM G. GREGORY
Oakland No. 219. Died September 25, 1901

BRO. ABSALOM JONES
Geo. Washington No. 222. Died June 22, 1902

BRO. FREDERICK C. BROWN
Charter Oak No. 236. Died September 26, 1901

BRO. WILLIAM H. EASTMAN
Illinois No. 263. Died January 20, 1902

BRO. CHARLES W. GRAMMER
Kensington No. 266, Died November 20, 1901

BRO. JAMES WESLEY CALDWELL
Benjamin No. 297. Died April 20, 1902

BRO. SILAS HORATIO CALLENDER
Harvard No. 309. Died June 1, 1902

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. ISAAC AUG. WEIL
Schiller No. 335. Died July 3, 1901

BRO. AUGUST W. H. REEN
Schiller No. 335. Died July 9, 1901

BRO. JOHN F. HESCHONG
Schiller No. 335 Died June 9, 1902

BRO. HIRAM HEATH
Full Moon No. 341. Died February 23, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM S. BRINTON
Full Moon No. 341. Died March 19, 1902

BRO. W. M. HATFIELD
N. D. Morse No. 346. Died August 13, 1901

BRO. JOHN S. TRUE
N. D. Morse No. 346. Died August 15, 1901

BRO. E. M. EATON
Marine No. 355. Died April 28, 1902

BRO. JOHN JAMES GILLESPIE
Blair No. 393. Died December 31, 1901

BRO. JUDSON S. BROWN
Kishwaukee No. 402. Died February 12, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM L. PEGGOTT
Bethalto No. 406. Died March 16, 1902

BRO. PRENTISS M. NICHOLS
Thos. J. Turner No. 409. Died March 17, 1902

BRO. ALFRED SAMPLE
Paxton No. 416. Died June 11, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM H. DEAL
New Hartford No. 453. Died August 1, 1901

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. A. B. DAVIDSON
Lexington No. 482. Died March 5, 1902

BRO. JETHRO MARTIN
Shannon No. 490. Died February 3, 1902

BRO. JOSEPH M. GROUT
St. Paul No. 500. Died February 28, 1902

BRO. SAMUEL A. WHITE
East St. Louis No. 504. Died March 13, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM HANDLIN
Covenant No. 526. Died April 20, 1902

BRO. ADDISON M. DAVIS
Rossville No. 527. Died July 1, 1902

BRO. OSCAR WAZY
Adams No. 529. Died June 8, 1902

BRO. GEORGE GARDEN
Seneca No. 532. Died June 22, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM F. BRANSTON
Austin No. 850. Died December 22, 1901

BRO. ALAN GILBERT DUNAWAY
Virginia No. 544. Died April 10, 1902

BRO. JOHN M. HANNAH
Valley No. 547. Died October 10, 1901

BRO. STEPHEN E. WALDO
Plum River No. 554. Died February 12, 1902

BRO. JOSEPH M. HARRIET
Pera No. 574. Died June 24, 1902

BRO. SAMUEL ROWSUR
Troy No. 588. Died December 11, 1901

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. GEORGE R. ASHMAN
Gilman No. 591. Died August 8, 1901

BRO. MARTIN B. CLEVELAND
Lincoln Park No. 611. Died August, 1901

BRO. MOSES A. THAYER
Apollo No. 642. Died July 22, 1901

BRO. CHARLES S. WAITE
South Park No. 662. Died November 29, 1901

BRO. MAX E. GEMEINHARDT
Herder No. 669. Died June 4, 1902

BRO. F. W. KOWALSKI
Waldeck No. 674. Died November 22, 1901

BRO. JOHN WESLEY COOK
Collinsville No. 712. Died November 17, 1901

BRO. STEPHEN H. DORRANS
Harbor No. 731. Died May 25, 1902

BRO. CLIFTON N. HENKLE
Morning Star No. 734. Died December 1, 1901

BRO. HARVEY PARKHURST
Danvers No. 742. Died January 16, 1902

BRO. CHARLES H. GRAHAM
Grand Crossing No. 776. Died March 27, 1902

BRO. JOHN V. SNOW
Pearl No. 823. Died November 9, 1901

BRO. ALFRED WELLS HITCHCOCK
Ashlar No. 308. Died August 26, 1902

Our Fraternal Dead

OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS.

BRO. REUBEN JOHNSON LAUGHLIN
M.W. Past Grand Master of Arkansas. Died August 13, 1902

BRO. JAMES M. HILLIARD
M.W. Past Grand Master of Florida. Died July 26, 1902

BRO. BELLAMY S. SUTTON
M.W. Past Grand Master of Indiana. Died Nov. 12, 1901

BRO. ANDREW M. CALLAHAN
M.W. Past Grand Master of Kansas. Died July 13, 1902

BRO. JAMES DALLAS O'MEARA
M.W. Past Grand Master of Manitoba. Died Dec. 6, 1901

BRO. GEORGE F. McCAHAN
R.W. Past Deputy Grand Master of Maryland.
Died July 30, 1902.

BRO. JOSEPH HAYES THOMPSON
R.W. Grand Treasurer of Minnesota. Died June 14, 1901

BRO. JOHN LOGAN POWER
R.W. Grand Secretary of Mississippi. Died Sept. 24, 1901

BRO. ALBERT LACKEY
M.W. Past Grand Master of Nevada. Died August 15, 1902

BRO. JOHN DAY CALDWELL
R.W. *Emeritus* Grand Secretary of Ohio. Died April 4, 1902

BRO. JOHN HELDER ISAACSON
M.W. Past Grand Master of Quebec. Died January 14, 1902

BRO. MILTON LIVSEY
M.W. Past Grand Master of Rhode Island.
Died August 6, 1902.

BRO. BEAUFORT WATTS BALL
M.W. Past Grand Master of South Carolina.
Died March 27, 1902.

BRO. JEFFERSON C. CAWOOD
M.W. Past Grand Master of Tennessee. Died Nov. 28, 1901

BRO. JOSEPH H. BULLOCK
M.W. Past Grand Master of Tennessee. Died Jan. 1, 1902

BRO. COLONEL HUGH STERLING
R.W. Grand Treasurer of West Virginia. Died Feb. 24, 1902

BRO. TIMOTHY W. BLISS
W. Grand Tyler of West Virginia. Died April 6, 1902

APPENDIX.

PART I.

Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1902.

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REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons.

In the following pages we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-four North American grand lodges, two of them for two, and one for three years; four of the recognized Australian group, and England, Ireland and Scotland—sixty-one in all. No proceedings were due from Arkansas, now holding only biennial sessions, and we have to regret the absence of two other North American grand lodges, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. Tasmania, of the Australian group, is also missing from our table. British Columbia and South Dakota for 1901 both find a place, but their proceedings for 1902 are crowded out for lack of time.

Of the uppermost topics of the year, in the proceedings of all the grand lodges meeting as late as the middle of September, the tragic, untimely taking off of President McKINLEY holds the first place, praise of his life and detestation of the vile and wanton cult which compassed his death, echoing from the continents and islands of the seas. We have seen no finer or more adequate tributes to his memory and his virtues than those paid to him in the various pro ceedings we have had under review.

The acquaintance struck up between Grand Master SILAS B. WRIGHT, of Florida, and ALBERT J. KRUGER, of Antwerp, who is a sort of general repository for representative commissions from American grand lodges entering into fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium, and who was made much of as a continental legate at the WASHINGTON memorial centennial observance, where the two were brought together, has had a curious outcome already, and nobody knows how far-reaching it will be. The two were pleased

with each other, and shortly after his return to Europe, Brother KRUG R. with an eye to business, sent Brother WRIGHT a copy of the "Bulletin" of the grand orient, and a letter in which he incidentally called attention to the request of that body for recognition, and requested action.

In the "Bulletin" Brother WRIGHT discovered that the grand orient was in fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, both of which bodies have been laid under a general ban of outlawry by the grand lodges of the United States. This apparent fact having been confirmed by Brother KRUGER, in reply to a letter from Brother WRIGHT, the latter sent a circular letter to such grand lodges in this country as are in fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium, calling attention to the Belgian-Franco-Hamburg mix-up. Synchronous with this, general Masonic attention begun to be directed to the relations of the German grand lodges with Hamburg, bound up as they are together in the German Grand Lodge League, as described by us in our report for 1873, and as freshly described by W. Brother GOTTHELF GREINER, now assistant grand secretary for German correspondence of the Grand Lodge of England, and quoted largely by us in our special report of 1898, on the status of governing bodies.

The excitement over the subject of negro Masonry following the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, served to excite some interest in the fact hitherto ignored, that the German Grand Lodge League had for years recognized the clandestine negro grand lodges of this country, and the repeal of the Hamburg interdict by Washington called, to some extent, fresh attention to the fact that one of the constituent bodies of the league had formally recognized the clandestine lodge planted by Hamburg in New Jersey "as a daughter lodge of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg."

The Florida circular precipitated action at the Belgian end of this train of tangled coincidences, with the result not only of checking the further recognition of the Grand Orient of Belgium by American grand lodges, and the withdrawal by some of recognition already extended, but also of exciting a manifest disposition, becoming more and more general, to re-examine the grounds on which fraternal relations have been kept up with so many continental grand bodies after they have lost nearly every semblance to a grand lodge and after the Masonry they once inherited has been honeycombed by its environment out of all likeness to the original plan.

These events and the interference of Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite—sought and unsought—in the settlement by American grand lodges of the claims to recognition of bodies claiming to be

grand lodges of Symbolic Masonry, as in the cases of Costa Rica and the brood let loose by the dissolution of the Mexican grand diet, ndicate that for the near future the questions engaging the attention of the fraternity will go to the very core of those principles whose preservation has been entailed upon us by the charges of a Freemason.

We here beg to renew our thanks to M. W. Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, of New York, for the use we make of his statistics, and to assure him of our increasing appreciation, year by year, of the great value of his plodding labor in this field.

We find on looking over our notice of North Carolina, already in print, that we have failed to give the authorship of the very able report on correspondence. It is by Bro. JOHN A. COLLINS, the chairman of the committee. We count ourselves fortunate that our timely discovery enables us to send our apology with the volume marred by the omission.

To our fellows of the guild and to our brethren wheresoever dispersed, we tender fraternal greetings.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 3, 1902.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1902

JOSEPH ROBBINS, P. G. M.

ALABAMA, 1901.

81ST ANNUAL. MONTGOMERY. DECEMBER 3.

Three past grand masters were present, all included in the diplomatic corps representing thirty-one jurisdictions. WM. W. DAFFIN, of Grove Hill, appeared for Illinois.

The grand master (RUSSELL M. CUNNINGHAM) announced the death of Grand Secretary HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG, past grand master, aged 60 (which sad event we barely noticed last year); of Past Grand Master FRANCIS L. PETTUS, at the early age of 42, and Honorary Past Grand Master JAMES M. BRUNDIDGE, in his eighty-first year. Fine half-tone portraits of these lamented brethren appear in the proceedings. The strong face of Brother ARMSTRONG strikingly recalls the portraits of Michael Angelo. The grand master says of him:

He was a man of striking physical appearance, tall, straight, and symmetrical, he was the embodiment of a splendid physical manhood. He possessed an inherent dignity that at once commanded respect, a magnetism that drew all to him, a manner that charmed and pleased all with whom he was associated. Dignified, courteous, considerate, kind, he only had to be known to be respected, admired, loved.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

As a citizen he has been true to his country, loyal in his political alignment and faithful in office. He fought valiantly for the lost cause, but accepted the result without a murmur, and there was nowhere a more loyal citizen of the United States. In the General Assembly of

his state, both house and senate, the former of which he was at one time speaker, in the office of State Superintendent of Education, as Consul General of the U. S. at Rio de Janeiro and in all public stations to which he was called, he discharged his duty as becometh an honest, faithful official, and with marked ability.

Brother PETTUS had been twice speaker of the house of representatives and twice president of the senate of his state, and "no man," says the grand master, "had a more permanently established leadership, and no man better deserved it."

Brother BRUNDIDGE was elected junior grand warden in 1862 and 1863, but refused further advancement, the "work" having for him a supreme attraction, and the teaching of it became the labor of his life. Appointed to the committee on work in 1867, he was its chairman until the office of state grand lecturer was created for him in 1889, and which he held through life. Not less for his lovable character than for his long and fruitful service, the grand lodge had bestowed upon him the honorary rank of past grand master.

The grand master reported no less than ninety-one decisions, some of which we reproduce:

10. A candidate for degrees of Masonry who can not read and write is not ineligible for that reason. If he can not read and write the petition may be read to him and he may make his mark, which act must be properly attested by at least one witness.

12. An E. A. or F. C. who is in the habit of getting drunk and committing disorderly conduct should not be passed or raised, but should have charges preferred against him and regularly tried for unmasonic conduct.

18. A candidate for the degrees of Masonry is not ineligible because he belongs to a labor organization which admits negroes to its membership.

25. A brother who had been elected and duly installed J. W. in a lodge, subsequently affiliating with another lodge, is eligible for the office of W. M. of that lodge.

32. A past master, who is a dimitted Mason from a subordinate lodge of this grand jurisdiction, may confer degrees if requested by the master of the lodge.

62. The master, senior or junior warden of a lodge can not resign his office or dimit. If a senior or junior warden willfully refuses to serve the lodge in his official capacity as warden giving his reason that he has changed his views on Masonry and has made up his mind to quit the order, or any other reason, except an unavoidable one, he is guilty of unmasonic conduct, and should be tried, and, if found guilty, expelled.

70. A brother who has been reinstated by the grand lodge to the "rights and privileges of Masonry" is thereby restored to membership in the subordinate lodge from which he was suspended or expelled.

84. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues, the lodge suspending him having become extinct, by forfeiture of its charter, is entitled to a certificate from the grand secretary, upon the payment of the following dues:

1. The amount of dues for which he was suspended.

2. The accrued dues from time he was suspended, until the lodge became extinct.

85. A lodge can not act upon the petition of a candidate for the degrees of Masonry, who resides in the territorial jurisdiction of another lodge, without first inquiring and obtaining an answer thereto, if the lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides "knows of any just and sufficient reason why he ought not to be made a Mason." It is the duty of the lodge making the inquiry, to lay the petition upon the table to be taken up when the lodge, in whose jurisdiction the candidate resides, answers the inquiry. It is the duty of the lodge of which inquiry is made to answer promptly, after formally acting in open lodge upon the question: "Does the lodge know of any just and sufficient reason why Mr. A. B. should not be made a Mason?" This is a question relating wholly to the qualifications of the petitioner, and in no way relates to the rights or equities of the lodge having jurisdiction in the case. If the lodge reports that there is "just and sufficient reason why the petitioner should not be made a Mason," then the lodge having the petition should return the same and the fee to the petitioner, and the petitioner informed that the lodge can not act upon the petition, for the want of jurisdiction. If the lodge reports that there is no just and sufficient reason why petitioner should not be made a Mason, then the lodge can take from the table the petition, and refer it to the committee as in other cases.

Number 10 would not be law in Illinois, our regulations requiring the candidate to be "capable of reading and writing." It seems to us more than likely that in the early days of the fraternity a considerable portion of the members were illiterate and that the Illinois rule is a departure from ancient usage; but the conditions of society have so changed that the question is scarcely a practical one in this latitude, because it is among the rarest of happenings that one who would be barred by the Illinois rule seeks the privileges of the institution. No. 12 is chiefly interesting as showing that some one could be found who was sufficiently in doubt as to the proper course to be pursued, to call out the answer. No. 18 is interesting as information, but more so as the reflex of environment. No. 25 illustrates the fact that nothing can be so plain that it is not sometimes necessary to re-state it. The eligibility conferred by election and installation as warden attaches because it is the act of a regular lodge whose lawful acts are always entitled to full faith and credit from all who recognize its regularity. No. 32 failed to pass muster, the grand lodge concurring with the jurisprudence committee, who were unfortunately able to cite a section of the Alabama code which not only forbids any Mason who is dimitted from an Alabama lodge, but any affiliated Mason from any other jurisdiction, to confer degrees even when so requested by the master.

We regret to see that No. 62 was approved. If a brother's views have undergone such change that he cannot conscientiously remain identified with the fraternity, then however much we may regret it, let him depart in peace and loving-kindness, rather than pursue such a vengeful and intolerant course as shall make him thank heaven that he is well rid of us.

The report of the jurisprudence committee (presumably adverse) on No. 70 was recommitted, and the committee, at its own request, was given until next year to report thereon.

We expressed our uncomplimentary opinion of the regulations which permit such a decision as No. 84, while discussing one akin to it rendered the year before by Grand Master WILLIAMS. In reporting upon the latter —for all his decisions went over until this year for consideration—the jurisprudence committee make an explanation limiting its effect to those only who are suspended for non-payment of dues. Against those who are suspended for graver offences no *post mortem* dues accrue.

On the strength of the following decision by Grand Master WILLIAMS we last year said that in Alabama the lodges had no territorial jurisdiction, a profane not being compelled to petition the lodge of his residence:

When a profane applies to a lodge other than that of his residence to be made a Mason, and the lodge of his residence, in reply to the question of the other lodge (section 13, article 6) states, that it knows of good and sufficient reasons why the applicant should not be made a Mason, such reply, while not necessarily acting as an estoppel to the candidate, should call for a most thorough and unprejudiced investigation by the lodge of the alleged reasons; and the committee of investigation should not make favorable report until fully satisfied that said reasons are unsustained by the facts.

The committee had this decision and No. 85 of Grand Master CUNNINGHAM'S decisions (*ante*) both under consideration at the same time, and broke evenly on the question of approval, there being four members present. Both decisions were therefore reported back without recommendation, when the grand lodge, after discussion, sustained the later one, No. 85.

It will be seen that it is still true that an Alabama lodge does not have that territorial jurisdiction which is defined in our own code as including "the exclusive right, on the part of the lodge, to accept or reject all original petitions for the degrees from persons residing within its territory" (which extends half way on right lines towards neighboring lodges). It has, however, under this latest decision the power to bar the progress of a resident of its territory petitioning elsewhere, provided it shall know him unfit to be made a Mason, but on no other grounds; and so much of a concession seems to us to point to the ultimate adoption of the principle upon which the Illinois law is founded.

The grand master strongly urges pushing the project of establishing a widows' and orphans' home. Last year the grand lodge expressed by resolution its purpose to have such an institution in Alabama under the supervision and control of that body, and took steps to begin the accumulation of the necessary funds by voluntary contributions. This expression of purpose the grand master sought to make the entering wedge towards taxing the craft by assuming that taxation is the only adequate method of raising the necessary funds, and as the grand lodge had formally expressed the purpose of having a "home," it was logically bound to tax.

He takes the ground common to the promoters of institutional Masonic beneficence, that without a visible plant there is no proof of our profession by our works. We have no figures to show the amount contributed for relief by Alabama Masons, but we doubt not that they are like Masons elsewhere, and that their givings have been generous. We have heard from latter-day Masons who believe that the first duty of Masonry is to let not only its own left hand, but the whole world beside, know what its right hand is doing for the relief of its distressed ones—*and who it is doing it for*—that the Masons of a certain jurisdiction were doing nothing for charity, when the returns from the lodges therein, showed that they were quietly disbursing forty thousand dollars annually, every penny of which went free of toll to the needy.

Most of the promoters of home-building roar you very softly in the beginning, waiting until they get a jurisdiction fairly saddled with a money-devouring plant before they show their teeth. Less politic than most of them, Grand Master CUNNINGHAM expresses with almost brutal frankness his opinion that those who are not willing to contribute for the support of his method, should be driven out of the fraternity. He says:

Our brethren may not approve this method. They may think it is too severe. I think, however, that if a brother is so poor that he can not contribute one dollar per year for five years and fifty cents a year thereafter is himself an object of charity. If he refuses because he is unwilling to contribute to so good a cause, then he is unworthy the honor of being a Mason and the sooner the craft gets rid of his membership the better it will be for the craft. There is no worthy brother who is really unable to pay the tax that the lodge would refuse to pay it for him, as is now often done by the remission of lodge dues. I am sure that no poor and worthy brother would suffer.

Is he quite sure that there was no poor and worthy brother among the 358 Alabama Masons who suffered suspension during the year just then closed? And would the probability of such an event be lessened if an extra dollar were added to their annual burdens?

However this may be, his views found so much favor that a constitutional amendment providing for an annual tax of one dollar per capita for five years and of fifty cents annually perpetually thereafter, for the

maintenance of a home, was sent to the lodges for action by more than the necessary one-third vote—and the grand master's recommendation for a committee to issue an address to the lodges urging the adoption of the amendment, was adopted.

On the subject of physical qualifications, the grand master does not believe that men possessing the necessary internal qualifications for Masonry should be kept out by the ancient landmarks, and here, too, he carried with him the one-third of the members necessary to send to the lodges for action, the following modification of the existing constitution:

Unless he has an artificial limb or limbs that will render him capable of practicing and teaching the ritual of the fraternity.

Less surprising than in the foregoing is the grand master's attitude towards the Order of the Eastern Star, which he gives his unqualified endorsement and recommends that the grand lodge endorse, encourage and aid it. This encouragement is echoed by the grand secretary (Geo. A. Beauchamp) in his report (a paper which bespeaks his ability and zeal, but which, as we think, sometimes—as in the matter under the head of "Field Work"—loses sight of the proper boundary between the reports of the executive office and the secretary), and bore fruit in the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That this grand lodge heartily endorses the Order of the Eastern Star, and commends it to the Master Masons, their wives, widows, daughters, sisters and mothers.

Be it further Resolved, That the grand lodge hereby extends the use and privileges of this Temple to the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star for its annual convocations.

We more than question of this action. It is bad enough when brethren eminent in themselves or by their stations, give in their Masonic character endorsement to bodies which can never be Masonic until the fraternity is revolutionized, but which are now seeking if not claiming to be a co-ordinate power in shaping some features of Masonic polity; but it is a far graver matter when a grand lodge officially pats them on the back and invokes their aid. It is time to begin to think what is to be the outcome of it all. We cannot drift indefinitely without finding ourselves more than a merely appreciable distance from the Masonry of the fathers.

The grand lodge granted fourteen charters for new lodges and reinstated one lodge; forfeited eight charters and one dispensation; confirmed the action of the grand master in resuming fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington; repealed its salutary regulation forbidding the calling off of a regular meeting, or its continuance beyond the day on which it is held; negatived a proposition to require a brother holding a dimit and residing permanently within the jurisdiction of a

lodge to petition such lodge for affiliation within one year from the date of his dimit or of acquiring such residence, and wisely concurred in the adverse report of the jurisprudence committtee on the following resolution, holding that the matter was one to be left to the lodges:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Alabama, that no person who is engaged in selling, manufacturing, or furnishing spirituous liquors shall be initiated into Masonry in any subordinate lodge in this grand jurisdiction.

Resolved further, That all persons who are hereafter made Masons and then engage in the liquor traffic shall be charged with unmasonic conduct and recommended for expulsion.

Resolved further, That the committee on Masonic jurisprudence of this grand lodge are hereby requested to prepare an edict in compliance with the foregoing resolutions, and report at this session of the grand lodge.

Russell M. Cunningham, of Ensley, was re-elected grand master; George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (287 pages), the fourth by Bro. William Y. Titcomb, is a comprehensive review of the proceedings of fifty-eight grand lodges.

Brother Titcomb's reports, always interesting, grow better every year because year by year he gives himself a little freer rein. He deals very generously with Illinois giving nearly eight pages to our proceedings for 1900, the first year of Grand Master Hitchcock's administration.

He goes over matters so thoroughly that he thinks he discovers in the section of our by-laws giving the lodges the option of providing for the election of all the officers or for the appointment by the master of all the officers below the rank of secretary, a prohibition of the control by the lodges of the election of the first five.

He quotes the construction which our jurisprudence put on section 1 of article 5 of the by-laws relating to lodges, as the section itself, a mistake which the language of the report made it easy to make. This was the section with which our committee on jurisprudence found the decision that "A lodge may enact a by-law providing for the election of all the officers," to be in accord, but Brother Titcomb say of it:

"Section 1. Lodges may enact by-laws providing that all officers other than W. M., S. W., J. W., treasurer and secretary, may be elected or appointed as the lodge may provide."

Real section 1 is as follows: "Every lodge shall elect, appoint and install its officers annually, at such times and in the manner prescribed in its by-laws;" and the committee in approving the grand master's decision that a lodge may enact a by-law providing for the election of all the officers practically decided only that in using the word "appoint" the law did not use it in a mandatory sense, but that if a lodge saw fit to depart

from the almost universal custom of making the offices below that of secretary, appointive, and make them all elective, it was free to do so. The only limitation of full control by the lodge of the method of choosing, is that the first five *must* be elected by vote of the lodge.

Of the defeat of the proposition for a trial board, he says:

While there are some considerations in favor of trial by totally disinterested parties, it appears to us that each lodge should have control of its own internal affairs, its conduct of those affairs being, of course, subject to revision by the grand lodge on appeal.

Brother TITCOMB winces a little because we said that his special report on the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, to which his grand master had referred in his address, did not appear unless Brother KUYKENDALL'S special report on the same subject, which Brother T. reprinted, was doing duty for it, and thus explains:

A few weeks after grand lodge had closed, we received a letter from the grand secretary stating that the report, alluded to, could not be found; that through some mishap it had disappeared. He also reminded us that the report of the special committee on our report was, substantially, the same as our own, but said that if we insisted on the appearance of said special report in the proceedings and would reproduce the same, it should "go in." We declined to make out the report from memory, and did not insist on the appearance of that paper in the proceedings. This explanation is due ourselves, and the grand secretary, as well as those readers whose attention the matter caught.

We hardly know whether we have to make our peace with Brother TITCOMB, or with Brother KUYKENDALL, so we apologize to both.

Referring to another matter he says:

On the subject of Egyptian Masonry and recognition of the same, candor compels us to admit that Brother R's gentle hint to us, to "go slow" was fully justifiable, but we are seeking certain information, which, if it comes, our good brother shall share with us.

The information came, and of it he says:

Since closing our review of Illinois we have received a letter which confirms us in the opinion that the National Grand Lodge of Egypt is worthy of recognition. If the Mother Grand Lodge (The United Grand Lodge of England) has for years held fraternal relations with that Egyptian Grand Lodge, why might not we look upon it with favor?

He may look upon it with favor if he is satisfied to get along without inquiring whether the bodies composing the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, or a majority of them, had the Masonic character to make them capable of creating a grand lodge recognizable by Free and Accepted Masons—the Masons of Alabama and Illinois. Following is the information he referred to:

"United Grand Lodge of England,
Freemasons' Hall,
Great Queen St., London, W. C.,
11th January, 1901.

"W. Bro. W. Yates Titcomb, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence Grand Lodge of Alabama:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Adverting to your letter of the 31st of December last, the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, of which M. W. Brother Idris Bey Ragheb is Grand Master, has for many years been formally recognized by this grand lodge, with which it has exchanged representatives.

"So far as is known here the lodges under its jurisdiction are conducted in a regular manner.

"I believe there is another body styling itself "the Grand Orient of Egypt" which is not recognized by this grand lodge.

"I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,
E. LETCHWORTH, G. S."

We can at least congratulate our brother upon his good fortune in getting a reply to his letter. We have had no such good luck in that quarter. In a special report to our grand lodge in 1898 (*Ill. Proc. 1898, App. Part 1, p. 140*) we had occasion to say:

"Diligent effort has been made to get some information as to the genesis of the lodges uniting to form the body in question, but without avail. Two letters addressed to Grand Secretary LETCHWORTH, of the Grand Lodge of England, by which body some of the lodges composing the National Grand Lodge of Egypt were chartered, courteously asking—as a committee of this grand lodge—information on this subject, still remain unacknowledged."

Nearly four years have elapsed since then, but the silence remains unbroken.

Unfortunately Grand Secretary LETCHWORTH's letter to Brother TITCOMB imparts no new information. It was already known that recognition had been accorded to the Egyptian body by England, at the time our report above referred to was written. Ireland had also extended recognition, but the claim that Scotland had done so was not well grounded and still remains untrue.

In our report of 1901 we had occasion to refer to the recognition extended by England, saying:

"In 1898 this grand lodge (Illinois) also decided that the National Grand Lodge of Egypt should be placed on the waiting list pending further disclosures as to the genesis of the lodges composing it, so that it might be definitely known before action was had, whether a majority of them were of known lawful origin or were derived from a supreme council of the Rite of Memphis, a rite which had been placed under the ban by the Grand Lodge of Illinois (1884) for assuming to possess authorities or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry.

"This inquiry, essential as it is, may well wait for the present upon the settlement of another question which has since arisen to assume priority, viz: Whether after the English lodges in Egypt had been merged in the new body and it had been so recognized by the Grand Lodge of England that the English promoters of recognition assured us that no more English warrants would be granted for lodges in that country, the subsequent appointment by the Grand Lodge of England of Lord KITCHENER as district grand master of Egypt shows an understood lack of that quality of independence which could alone enable Grand Lodge of Egypt to treat with sovereign grand lodges upon a footing of equality? Until the question of vassalage, partial or complete, is determined, the wisdom of making haste slowly must be apparent."

In his conclusion Brother TITCOMB gives us an incomplete pen sketch of himself, as follows:

We do not believe in cipher ritual.

We do believe in the necessity for the actual presence of the charter.

We do not believe in the perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, when said material has moved out of the jurisdiction of the grand lodge, under which the rejection occurred.

We do not believe in the doctrine of dependent membership.

We do believe that all dimits should be without recommendation.

We do not believe that the requirement as to time in conferring degrees should be dispensed with, under any circumstances.

We do believe that grand lodge should, with strong grip, choke the life out of political methods—canvassing for office, etc.

We do believe in placing a higher estimate on brains and heart than on fingers and toes.—But enough of this.

His confreres will all volunteer to add the strong missing lines, representing an unfailing courtesy, a self respect, in which there is no egotism and a genuine Masonic spirit.

He manifestly has no tears to shed over the defunct gran dieta, and thinks that as to the other Mexican bodies nothing will be lost by waiting until they have settled down to a condition recognizable as Freemasonry, pure and unadulterated; foreshadows an intention to recommend the recognition of Western Australia, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica and Cuba; and regards the proposed "International Masonic Office" as having been originally sired by the outlawed Grand Orient of France, dammed by the continental bodies more political than Masonic, and as only worthy to be damned by lovers of genuine Masonry.

ARIZONA, 1901.

20TH ANNUAL. PRESCOTT. NOVEMBER 12.

A half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, GEORGE MONTAGUE, embellishes the Arizona volume.

Eight past grand masters were present and twenty-two grand jurisdictions were represented.

Grand Master MONTAGUE was happily able to say that death had not invaded the grand lodge circle during the year.

He reports the year a prosperous one for Masonry throughout the territory. He refused a dispensation to confer the three degrees upon an elected candidate for the double reason that it would be in violation of the grand lodge constitution and also an injustice to the candidate.

He presented the official announcement of the dissolution of the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, embracing a prayer that recognition be extended to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, as its legatee, and with it a petition, or recommendation, from the members of the late diplomatic corps of the grand diet, that this be done, and stating that they were willing to continue their jobs at the new court, but stated that from what knowledge he had of the working of the different lodges throughout the Republic of Mexico, he could not recommend their recognition.

We venture the prediction that most, if not all, of the grand lodges who have been preaching the orthodoxy and purity of Mexican Masonry, in order to justify their precipitate recognition of the gran dieta, will find some good reason for delaying recognition of what during CANTON'S life was its other self, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona concurred in the following, from the committee on correspondence:

In relation to Mexican Masonry we feel that we cannot but regret that the hopes which many had nourished, that the organization of the Gran Dieta would serve to regularize the practice of Freemasonry in that country, have not been realized. We believe that a strong restraining power is needed to control the system and keep it within due bounds among that people, and we trust that the efforts to establish properly constituted grand lodges, which must undoubtedly follow the disbandment of the Gran Dieta, will soon prove successful, and that we may realize at an early date that such a grand lodge, or grand lodges, are in such condition as to become worthy members of the family of recognized grand lodges of the world. At present we are of the opinion that the course indicated by our most worshipful grand master will best subserve the interests of our order, and therefore recommend that

the question of recognition of the Grand Lodge del Valle de Mexico be postponed for further consideration.

On the report of the same committee the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized.

The subject of the work engrossed the attention of the grand lodge for considerable time, and after defeating a resolution to adopt the revised ritual of California and to agree for the future to accept such changes as might be made by the grand lecturer of that jurisdiction, and adopting a declaration that the work adopted in 1886 is the standard work of Arizona, the masters of all the chartered lodges were constituted a committee to fully discuss and report upon all necessary changes, and to report also a method for disseminating the work, at the end of the year.

The grand lodge listened to a highly interesting oration, a mosaic of practical illustrations by Grand Orator CHAS. D. BELDEN; chartered two new lodges; decided that under their rules the senior warden, in the absence of the master, could suspend the junior warden for non-payment of dues; and negatived the following proposition because in the opinion of the law committee it was vague enough to result practically in the tearing down of all their fences and knocking out all their precedents:

When the physical disabilities of a candidate are not such as to prevent him from being initiated into the several degrees and mysteries of Freemasonry, his admission shall not be construed an infringement upon the ancient landmarks.

Phoenix was selected as the place of next meeting.

The local fraternity and the citizens of Prescott entertained the grand lodge continuously, and judging from its reflections in the resolution of thanks by Past Grand Master ORMSBY, the banquet provided on the evening of the second day, must have been one fit for the gods.

JOHN JOSEPH SWEENEY, of Phoenix, was elected grand master; GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE, Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (162 pages) is by Bro. CHAS. D. BELDEN, and is a very interesting and instructive paper. He has ideas and convictions and knows how to clothe them in attractive English.

Brother BELDEN gives Illinois nearly five of his scanty pages to our proceedings of 1900, in a comprehensive review of the more important business of the session.

Of the action of the grand lodge in pro-rating the surplus back to the lodges of whom it had been collected, he says:

Thus this large sum of money will be put into immediate use by the lodges, and the attempt to concentrate the charitable work and hold it by and through the grand lodge, as has been the method in many other grand jurisdictions, has not been adopted by the Grand

Lodge of Illinois. This action has created considerable discussion because of its prominent disregard of the generally adopted course. It was not taken unadvisedly, but after a long and exhaustive discussion and it will excite further inquiry. Several of the grand lodges have the subject of the establishment of Masonic homes under discussion. This conclusion on the part of our brethren of Illinois will have some weight in determining the course which others are about to adopt.

He has words of praise for the Illinois report on correspondence, with which he says he is largely in accord in a general way, notwithstanding we have permitted, he says, our "penchant for a positive dictum to be a substitute for an argument." Which goes to show that a man may unconsciously have a penchant. At all events he cites our remarks relative to the BACHELIER incident as an instance of substitution of a positive dictum for an argument

We guess he is right. We did not think we needed to argue the subject. No one who has had several years experience as a reviewer can fail to have imbibed so much of the history of Masonry in this country, and particularly of anti-Masonry—even if he has no other source of information—as will enable him to estimate how much of its strength the anti-Masonic crusade owed to the groundless charge that the fraternity was being used as a makeweight in civil affairs. If that charge had been true, instead of false, that crusade would have been justified. This last is a "dictum," but so axiomatic that we need not argue it. Holding such an opinion, we could call official action by a grand lodge, confessedly looking to bringing the organized power of the institution to bear upon the government of a neighboring republic nothing less than scandalous.

The official action referred to was the adoption by the Grand Lodge of Arizona of the following:

We would recommend that a full statement of the facts, with copies of all pertinent documents, be prepared by the grand secretary and forwarded through the proper channels to the Gran Dieta Symbolica de los Estados Unidos Mexicana, respectfully requesting that grand body to consider the same, and, if deemed advisable by them, that they solicit relief at the hands of the national authorities of the Republic of Mexico.

The reasons given by Brother BELDEN for making these recommendations are most creditable to his heart. He says:

A brother and his lodge, one of our constituents, appeals to us to assist him in relieving his character from an unjust suspicion, and we proceed to comply with his request in a way that seems to us likely to obtain what they desire in a speedy and practical manner. We are painfully aware that international correspondence receives the more credit when it is favorably endorsed by influential men or bodies. We willingly gave to this correspondence the endorsement that would in all probability insure proper attention. We sent those papers, so en-

dorsed, to the Masonic body with which we had official correspondence rather than to some lawyer or any other friend, to consider the same.

The facts, in this case, as alleged in the memorial of Brother BACHELIER, are substantially set forth in our review of Arizona for 1898, in our report for 1899. Since 1893 he had been deterred from crossing the Mexican boundary line which bisects the city of Nogales, for fear of being arrested under a Mexican process under which he was charged with having arrested a Mexican citizen on Mexican soil, and forcing him into the United States. As no one could lift the cloud or avert the danger which hung over Brother BACHELIER but the Mexican authorities—and he not caring to take the risk of standing trial on the charge in Mexico—he sought the interposition of the grand lodge, and as we have seen, that body sent the papers to the Gran Dieta of Mexico with a view of its being taken up by that body with the Mexican national authorities.

Referring to this action Brother BELDEN asks:

Now what is there in all this that leads Brother Robbins to say that herein "Masonry attempts to sway the course of governments or courts scandalously?" Does he mean to say that he would have had our grand lodge refuse to assist the brother? He fails to say what he would have done "had he been present, or any other brother of like experience as a reviewer, and consequently in touch with Masonic opinion throughout the country, this scandal might have been avoided." What scandal? Let us hear how you would have done it; that is, if you would have done anything, Brother Robbins, without scandal, as you term it?

We should have suggested that Brother BACHELIER was seeking relief through the wrong channel, and that he have leave to withdraw; and privately would have given him the same advice given by the committee of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, to which body the papers were referred by the gran dieta two days before the latter body made public announcement of its own timely demise, viz.: That if he thought it unsafe to seek justice before a Mexican court, he should try to get the matter taken up by the state department at Washington.

Refering to the position of this committee on the Washington negro incident, Brother BELDEN says:

We are sorry to see this usually forcible and direct writer say, in his introductory, "some Grand Lodges misunderstanding, as we think, the scope of the Declaration," etc., thus, perhaps unconsciously, using the obnoxious phrase behind which those declarations sought to hide.

If he had read our review of this subject in our report of 1898 he would have seen that we did not use the word unconsciously in our report of 1900, as in the former report we said that we understood the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington to limit itself to a simply historical recognition, or, in other words, an assertion of the legitimacy of the first

negro lodge in this country—African Lodge, an interpretation which subsequent events fully justified.

We should be glad to refer to numerous passages we had marked in this report, but must forbear.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1901.

30TH ANNUAL NELSON. JUNE 20.

Three past grand masters graced the sessions with their presence, and thirteen jurisdictions were present by their representatives, Illinois not of the number.

The grand master (HARRY H. WATSON) left all reference to the necrology of the year to the grand secretary, who refers to the death of two past grand officers without naming them. A memorial page discloses the fact that one of these was THOMAS TROUNCE, (who was grand master in 1885 and bears also the names of CHAS. E. STALLARD, JOHN LANYON and ARCHIBALD C. MUIR, past masters.

The grand master had visited all but four of the lodges, traveling nearly four thousand miles in discharging the duties of his office.

We reproduce three of the six decisions reported by him:

(1.) Loss of fourth and fifth fingers of right hand does not debar an entered apprentice from receiving the fellow craft and master Mason degree.

At the same time I pointed out to this lodge that in the event of any question of physical qualification arising in future, to seek for a ruling before the candidate had received any degree. The lodge, having initiated this brother, it will not do to stop him as summarily as a profane, or to revive the objection, which, not having been made at the proper time, may be said to have been overlooked.

(5.) Question:—Is it legal to do the work of the second section of the Master Mason's degree while the lodge is at refreshment?

Answer.—The lodge must be at labor while conferring degrees.

(6.) Question:—Is it proper to initiate, pass and raise a candidate at the request and at the expense of another lodge, said candidate having been duly accepted, but removed to Vancouver before initiation.

Answer.—It would be quite regular to comply with the request.

All these were approved, the committee on address saying with reference to No. 1:

We agree with this ruling of the grand master, and desire to emphasize his opinion that all cases where the physical qualifications of a

candidate are involved the ruling of the grand master should be obtained before the E. A. degree is conferred on the candidate.

The decision itself is in accord with Illinois precedents, it having long been considered well-settled law in this jurisdiction that the making of a maimed candidate, although he be so disabled as not to meet the requirements of the law, foreclosed the question of his physical fitness to advance.

The rule established by the adoption of the report that the grand master's decision should be sought in advance in such cases, has its salutary side, saving lodges from being called to account for violating the law, yet it is not without its dangers. Chief of these is the possibility, if not the probability, that the member who ultimately has to cast the ballot may regard the grand master's opinion in the nature of a dispensation setting aside the law, when in truth the law is as binding upon the grand master as upon himself. Their judgments may differ as to whether the disability is sufficient in a given case to disqualify under the law, and the voter should not understand that he is constrained by the grand master's opinion to admit one whom he conscientiously believes the landmark would exclude.

No. 5 goes without saying. No. 6 is copied here because, while the practice of conferring by request the second and third degrees, is a common one, there has been some difference of opinion as to the propriety of conferring all three by courtesy. We agree with the grand master as to its propriety.

Of their diplomatic list the grand master says:

On looking over the list of grand representatives, as set forth in the proceedings, I noticed four brethren who held more than one commission, so I wrote them all, asking what they thought of resigning all but one, in order that other worthy brethren in this jurisdiction might have a chance to appear in this honorable position.

Out of the four he got one appreciative response, the writer resigning one of his two commissions.

The committee on jurisprudence had but two questions submitted to them: (1st). Is there any limit to the time an entered apprentice who fails to present himself for advancement may be carried on the books as a *quasi* member? and (2nd) How long should a brother who removes from the jurisdiction of his lodge without leaving any address be returned to the grand lodge as a member?

The answer to the first is in accord with Illinois precedents, which hold that advancement must always be of the free will and accord of the candidate; and to the second, in substance: "Until the lodge sees fit to suspend him;" and in pointing out how this may be properly done, the

committee follow closely, as to the method of getting service on the delinquent, the course mapped out in our law.

The grand lodge, at the suggestion of the grand master, who acknowledged himself deeply indebted to the recipient of the honor for advice and many kindnesses shown, elected Past Grand Master JOHN CORSON SMITH, of our own jurisdiction an honorary member "with full privileges;" without official suggestion rescinded the ruling of Grand Master WILSON compelling visitors to lodges to produce documentary evidence of their good standing; agreed to meet next year at Victoria; and on report of the committee on correspondence, recognized the grand lodges of Western Australia and Costa Rica; declined proffered requests to enter into fraternal relations with the National Grand Orient of Egypt or the clandestine grand lodge in Ohio; declined to take any action relative to the proposed "International Masonic Office" projected by European grand orients and gave the committee further time to consider Masonry in Mexico which was found to be in such a confused state to warrant no present report.

The grand lodge attended a special service conducted by the grand chaplain at St. Savior's church on the evening of the closing day of the session; donated the offertory to a local charity and at 10 p.m., with visiting brethren, banqueted with Nelson Lodge No. 23.

FREDERICK MCB. YOUNG, of Nanaimo, was elected grand master; WILLIAM J. QUINLAN, Nelson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (187 pages) by W. A. DEWOLFSMITH, is the fifth from his hand, and well sustains his reputation as a reviewer and as a keen observer of events in all parts of the Masonic world.

Illinois for 1900 is included in his review. He notes the appropriation of $1,000 for the Galveston sufferers as an exemplification of the great lesson of Masonic charity; touches the salient points in the address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK and the business of the session; gives the heads of Grand Orator FAVILLE'S very interesting oration, and epitomizes several topics referred to in the introduction to the report on correspondence. Of the report itself, he expresses himself in terms more than flattering.

Of our prediction that the Gran Dieta Mexicana had received its quietus, so far as American grand lodges were concerned, he says:

Certainly there has been no rush on the part of any American grand lodge for the last year or two to extend recognition. Most of the grand lodges are waiting, with what patience they can command, for Masonry in Mexico to put itself on a basis where other Grand Lodges can deal with it without loss of self-respect and of those Grand Lodges which, for one reason or another hastened to fraternize with it, some are already sorry they spoke.

Touching the suggestion of the grand master of Quebec that a grand master might be justified in cancelling the commission of a member as the representative of another grand lodge, whose apparent lack of interest is manifested by his continued absence from grand lodge, Brother DeWolfSmith forcibly says:

We have referred to this matter before, but may say again that we consider that such a course would be a direct infringement of that grand lodge sovereignty which is just now so prominently before the Masonic public. There could be no objection to a grand master suggesting to the grand master by whom the appointment was made that as his representative had neglected his duty by failing to attend grand lodge communications and had become, as it were, persona non grata, it would be well to withdraw his commission, but we do not see how any grand master can cancel a commission which he did not issue.

We have already indicated our accord with his views, but that accord is based, we must confess, upon the status of the grand representative while yet his commission represented the good will of the grand lodge or the grand master issuing it. If, however, the grand master of the jurisdiction to which the representative is accredited, is to be regarded, as he now practically is, as having the right to make the selection, the grand lodge nominally represented but whose real relation to the matter is simply that of registrar of the decrees of another jurisdiction, hasn't enough left to make it worth while to kick about. The tail might as well go with the hide.

He thus disposes of a claim, which was current at the time when avowed opponents of a general grand lodge were hunting for some excuse for advocating the recognition of the Mexican grand diet:

Brother Matthews thinks that the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland are constructed on the same model as the Gran Dieta of Mexico, and thinks that the United Grand Lodge of England, for instance, is composed, in part at least, of representatives from its district grand lodges. If he will look into the matter further he will find that Brother Singleton, of the District of Columbia, is right. There is no United Grand Lodge of Ireland or Scotland. There is a United Grand Lodge of England, but it is not so called because it is composed of delegates from its Provincial Grand Lodges.

There were so many good things in this report that we cannot notice, that we advise all our brethren, to whom it is accessible, to get the volume and read it for themselves.

CALIFORNIA, 1901.

52ND ANNUAL. SAN FRANCISCO. OCTOBER 8.

Twelve past grand masters were present. Illinois was not among the jurisdictions represented in the diplomatic corps.

The address of the grand master (JAMES A. FOSHAY) is a comparatively brief but comprehensive paper of great merit. Two of its twelve pages are given to an eloquent exordium in which he says:

While we are preparing our battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats for possible enemies, and enlarging our standing army for war, we, as a people, must not forget that our greatest foes are within the confines of our own country; that intemperance, idleness, vice and crime are doing more to destroy our people than we need fear from any foreign foe. These enemies are right in our midst, and are well fortified. The greatest need of this country to-day is men of personal worth and stability, men who will do their duty by participating in public affairs and who will not be swayed from truth and right, but will see to it that justice is not perverted.

"God give us men; a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who will obey the people's will,
Men who have honor,—men who will not lie.
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

No death had occurred among the present or past grand officers, but memorial pages show that no less than sixty-six past masters had passed away, a longer list than we remember ever to have noticed from any jurisdiction.

Among the dispensations reported was one to act on a petition for the degrees without reference to a committee. This was blanketed with twenty-two others by the committee on jurisprudence, as being "in accordance with the constitution and in strict conformity with our (their) usages," notwithstanding they, as well as the grand master, had themselves admitted, and required every master they ever installed to "admit that no person can be regularly made a Mason in, or admitted a member of, any regular lodge, without previous notice and due inquiry into his character."

The grand master anticipated the wishes of the grand lodge and directed the grand secretary to send $500 to the relief of the Jacksonville (Florida) sufferers in the early hours of their sore distress. His action was promptly approved.

He urged all who could do so to visit their Masonic Home, where he had been delighted with the pleasant spirit which pervaded all departments, and also called attention to "another beautiful example of the spirit of benevolence—The Southern California Masonic Home Association, an incorporation under the laws of the state, whose membership is composed of those who contribute one dollar annually or twenty-five dollars for life," of whose work he says:

The principal work for some time to come will be hospital work, caring for the sick. Southern California has become a Mecca for sick Masons from every part of our country, and perhaps no other section has so much of this kind of work. I commend this important feature of our benevolent work to the favor of the grand lodge.

Seventeen decision are reported, some of which we copy:

1. a. An applicant who has lost the use of his right arm, is ineligible.

b. An applicant who has lost the first finger of his right hand, is ineligible.

c. An applicant, having lost the first joint of the thumb and first finger of his right hand, is ineligible.

d. An applicant who cannot walk without the use of an artificial foot, is ineligible.

e. An applicant who is aged and hard of hearing, is ineligible.

f. An applicant who a hunchback and dwarf, is ineligible.

g. An applicant who has lost his left arm, is ineligible.

h. An applicant who has lost the second and third fingers of his left hand, is eligible.

i. An applicant who has lost his left hand, is ineligible.

j. An applicant who is slightly ruptured, not enough to interfere with his regular duties, upon the recommendation of a physician who is a member of the Lodge receiving the petition, is eligible.

k. An applicant who has lost the sight of an eye by accident, when the sight of the other eye is not impaired, is eligible.

6. The master of a lodge has the right to refuse a committee to a person applying to visit his lodge if such person cannot furnish receipts for dues or other documentary evidence to show that he is in good standing and is a Mason. The master possesses the power of determining who shall visit his lodge or sit therein.

8. A candidate is not disqualified to receive second and third degrees by reason of an accident occurring subsequent to his initiation whereby his fingers are stiffened and the thumb of his right hand is destroyed.

9. A person claiming he was made a Mason in Peru, but who is unable to show the fact, may, if he can satisfy the jurisdictional re-

quirements of our law, petition for the degrees, and, if elected, be initiated, passed and raised in the same manner as though he had never been made a Mason.

13. No lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California can establish life memberships by resolution or in any other manner than by amending its by-laws. An amendment of the by-laws must be submitted to the grand lodge and be approved thereby before it becomes operative. Funds received from life memberships, should such memberships be provided for by an amendment to the by-laws and approved by the grand lodge, could not be used to discharge existing indebtedness, but must be invested so that the income could be used by the lodge for charity and running expenses.

16. When a person has petitioned a lodge for the degrees of Masonry and an investigating committee has been appointed, and made a favorable report at a subsequent stated meeting, it is the duty of the lodge to vote upon the petition at such stated meeting and the master has no power or authority to postpone the balloting to a subsequent meeting.

The Briœrian aspect of No. 1 is due to the relaxation of the iron-clad rule of interpretation of the Charges of a Freemason referring to physical qualifications, which had prevailed for so many years prior to the communication of 1900. Of this the committee on jurisprudence say:

The nature of some of the questions indicate that there are some masters of lodges who seem to think that the amendment of regulation No. 11 has thrown the door of Masonry wide open for all applicants for the degrees, so far as their physical qualifications are concerned. Such, however, is not the case. The amended regulation requires that the candidate for the degrees must have "no maim or defect in his body (or in the members thereof) that may render him incapable of learning the art," and that he must be "physically able to conform, literally, to what the several degrees, respectively, require of him." With this language for their guidance it ought to be very easy for the master of a lodge, or for a committee of investigation, to instantly determine the eligibility of a candidate in almost every case under consideration, without referring the matter to the grand master for his decision. Every well-informed Mason knows that such applicants as are referred to in subdivisions a, b, c, d, g and i of the grand master's decisions are not physically able to conform, literally, with the essential requirements of the ceremonies in the several degrees. He also should know that the applicants described in subdivisions h, j and k are both capable of learning the art and of conforming physically to what the several degrees, respectively, require of him.

To say that:—

"e. An applicant who is aged and hard of hearing, is ineligible,"

May be true of the particular case referred to, yet the only age limit for the degrees of Masonry are "nonage" and "dotage." But an applicant who is incapable of hearing and understanding the lectures, when uttered in a clear and distinct, yet ordinary, tone of the voice, is manifestly ineligible to conform "literally" with our requirements. Each case of defective applicants must be decided on its own individual merits. The worshipful master of a lodge and an investigation committee should be able and qualified to decide in each case whether the

defect of the applicant is sufficient to disqualify him for the degrees of Masonry.

The committee further say:

We are of the opinion that it is unwise, if not impossible, to make or declare any arbitrary rule for determining the disqualification of applicants for the degrees, other than the general rule contained in regulation No. 11, as amended at our last annual communication.

They call attention to the fact, however, that the amendment dropped the word "deformed," so that physical deformity does not disqualify unless it is of such a nature as to render the subject of it physically incapable of conforming, literally, with the requirements of the ceremonies in the several degrees.

All of which in breadth of view and clearness of statement is admirable. Of No. 6 the committee say:

Your committee find that this decision is in strict conformity with our law, and recommend that it be approved. We make this recommendation, however, subject to the express understanding that, although the master of a lodge has the undoubted right to refuse a committee to examine one who has no documentary evidence of his membership, yet such master is not required to do so. It is the duty of the worshipful master to satisfy himself that the applicant for admission is a Mason in good standing by requiring such evidence as, in his judgment, is necessary.

Which is fully in accord with our own idea of the master's power and duty.

The committee continue:

Relative to decision No. 13, we find that the uniform code of by-laws can be amended by subordinate lodges only in those particulars named therein, and said code contains no provision relative to life-membership. Therefore, before any subordinate lodge can amend its by-laws so as to permit life-memberships, it will be necessary to amend the text of the uniform code of by-laws now in force in this jurisdiction. Such amendment can be made only by the grand lodge in like manner as the constitution is amended.

We therefore recommend that decision No. 13 be amended to read as follows:—

13. No subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California can now establish life-membership by resolution or in any other manner.

The grand lodge concurred in the committee's views throughout. With reference to No. 13 they seem to be technically right, yet there is an element of absurdity in the fact that the lodges find their hands tied on a subject which we judge the grand lodge never considered, and which was probably in nobody's mind when that body imposed a uniform code of by-laws not susceptible of amendment by those who administer

them, the lodges, which in that jurisdiction are correctly styled "subordinate."

According to the terms of No. 1, one of the conditions of eligibility is "the recommendation of a physician who is a member of the lodge receiving the petition." We are curious to know whether it is held that the affiliation of the physician with that particular lodge endows him with superior skill or superior honesty, or both. No. 8 is in accord with Illinois precedents of long standing, and we have heretofore assented to the principle of No. 9.

Relative to No. 16 we agree with the committee that the master has no authority in law or usage to prevent the lodge from coming to a ballot at that time, and ought not to have; but he does have the power, and we have known occasions when we thought the state of feeling temporarily existing in a lodge, ought, for the ultimate good of Masonry, to induce the master to exercise that power although doing so consciously at his peril.

From the various reports relative to the Masonic Home at Decoto, we learn that during the year, notwithstanding losses by death and departure the number of inmates had grown from sixty-two to eighty-three; that excluding from the estimate the moneys expended for betterments, and farming and planting, the average expense per capita for each inmate was $14.71, that the per capita tax realized $22.776, and that a per capita tax of one dollar would be required for the next year. This was levied as a monthly tax of eight and one-third cents.

Of course in estimating the ultimate relative economy of the institutional system of benevolence, all the expenses excluded in estimating the per capita cost of maintenance, as well as the interest on the money invested in the plant, should be included.

Six thousand dollars was appropriated to two boards of relief—$3,800 to the San Francisco board and $2,200 to the Los Angeles, the other boards showing balances sufficient to carry them through the year. The reports from the various boards show the amount of aid extended to Illinois Masons as follows: San Francisco, three cases, $83.50; Los Angeles, $46.70; Sacramento, two cases, $135.

Moneys refunded by Illinois lodges: To San Francisco board, from Union Park Lodge No. 610, $80; Oakland board, from Cleveland No. 211, $75. Illinois brethren buried with Masonic honors were William Green, Union Park Lodge No. 610, by the San Francisco board, November 25, 1900; J. O. Benzinger, Germania Lodge, January 20, 1901, by Los Angeles board.

Bro. Elmore M. Billings, who manifestly does not share the general opinion that Masonic privileges in California have been completely brought down to a cash basis, offered the following:

Resolved, That the following shall constitute general regulation No. 79:—

Upon payment of dues by a Master Mason, the secretary of his lodge shall issue a receipt to him under the seal of the lodge, certifying the date to which dues are paid and also certifying if the member be in good standing.

And no Master Mason, a member of a lodge in this grand jurisdiction, shall be entitled to, nor shall he receive, any Masonic consideration unless he shall first exhibit such voucher showing him to be in good standing and not more than six months in arrears for dues, and fully identify himself as being the party named therein.

This receipt and certificate shall be furnished to the lodges of this grand jurisdiction by the grand secretary at cost.

Resolved, That the following shall constitute general regulation No. 80:—

No Master Mason of any other grand jurisdiction shall hereafter be entitled to, nor shall he receive, any Masonic consideration in this grand jurisdiction unless he shall first exhibit a voucher from his lodge showing him to be in good standing under the laws of such grand jurisdiction and fully identify himself as being the person named therein, and also a certificate from the grand lodge of such grand jurisdiction, or the grand secretary thereof, showing such lodge to be in good standing in that grand jurisdiction.

Resolved, That the following shall constitute general regulation No. 81:—

The grand secretary of this grand lodge shall provide a blank for use in this grand jurisdiction embodying the certification set forth in general regulation No. 80, and issue the same, upon request of the secretary thereof, to any of the lodges in this grand jurisdiction.

And upon being in good standing and not six months in arrears for dues, any Master Mason in this grand jurisdiction shall, upon request to the secretary of his lodge, be furnished with such certificate without charge.

This went to the committee on jurisprudence, but we have been unable to find any report thereon.

The following from the grievance committee describes something worse than robbing a sleeping blind man:

The facts of this case are most peculiar, and it is undoubtedly without a precedent in the history of Masonic trials. The charge was that while the first degree was being conferred, the accused entered the preparation room and feloniously took from a garment left there by the candidate the sum of five dollars and carried the same away, and to this charge he pleaded guilty. He evidently believed that it was his duty to see that the candidate was duly prepared. At the trial he appeared and of course could offer no reasonable explanation for

his conduct. The accused was a witness, and apparently the examination took a wide range. He was asked if he had not taken money from others brothers, naming them, and, as to four of them, admitted that he had.

The address of the grand orator, JOHN A. HOSMER, is worthy to be called an oration, being of a higher order than the average of such productions. So many of the illustrations of the influence of Masonry are apochryphal, that it is refreshing to run on to something known to be true, as in the following:

Nor has its influence been lost in quieting disturbance incident to frontier life. When the desire for gold had taken men to the then far off gulches of Montana, a community assembled, composed of those who came to work and desperadoes who came to profit by violence upon the earnings of the industrious. Nearly equally divided, it was long a question who should triumph. Without law and without organization, the quiet worker was necessarily submissive. But a day of retribution came. A dying man requested, if possible, a Masonic burial. Brethren there assembled from all parts of the world made themselves known to each other by our mystic symbols. The funeral rites were performed. Each man's character who assisted was vouched for to the other in his Masonic membership. They trusted each other. They organized for mutual support. And in their union they restored order out of chaos. They drove the desperado from their midst and out of disorder established assurance that all well-meaing citizens should live and enjoy their earnings and proper privileges as securely and completely as in a country organized under efficient laws.

Bro. JAMES DYKE, of our home city, a member of Bodley Lodge No. 1, was one of the strong men who helped to bring order out of chaos in Montana at that time.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges, one of them located at Manila, Philippine Islands; referred the requests of Western Australia and Costa Rica for recognition to the committee on correspondence, and with them the announcement by the Gran Dieta Simbolica of its own demise; negatived a proposed regulation embracing the chimerical and unwarrantable proposition to require every newly made Master Mason to stand an examination, in open lodge, upon that degree within thirty days after receiving it, as it did also another reading as follows:

No subordinate lodge of this jurisdiction shall incur any indebtedness, or expend any part of the principal or interest of any invested funds for the purpose of providing refreshment for the promotion of fraternal intercourse, nor shall it make any expenditure whatever for spirituous, malt or fermented liquors.

The latter was sent to the waste basket on the ground that the freedom of the lodges was sufficiently restricted by the regulation forbidding them to expend more than five per cent of their income for any purposes except charity and the necessary expenses of each.

WILLIAM SEWALL WELLS, of Martinez, was elected grand master; GEORGE JOHNSON, San Francisco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (161 pages) is again from the deft hand of Past Grand Master William Abraham Davies, whose solid and graceful work is among the most highly-prized treasures of the Round Table.

He compresses his fraternal and comprehensive notice of Illinois for 1900—administration of Grand Master Hitchcock—into three pages.

Referring to pro rating of the surplus in the treasury back to the lodges from which it was collected, in proportion to their membership, as the nucleus of a charity fund in each lodge, he says:

This would look to an outsider as though the Grand Lodge of Illinois was tired of its homes, by its reduction of the per capita tax and returning to the system of depending on its lodges for the dispensing of charity.

The grand lodge was not returning to the system referred to, as it had never looked with favor upon the institutional system with its costly piles with expensive maintenance, to take toll of charitable contributions on their way to the needy and distressed.

In his conclusion, Brother Davies notes a change of opinion on the subject of perpetual jurisdiction:

There is a notable change of Masonic opinion in the line of favoring the modification of the extreme policy of perpetual jurisdiction and substituting a restriction of the life of a rejection to a period of five years, as proposed by Brother Drummond.

The amended policy is forcibly advocated by Brother Hugh McCurdy, as chairman of jurisprudence in the Grand Lodge of Michigan, by Brother Albert C. Wait, chairman of correspondence in the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and by the Grand Master of North Carolina. It will succeed, because it is right.

Meanwhile we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that any settlement of this and cognate questions that will insure the peace of the Masonic world, must rest on an antecedent general consensus that the Masonic acts of a lodge, conforming to the regulations of a recognized grand lodge having jurisdiction over it, are entitled to full faith and credit at the hands of every Masonic body according such recognition. The Grand Lodge of New York contributed powerfully towards such a consensus when it recently formally assumed the ground of requiring its lodges, when dealing with rejected material, to respect the regulations of the jurisdiction where the rejection occurred, although those regulations might differ radically from their own; and Illinois has contributed to it for many years by repeatedly denying, explicitly, her right to declare clandestine those who, while residents of her territory, had, in contravention of her regulations, received the degrees elsewhere in lawful lodges working in conformity with the regulations of their own grand lodges.

CANADA IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1901.

46TH ANNUAL. HAMILTON. JULY 17.

The Canada gallery this year contains portraits of grand masters as follows: HUGH MURRAY (1884-85); HENRY ROBERTSON (1886-87); RICHARD T. WALKEM (1888-89); J. ROSS ROBERTSON (1890-91); J. M. GIBSON (1892-93).

Twelve past grand masters graced the occasion with their presence, and thirty-seven jurisdictions were there by their representatives, Illinois not being among them.

The grand master (RICHARD B. HUNGERFORD) announced the death of H. P. O'CONNOR, grand superintendent of works; and ROBERT HIGHAM, grand steward. Memorials tell also of the passing of WILLIAM R. TELFORD, RICHARD BRIERLY, JAMES SMITH and A. F. MILLIKEN, past district deputy grand masters; BENJAMIN E. CHARLTON, past grand senior warden; JOHN CARRUTHERS, J. G. CARRUTHERS, THOMAS SHAW, and ROBERT LEWIS, past grand stewards. Eleven more past masters go to make up the mournful list.

The grand master, from casual information which had reached him, thought he could safely foreshadow the early affiliation of the three English lodges in Montreal with the grand lodge of their sister jurisdiction, Quebec. Two of the three lodges have for some time been willing to take this step, but the third, St. Paul's, held out. One of the other two, St. Lawrence, has at last passed a resolution to affiliate with Quebec, and now he looks for all to fall in.

There will be general rejoicing throughout North American grand lodges when this thorn which has vexed the side of their sister Grand Lodge of Quebec, is finally removed.

The grand master had decided:

That it is illegal to forfeit the deposit with the application for initiation, if the candidate fails to present himself.

That voting in a lodge by yeas and nays is not permissible.

The first of these is in accord with Illinois decisions, and the second in accord with universal American practice.

Reporting that he had declined to approve certain by-laws sent to him by Royal Solomon Mother Lodge No. 293, at Jerusalem, that would have conceded privileges that would not be granted to any lodge at home, the grand master gave a short sketch of the history of that lodge, which

brings out the fact that its ante-natal history is the most interesting part. Twenty-eight years before, a few members of the fraternity residing in Palestine, prompted chiefly, doubtless, by sentimental reasons, sought to establish a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Jerusalem. Past Grand Master Rob Morris, of Kentucky, was the prime mover, leading spirit, and if we remember rightly, was its first master. The grand lodges of the British Isles and several in the United States were sounded on the subject of a charter, but unsuccessfully, before applying to Canada, Brother Hungerford surmises that the then grand master of Canada, William Mercer Wilson, knew nothing of these previous applications at the time when the Canadian warrant was issued, in 1873. Of the subsequent history of the lodge, the grand master says:

From that time to the present, beyond the fact that we have one of our chartered lodges in that far-distant country, we have known very little of its workings or methods of conducting the usual business of the lodge, and have no practical supervision over its affairs; and it is not unreasonable to suppose, in view of this fact, that a careless, slipshod and unconstitutional method of conducting everything in connection with the lodge has been the result. I have been placed in possession of facts, the most reliable, which convince me that only one course is advisable, as far as this grand lodge is concerned, and that is an immediate withdrawal of the charter. By my instructions, the grand secretary wrote the W. M. of the lodge ordering him to forward at once the minute books. It was expected that these would be here before this, but so far the grand secretary has not received them.

The grand lodge suspended the charter pending its absolute withdrawal which was ordered unless good cause could be shown for some other course. Probably the proper time to wind up its affairs is overdue.

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia had complained of invasion of its jurisdiction by two Canadian lodges. The peremptory manner in which the grand lodge, on the report of the board of general purposes, directed the offending lodges to pass resolutions of regret satisfactory to the grand master, to pay over the fees received for the degrees conferred (that both might be forwarded to the aggrieved jurisdiction) and to keep hands off of the unfinished work, seems to warrant the confidence of the grand master that a repetition of the matters complained of was unlikely.

The grand master submitted as a part of his address, a special report made to him by the committee on correspondence, recommending the recognition of the grand lodges of Western Australia and Porto Rico; that the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica be put on the waiting list for more definite information, and that the question of the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico be deferred for the present. He concurred in this and it was subsequently adopted.

One hundred and twenty-six pages of the proceedings, closely printed, tell the story of the fine-tooth-comb inspection by the eighteen district deputies, all of whom were present.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; continued three dispensations and granted one, and declined to entertain petitions for four more; concurred in the report of the board of general purposes that no authority could be found in the constitution (and certainly not in general usage) to confer the degree of past master on a brother who had never been elected to or filled the master's chair; so amended the constitution as to require the demand of ten brethren to secure a ballot vote, instead of one brother, as heretofore, and further amended it as to make it conform to the already recognized practice in voting, whereby a brother casts one vote in his own right and another as the representative of the lodge, or, as we understand it, one additional vote for each lodge whose proxy he holds, and he may hold a plurality. How this works out in practice may be judged by the following report:

The committe on credentials of representatives of this grand lodge beg to report that there are 362 warranted lodges on the grand register; 206 are represented by their duly qualified officers; 78 are represented by proxy; 18 are not represented by proxy, but have past masters present; 60 are unrepresented in any way. There are 843 names registered, having a total of 1,444 votes.

Windsor was chosen by ballot as the next place of meeting.

Richard B. Hungerford, of London, grand master; J. J. Mason, Hamilton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (126 pages) is from the long-accustomed hand of Past Grand Master Henry Robertson, and is up to his high mark of ability and interest.

In referring to the new book by the eminent Masonic historian, Robert Folke Gould, entitled "Military Lodges" and a brief notice of which we made last year, he copies one of its numerous anecdotes:

Among the prisoners taken by the union troops at the time Picket made his great charge at Gettysburg, was a Virginian sergeant. He was a Mason. Capt. John A. Kellogg, of the Sixth Wisconsin, gave him a drink of something reviving from his canteen and put some rations in his empty haversack. Their parting was that of brothers. In December, 1864, when Kellogg was a colonel commanding his regiment (says the relator of the anecdote). I accompanied him on a ride along the picket line, a few miles to the left of Petersburg. By some means, and without knowing it, we got beyond the picket lines. We were brought to a halt suddenly by the unmilitary salute; "Is that you, Captain Kellogg?"

Looking up, and about two rods to the right, we saw a lieutenant and a dozen men in grey, who had apparently just taken their arms in preparation for serious business. "That's my name, sir," answered the colonel.

"Beg pardon—Colonel Kellogg. You were a captain at Gettysburg. Allow me to extend congratulations upon your promotion."

It was becoming interesting, and both of us were making plans for a shooting match between a dozen confederate pickets with guns in their hands, and two officers with only revolvers, and they not in hand.

"Guess you don't remember me, Colonel?"

"I guess that is so," said Kellogg; and he was more nervous than I ever saw him in battle.

"I'm the sergeant you gave a nip from your canteen and whose haversack you filled at Gettysburg. They have made me a lieutenant since then. I'd like to have a visit with you, but the officer of the day is due here. Guess you had better get back to your lines."

"Thank you, lieutenant," said the colonel, saluting; and as we turned to leave, the confederate gave the command: "Shoulder arms. Right dress. Present arms." Then both of us lifted our hats. There was fraternity for you."

In his fraternal notice of our proceedings for 1900, he says:

The following resolution was adopted, and we are at a loss to understand it, unless it means to return to the use of the robes:

Whereas, This grand lodge having established a chart setting forth the symbols of Masonry, and upon which are portrayed characters represented in the ritual, attired in costumes and ornaments appropriate to their rank; therefore be it

Resolved, That such costumes and paraphernalia as are symbolic of the dress of the characters represented in, and illustrative of the ritual, are appropriate in the exemplification of work, and are in accordance with the ancient traditions of the craft.

Our brother is not much more at a loss than most of those who were on the ground, but we presume it struck others as it did us, that as the alleged premise of the preamble did not exist—the grand lodge never having adopted such a chart, or any chart—there was no basis for the deduction of the resolution, and it was therefore allowed to go through without debate. If, in consequence of its adoption, the ghost of King Solomon is still roaming over our boundless prairies, we have not encountered it. We have, on one or two occasions, seen two or three fellows skulking about in a sort of modified mediaeval cowl of white, twentieth-century material, but as they hurried to get them off as soon as possible, we imagine that they were no more enamored of them than were the lookers on.

We thank Brother Robertson for his discrimination in making selections from the Illinois report on correspondence.

COLORADO, 1901.

41ST ANNUAL. DENVER. SEPTEMBER 17.

The section of the Colorado art gallery displayed this year contains half-tone portraits of the youthful grand master, GEORGE D. KENNEDY, an Illinoisan by birth, who succeeded to the office when not yet thirty-two years of age; and of JAMES H. PEABODY and CORNELIUS J. HART, past grand masters.

Twenty-one past grand masters helped to hold down the dais at the opening, and at the formal reception of the diplomatic corps held immediately afterwards fifty grand jurisdictions were represented. It is believed that not one escaped.

At the outset of his address the grand master announced the death of Grand Secretary EDWARD CARROLL PARMELEE, of which sad event we were unofficially apprised while writing our last report. A native of Vermont, 66 years of age, he had been grand secretary of Colorado since October 6, 1866.

Deceased also was the venerable ADNA ADAMS TREAT, aged 103 years, 8 months and 1 day. He died December 9, 1900, thus missing by a few days his hope that he might survive until the dawn of 1901, and thus have lived in three centuries.

Eloquent reference was made to President MC KINLEY, who but three days before had "passed into the grove of eternal slumbers." The memorial page devoted to him bears a fine half-tone reproduction of one of his best photographs.

Upon the death of Brother PARMELEE, the grand master appointed Past Grand Master WILLIAM D. TODD, acting grand secretary.

Among the refusals of the grand master was his declination to permit a lodge to confer the three degrees upon a candidate at the request of a lodge in Illinois; but as we also learn that he granted permission to another lodge to confer the three degrees at the request of a lodge in Nebraska, we infer that no principle was held to be involved.

Acting upon a recommendation made at the grand lodge a year before, he issued an appeal to the craft of Colorado for aid to the Galveston sufferers, which realized over $1,400. In the case of a great fire at Jacksonville, Florida, in view of the great urgency, he ordered $250 from the funds of the grand lodge sent immediately, which action was, of course, approved.

He reported fourteen decisions, all of which were approved. Some of them we reproduce:

4. Any Mason in good standing may present charges against another Mason for unmasonic conduct, notwithstanding the acts complained of were alleged to have occurred prior to the accuser's affiliation with the lodge.

6. The death before ballot of a petitioner for the degrees of affiliation suspends all further proceedings and the lodge records should show the facts

7. The language at the ending of by-law No. 85, "the dimit shall be ordered and issued," is uncertain as to whether the ordering shall be done by the lodge or the W. M. It is my decision that the lodge by a majority vote shall order the issuance of the dimit.

11. Any subordinate lodge in Colorado may act upon the petition of a candidate for initiation, he being otherwise eligible, notwithstanding the fact that he had been previously rejected by a lodge subordinate to a grand lodge, that holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. (See Dec. 116.)

12. Masonic Burial: The death of a brother in a duel, in a brawl, in a fit of intoxication, or in any other disreputable manner, deprives him of the right to Masonic burial.

The substance of No. 4, like that of No. 6, is among the things that should go without saying; but we suppose somebody asked questions.

The chief interest centers in No. 7, because therein is an attempt to reverse a principle which had properly got lodgment in the Colorado law.

In reporting thereon the committee on jurisprudence say (much to our surprise):

Seventh—As suggested by the grand master in his decision No. 7, the language of by-law No. 85 is uncertain, and for the purpose of making such by-law more definite and certain, we recommend the amendment of the same to read as follows:

"85—No lodge shall grant a dimit, except upon written application, presented at a stated communication, which *application* shall lie over until the next stated communication, when, if no charges have been preferred, and the brother's dues have been paid *to the date of application*, the dimit, upon the *affirmative vote of a majority of the members present*, shall be ordered and issued."

If, as we infer, the by-law originally stood as finally reported by the committee *minus the italicized words*, it seems to us that its only ambiguity lay in the question whether it was the duty of the master or the lodge to do the ordering.

In Illinois the law is the same as what we suppose the Colorado law to have been, except that with us the concluding words (which like the Colorado regulation contain the kernel "shall") are—"a dimit shall be granted and a record made thereof." Here (Illinois) it is, we think, the

universal practice for the master to announce that the dimit is granted, and order the secretary to record the fact. It would clearly be his duty to do this if the lodge refused to do it, because the fulfillment of all the prescribed conditions have brought the matter to the point where the law which he is bound to enforce says the dimit *shall be granted.*

The Illinois law, as was fully intended at its adoption, recognizes dimission as a right to be exercised at pleasure by whoever is clear of the books, and against whom no charges of unmasonic conduct have been lodged. The Colorado law, as sought to be amended, makes it a favor contingent upon an affirmative vote of the lodge.

Happily, from our standpoint, the views of the grand master and the jurisprudence committee did not prevail. When the report came up for action, the condition of an affirmative vote was stricken out, and after the word "ordered," were inserted the words, *by the worshipful master.*

This puts Colorado and Illinois in complete accord on this subject, both in law and method of application.

No. 11 is clearly within the power of the grand lodge to make, but which we doubt whether any grand lodge will make when it comes to be fully realized that a common recognition of the obligation resting upon every Masonic body to give full faith and credit to the Masonic acts of every other recognized Masonic body, is what has kept and is keeping us from Masonic chaos.

We have copied No. 12 to enter our protest against the idea that seems to underlie it, namely, that by extending the rites of Masonic burial to a deceased brother, we are thereby endorsing whatever may have been wrong in his life or character. It is no more true of Masonry than it is of the church, which says its unvarying ritual alike over saint and sinner.

The grand master seems to have taken the "International Masonic Office" as proposed by some of the grand orients, in sober earnest, which must not be interpreted to mean that he favors the idea, as he made no recommendation. The subject was sent to the committee on correspondence, but we imagine that Brother GREENLEAF will lose no sleep over it.

Progress was made with the project for a Masonic Benevolent Fund, the special committee to whom the subject was referred last year having digested laws whose unanimous adoption put the fund fairly on its feet with necessary rules for its administration. And it is not merely a fund on paper. The committee, while evolving the necessary rules, were also busy soliciting contributions, and with such success that the infant industry starts off with $1,501.45 in its strong box, or invested.

This plan of benevolence is the outcome of a deliberate conviction that it is better adapted to their needs and at the same time more economical than the Masonic Home plan.

The grand orator, JOSEPH A. DAVIS, delivered an address which possessed other good qualities than its brevity. It was a dissertation on the text, "Am I my brother's keeper?" thoroughly infused with the spirit of modern altruism, drawing its apt illustrations from far and wide, well calculated to make men better for having heard it.

Two new lodges were chartered and the dispensation for a third continued.

A committee was appointed to visit Honorary Past Grand Master BROMWELL and convey to him the well wishes of the grand lodge and its regret at his absence

GEORGE D. KENNEDY, of Colorado Springs, was elected grand master; WILLIAM D. TODD, Denver, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (152 pages) by Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, is as usual the attractive feature of the volume, which is saying a great deal when we remember what manner of men contribute to the fame of Colorado Masonry.

His notice of Illinois is of our proceedings for 1900, administration of Grand Master HITCHCOCK, from whose address he quotes on several topics. He also quotes very discriminatingly from the report on correspondence, besides paying it more direct compliment.

In his conclusion, he thus refers to charitable methods:

It is evident that only the larger jurisdictions can successfully carry on a Masonic home. The accumulation of a charity fund would seem to be a more desirable undertaking with the smaller jurisdictions. We are unable to speak from personal observation on this subject, which has almost assumed the proportions of a popular Masonic fad. We are therefore compelled to rely for our information upon the opinions of others who have been permitted to personally inspect their methods in actual operation.

In his report on correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Indiana for 1901, Past Grand Master Daniel McDonald has no hesitancy in boldly expressing his views. We offer them as a mild palliative to the "Home" craze which is in its incipiency in this jurisdiction:

"We have visited the Orphans and other Masonic homes in all jurisdictions where they have been established; have examined into their financial and other management, the number and class of inmates contained in each, and have been forced to the conclusion that, with very few exceptions, they have not proven to be the success that their founders had confidently hoped they would be. The enormous amount of money invested in these homes and their management, and the yearly calls for money to supply deficiencies, it seems to us, ought to

produce better results than are apparent on the hasty examination we have been able to make."

Brother GREENLEAF closes his report with an original poem of such merit that, while we can ill spare the space for it, we are persuaded that the craft can more illy spare the lines:

LIVE ON! OH MASONRY, LIVE ON!

Say not, say not, that Masonry is waning in its power,
Supplanted by the secret swarms which multiply each hour.
It hath no rivalry with these; it seeks not, but is sought;
Relief a tenet, not an end, sole object of its thought.
Their single aims are incidents within its vast purview,
Which sweeps the starry universe and canopy of blue,
Which traverses the lines of earth, the flaming sun its guide,
With sleepless vigil seeketh truth where'er it may abide.
It sees the Hand Omnipotent which traced the Grand Design,
And bows in adoration ere it graspeth square and line—
Live on! O Masonry, live on!

Live on! O Masonry, live on! Thy work hath scarce begun;
Live on! nor end, if end there be, till earth's last setting sun.
Live on! thy work in ages past hath but prepared the way;
For every truth thy symbols teach there's pressing need to-day.
In cultured or unlettered age humanity's the same,
And evermore the passions rage whose furies thou wouldst tame;
Would but the nations heed thy Plumb—war's carnage soon would end,
Thy Level rivalries subdue, thy Square to virtue tend,
Thy Trowel spread that true cement which doth all hearts unite,
And darkness comprehend and glow with thy immortal Light—
Live on! O Masonry, live on!

Live on! O Masonry, live on! Thy "G" forever blaze,
To penetrate the mists of doubt, and heavenward turn our gaze.
To set our hearts aflame with zeal where'er our tasks may lie,
Within the quarry's gloomy depth, or on the turret high.
Or, mingling with the outer world, amid its noisy din,
Ne'er, ne'er, may we forget without, the lessons taught within.
Reflected ever may they be in upright lives and pure,
For on foundation such as this shall Masonry endure.
Till merged in those intenser rays that mark the Perfect Day,
Its blessed light, while earth revolves, shall never fade away—
Live on! O Masonry, live on!

CONNECTICUT, 1902.

114TH ANNUAL. HARTFORD. JANUARY 15.

The Connecticut volume is rich in portraits, fine half-tones of the retiring grand master, FREDERICK S. STEVENS; Grand Treasurer MILES W. GRAVES; Grand Secretary JOHN H. BARLOW, and the following brethren deceased: LEONARD A. DICKINSON, grand junior warden in 1886; JOHN WESLEY PAUL, grand secretary in 1865 and 1866, and Rev. CORNELIUS GARDNER BRISTOL, grand chaplain from 1898 to 1900, inclusive.

Twelve past grand masters were present, and twenty-eight grand jurisdictions—Illinois not among them—contributed to the ambassadorial corps.

Grand Master STEVENS called the roll of the fraternal dead at the outset of his address, the Connecticut names embracing those mentioned above.

From the record of the grand master's visitations we take the following for its rare features:

November 21st, visited Pawcatuck Lodge No. 90. This lodge is located near the border line which separates us from our sister jurisdiction, Rhode Island, and our visit was of an extraordinary character, being a joint invitation to the officers of the Grand Lodges of Connecticut and Rhode Island from Pawcatuck No. 90, of Connecticut, and Franklin No. 20, of Rhode Island, both lodges occupying the same hall. The work of the third degree was exemplified by both lodges. The unexpected presence of Grand Master Joseph E. Moore, of New Jersey, with a number of his associate officers, was another pleasant feature of the occasion. It was an atmosphere of brotherhood and fraternity, and we all felt that it was good to be there. The occasion was closed with a sumptuous banquet prepared by the brethren of Pawcatuck and Franklin Lodges.

He also visited, with five of his associate officers, Matinecock Lodge No. 806, at Oyster Bay, New York, on the 24th of April, to witness the conferring of the third degree upon Vice-President, now President Theodore Roosevelt.

His action in sending aid to the sufferers of the Jacksonville fire was promptly approved by the grand lodge.

He submitted a circular letter from a clandestine body styling itself the Regional Grand Lodge of the Valley of Philadelphia, claiming to have three lodges chartered by the Grand Orient of Spain, which body claims authority from the Supreme Council of Charleston (the fountain

head of the influences now most threatening the revolution of Masonry), granted by that body in 1802. On the general subject of clandestine Masonry, Grand Secretary BARLOW says in his report:

There are now in several of our jurisdictions not only clandestine lodges, but clandestine grand lodges, (I do not refer to lodges of colored masons) and the utmost care is necessary to guard against these, not only against admission of their members as visitors, but also against receiving dimits for affiliations from them. All dimits coming from another grand jurisdiction should bear the certificate of the grand secretary of that jurisdiction, and our lodges issuing dimits to be deposited in sister grand jurisdictions should send them to me. I will certify to them and return free of expense.

The grand lodge restated the conditions of regularity in Masonry, as agreed to by all grand lodges in this country, and directed the grand secretary to issue from time to time a circular to the lodges, advising them of the names and location of clandestine lodges.

On the subject of Masonry and Business Enterprises, the grand master quotes from the address of Grand Master KIES in 1898, noting with regret an increasing tendency to connect the term "Masonic" with business enterprises, with particular reference to mutual benefit associations, and announcing his belief that the time was not far distant when the subject must be seriously considered. A recent failure in one of these associations, convinced Grand Master STEVENS that the time had come for the grand lodge to take action.

It is wonderful how sensitive the pocket is on these subjects. Annually for many years correspondence reports hammered away at the culpability of grand lodges in permitting such a prostitution of the Masonic name without apparent effect, but the failure of one of these "Masonic" mutual insurance associations at once put our grand lodge in a temper that made it possible to enact, without audible dissent, strong prohibitory legislation.

Upon the report of the committee on jurisprudence the Grand Lodge of Connecticut so amended its law that the regulations now stands:

1. The use of the word Masonic or of any other word relating to Free and Accepted Masonry in connection with any business or secular matter be and the same is hereby expressly prohibited.

2. Any Mason exhibiting Masonic emblems upon signs, places of business, advertisements, cards, flags, or banners, other than in Masonic procession, shall be deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct and may be tried for such offense.

No decisions were reported.

A per capita tax of one dollar was levied, twenty-five cents of which goes to the expenses of the grand lodge, and seventy-five cents to the Masonic Charity Foundation Fund.

The managers of the Masonic Home had found it necessary to build an addition at a cost of $12,000, a portion of which sum was raised by voluntary contributions.

ARTHUR C. WHEELER, of Norwalk, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BARLOW. Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (200 pages) is the eighth by Past Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW, grand secretary. His review of Illinois is of our communication of 1901, the concluding year of Grand Master HITCHCOCK'S service.

He calls our attention to what he calls a slight error in our notice of Connecticut wherein we said that Connecticut had recognized the Grand Orient of Spain, when the body recognized was the grand Orient of Belgium.

On referring to our report we find that we had been but a moment before speaking of the Spanish grand orient, and suppose we wrote Spain unconsciously, and did not discover the error in the proof. At all events we apologize to the grand lodge of Connecticut, for the error was not a slight one, for Belgium had not planted lodges in this country, as had the Grand Orient of Spain.

He quotes from our notice the following wherein we referred to their quest for "a just and equitable basis for the contributions by lodges for the requirements of the grand lodge," a euphemism for "per capita tax:"

We judge that among the requirements of the grand lodge is the support of the home. If a just and equitable basis is sought for this purpose it might not be amiss to try the good old Masonic plan of contributions according to the ability of the giver.

"This is nice in theory," he says, "but practically it places the burden on a few."

Yes, but that is the original Masonic design—to place whatever there is of burden upon the shoulders best able to bear it. Shall we improve upon it if we make it relatively heavier for the poor in order to lighten it for the rich?"

DELAWARE, 1901.

95TH ANNUAL. WILMINGTON. OCTOBER 2.

A half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master (JOSEPH STUART) appears as the frontispiece of the Delaware volume. Eight past grand masters graced the opening ceremonies, participated in also by the representatives of twenty-seven jurisdictions, Illinois among them. The dis-

tinguished visitors included Grand Master GEORGE E. WAGNER, Past Grand Master WILLIAM J. KELLY, Grand Secretary WM. A. SINN (continental pronunciation of middle initial barred), Grand Tiler SAMUEL W. WRAY, and District Deputy JOHN D. GOFF, of Pennsylvania; Grand Master JOSEPH E. MOORE and Past Grand Master JOSIAH W. EWAN, of New Jersey.

Grand Master STUART announced the death of Past Grand Masters THOMAS N. WILLIAMS and JOSEPH W. H. WATSON; Past Deputy Grand Master HENRY F. PORTER; Past Senior Grand Warden CHARLES C. STOCKLEY; Past Grand Treasurer WILLIAM WOOD LESLEY, and Past Masters JOSEPH E. MILLER, CHAS. E. CLAYTON, ANDREW J. WILDE, JOSIAH D. EVANS and JOSEPH PILLING.

The following decisions were reported:

1. A candidate having been elected in a lodge and being temporarily located in another jurisdiction, cannot receive his first degree in another lodge.

2. The church is a society and as such, cannot occupy a lodge room which has been dedicated and consecrated to Masonic use.

3. At the installation of officers of a lodge, the worshipful master of the lodge shall be installed first.

Of No. 1 the committee on address say:

Your committee recommends that decision No. 1, be not approved for the reason that it has been a universal and Masonic custom with all jurisdictions to confer the degrees upon a non-resident candidate. when properly requested by the lodge in which he was elected.

But the grand lodge sustained the grand master. The second was called out by an inquiry whether during a Methodist conference the lodge room might be used for the examination of candidates for the ministry. It was approved by the committee and the grand lodge, and the action of the grand master in issuing a dispensation permitting the use of the lodge room for the purpose desired, but which was never called for, disapproved. The committee reported against the decision relative to the installation of officers, because according to the obligation taken by the master and wardens, if the decision prevailed it would be impossible for them to comply with their obligation as then worded. The grand master was sustained. This is in accord with the law and practice in Illinois, and in conformity (as the committee confessed) with the prevailing practice in Delaware.

The grand master presented correspondence with Grand Master CHADWICK, of Washington, looking to a resumption of fraternal relations between the two grand lodges, including the resolutions adopted by Washington in 1901, which Grand Master CHADWICK assured him were intended to be an absolute rescession from its former position, and recommended

that their edict of non-intercourse be rescinded and an interchange of representatives be made. The grand lodge, however, followed the lead of the committee on address, who were not satisfied that the Grand Lodge of Washington had absolutely and unequivocally receded from its former position, and refused to resume.

The eyes of an admiring world are upon Delaware.

We infer from the adoption of the following that somebody in Delaware has been trifling with our whilom friend, the past master's degree:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Delaware, that the past master's degree should only be conferred upon a Mason who has been duly elected to preside over a legally constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Delaware, asserts and assumes its right to control absolutely the conferring of the past master's degree in the Masonic jurisdiction of Delaware. And be it further

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Delaware, requires that each Master-elect shall have the past master's degree conferred upon him, separately and alone, in a lodge of actual past masters, duly assembled for that purpose before he can be installed Master.

The grand lodge adopted an eloquent memorial on the death of President McKinley; accepted as a sacred trust the past grand master's jewel once presented by it to Past Grand Master Joseph W. H. Watson, and returned to it by his widow with the request that it might if possible be kept in the frame of the portrait of the deceased, which hangs in the grand lodge parlor; presented an appropriate jewel to the retiring grand master, and appropriated $100 from the charity fund to the Minquadale Home

George Massey Jones, of Dover, was elected grand master; Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (82 pages) is from the practiced hand of Past Deputy Grand Master Lewis H. Jackson; no other could compress so much into so little space.

In his notice of Illinois for 1900, he expresses his preference for the running style of review over the topical method. So say we all of us. He notes the propositions to make large appropriations for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home and other propositions, but did not read closely enough to see that the surplus in our treasury was otherwise disposed of. The gift of $1,000 to the Galveston sufferers, of which he says, "Nobly done!" was an accomplished fact.

Of the lack of a lecture in the Delaware entered apprentice degree, to which we referred, he says:

With regard to the statement which he quotes from Grand Master Rile's address, that Delaware has no lecture for the E. A. Degree, we wish to say there always was until revision of work was agitated, when the lecture was accidentally omitted. The lecture has now been restored.

He is especially grateful to Grand Orator FAVILLE for his reference to DESAGULIERS, to whose memory he thinks sufficient justice has not been done.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1901.

91ST ANNUAL. WASHINGTON. DECEMBER 4.

A half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, HARRY STANDIFORD, graces this volume, which contains also a brief sketch of his life by an appreciative hand.

The lodges of the district are grouped in such a small area that it is no trouble to have a grand communication at almost any moment. This volume contains the record of several, the first of which was for the burial of Grand Secretary WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, whose decease we mentioned last year. He died February 23, 1901, in his eighty-third year, having served as grand secretary continuously since 1875 until his death. A native Virginian, he adopted early the profession of architect and engineer and at the age of eighteen (in 1836) removed to the then far west and spent ten years in railroad construction and on many public works in Illinois and Missouri, and for a brief period edited the St. Louis *Evening Gazette*. He returned to the east in 1846. Among the constructions in which he was engaged during his residence in the west—as he once mentioned to us incidentally in a letter—was the old state house at Springfield, Illinois. Leaving college before graduating, he became really a learned man. With a strong character he united qualities which won him friends on every hand and which were really the key to his intense enjoyment of the fellowship of Masonry. The grand lodge had taken steps to perpetuate his memory in monumental marble, but in the hearts of the generation of Masons who knew him personally, he already has a monument which will keep his memory fresh until those hearts cease to beat.

Another of the special communications, that of September 30, 1901, was for the burial of Past Grand Master EDWARD H. CHAMBERLIN, who died at Phoenix, Arizona, whither he went in a vain pursuit of health.

The semi-annual communication was held May 8, 1901. Thirteen past grand masters were present, but the attendance of the diplomatic corps is not recorded.

Grand Master STANDIFORD presented the appeal of the sufferers by the great fire at Jacksonville, Florida, whose embers were still smoking, and $250 was appropriated for their relief.

The committee on jurisprudence reported on the following resolution, adopted at the installation communication, and noted in our last report:

Resolved, That the names of all grand representatives near this grand lodge from countries where grand lodges do not exist be stricken from the list of grand representatives.

The committee say:

Your committee would report that of the grand lodges with which we now exchange representatives, or have agreed so to do, there can be no question as to the validity of the Grand Lodges of British Columbia, Canada, England, Ireland, Italy, Manitoba, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Porto Rico, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, Scotland, and Western Australia. These have, therefore, not been taken into consideration by your committee.

It will be readily seen that to give to the balance of this subject the care and attention it deserves will require investigation of records and reports, correspondence of some extent, discussion of disputed points, etc. And in the limited time at the disposal of your commitee it has been utterly impossible to even make a commencement in the way of a proper consideration of this important subject. It needs examination into, and your committee are of opinion that wisdom would be shown in referring the resolution to a special committee of three, with full powers to make prompt and careful investigation of the present status of foreign grand lodges with which this grand lodge exchanges representatives, except such as have been specially named, and report at the earliest practicable time. And, further, that pending such investigation and report to this grand lodge, no vacancies in commissions of representatives to or from foreign grand lodges, not exempted by this report, be filled.

The same recommendation was made as to vacancies existing in commissions of representatives to or from the several grand lodges in Mexico with which fraternal relations had been established, the grand master having requested the committee to inquire into their status.

The committee not being fully satisfied as to the status of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, whose application for recognition came over to them from last year, recommended the course above indicated.

The grand lodge referred so much of the report as we have copied or summarized back to the committee. At the annual communication they were still unable to recommend definite action touching the Mexican grand lodges, Costa Rica and Italy, and were granted further time.

The recommendation of the committee at the semi-annual communication that the proposition to resume fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington go over without prejudice to the annual, was concurred in. At the latter the grand master was, on their recommendation, authorized to enter into an exchange of representatives with that body.

At the semi-annual communication the committee reported on the proposition of the Grand Lodge Alpina (Switzerland) for the establishment of an "International Masonic Office," recommending the indefinite postponement of its consideration, and it was so disposed of.

We noticed last year a case coming up from a lodge in which a brother refused to vote on a petition for the degrees, in face of the law that neither the master nor the lodge could excuse him from that duty, in which the grand master ruled that a ballot under such circumstances was irregular and illegal and should be so held by the master, who should proceed to take a second ballot, having first required the brother to retire who declined to vote.

The committee on jurisprudence at that time, reported that requiring a brother to retire from his own lodge raised a question which they believed had never, in that form, been before the grand lodge, and, as it was one of grave importance, submitted it without recommendation, to the grand lodge for the consideration that they had not had time to give to it. The subject was referred back to the committee. We remarked at the time that we sympathized with the committee in their perplexity, but that we did not see how they could reach any other conclusion than that reached by the grand master, having reference especially to the removal of the recusant brother from the lodge.

In this we misjudged the resourceful character of the committee; they avoided Scylla and Charybdis by taking to the woods!

Examining such authorities on the summary powers of the master as were within their reach, they found first a decision by Grand Master Hubbard, of Ohio, in 1851, that "the master has the power, as it is his duty, to reprimand a brother, if necessary to prevent confusion among the workmen, or even have him led out of the lodge;" and second a by-law for the government of lodges in the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, as follows:

"It is the duty of the master to preserve the harmony of his lodge, and if in his judgment, in order to do this, it is necessary, he may exclude any visitor, or even a member of his lodge, from participating in any meeting, or from appearing in public with the lodge, being responsible for an abuse of this power, as in other cases, to the Grand Lodge.

The committee do, indeed, go so far as to say:

In the opinion of your committee, there is no doubt that if unfortunately a brother, so far forgetting himself, should become so disor-

derly that his absence from the lodge room should become necessary, it certainly would be the duty of the master to have him removed therefrom, and also his further duty to see that the offending brother was properly disciplined.

But they also say:

Whether the conduct of the brother on the occasion referred to disturbed the harmony of the lodge to the extent that it was necessary he should be required to leave the lodge-room is a question that the committee prefer the grand lodge to determine.

The committee touched upon other aspects of the case than the right of the master to require a member to leave the lodge room, because they believed the grand lodge should remove all doubts the brethren might have in connection with the whole subject, and to this end recommended the following:

1. When balloting for a candidate it is the duty of each member to cast his ballot. It is not in the power of the worshipful master or the lodge to excuse him.

2. Should he persist in declining to vote, the Worshipful Master then and there should suspend the further taking of the ballot, and direct that charges be formulated against the offending brother, and that he be tried, and if found guilty he be disciplined.

3. That in balloting for a candidate for the degrees or for affiliation, when the worshipful master has once announced the result of the ballot as disclosed by a correct inspection of the ballot box, it is not within his power to order the ballot to be retaken; the petition must take the course prescribed by the grand lodge constitution.

"Which is why we remark" that the committee took to the woods on the question of the power of the master to require a disobedient member of the lodge to leave the room.

Of these recommendations, the first was adopted; the second failed of approval, and on motion the original decision of Grand Master Henderson (1900) approved; and for the third, the following was substituted:

That in balloting for a candidate for the degrees or for affiliation, when it shall have been definitely determined that an irregularity has occurred in the ballot, the ballot shall be immediately retaken, even if the result of said ballot has been announced.

Our District brethren have finally settled what has been one of their burning questions, by giving their past grand masters one vote each instead of one vote collectively.

It seemed strange that the proposition should have failed heretofore after such a strong presentation of the case as was made by Grand Master Henderson, but the report of the jurisprudence committee at the semi-annual communication discloses the reason for it in a measure, and the action of the grand lodge at the annual throws more light upon it. The report indicates that under their law relative to voting there was ground

for a reasonable apprehension that with their limited number of lodges and large number of past grand masters, the permanent membership might be strong enough to overcome the votes of the lodges and thus practically to deprive the grand lodge of its representative character.

The propositions to amend which were referred to the committee aimed to give each of the three representatives of a lodge one vote individually, instead of two votes to each lodge as a unit heretofore, in order to offset the enlargement of the past grand master's vote. The committee, however, advocated another plan, saying:

In regard to the proposition to give to each lodge representative an individual vote, your committee is of the opinion that such action would not be wise. Its effect would be, practically, to do away with the vote by lodges, a system of voting well designed to preserve the individuality and voting equality of each lodge in this federal union of lodges. Should this amendment be made, the lodge individuality would entirely disappear and this voting equality would be lost whenever less than three lodge representatives should be present at a communication. The argument that a lodge now is deprived of its vote if but two representatives are present, they disagreeing, loses its force when we consider that the individual votes of two disagreeing representatives would offset each other and practically nullify the influence of the lodge. But in view of the fact that we approve an increase in the number of votes to be cast by the past grand masters, we recommend that each lodge be given three votes, instead of two, to be cast as a unit in accordance with the present method, thus assuring to the lodges through their representatives a controlling vote in this grand lodge.

The amendments were shaped accordingly. Coming up for action at the annual communication, the first, giving the past grand masters a vote each was adopted by a vote of seventy-five to sixteen. A proposition to amend the second by striking out the words "collectively, three votes," and inserting the words "individually, one vote," prevailed by a vote of seventy-four to forty-three, and as amended it was adopted by a vote of ninety to seventeen.

The proposed amendments to the code of trials, taking the trial of offences out of the hands of the lodges and placing the same in the hands of a committee appointed by the grand master, coming over from last year after approval by the law committee were laid—effectually, let us hope—on the table

At the annual communication ten past grand masters were present, and the representatives of twenty jurisdictions.

Grand Master Standiford announced the death—in addition to those we have already noted—of Past Masters A. K. Williams, Geo. S. King, Frank Thomas, J. W. Howell, Louis Y. Mitchell, W. H. Thompson, John B. Hicklin, Charles Hadaway, Frank S. Williams, Edmund

Weston and Joseph C. Taylor, a long list, even for an old jurisdiction, with only twenty-six lodges on its roll.

He announced the appointment of Arvine W. Johnston to the vacancy caused by the death of the grand secretary, and also gave notice that he had called a special communication for December 19, to be devoted to exercises in memory of Brother Singleton. The record of this special includes eloquent and discriminatingly appreciative eulogies upon the character and personality of the beloved dead, by Grand Master Standiford; Past Grand Master Eldred G. Davis (which took the form of a memorial minute which was adopted by the grand lodge); Past Grand Master Matthew Trimble, and Bro. Simon Wolf, who appeared as the orator of the evening.

The grand master reported eleven decisions and with them the facts on which they were based and the reasons for his holdings. Among them were several giving affirmative answers to inquiries whether the petitions of persons who had been residents of the District for given periods (but all for less than a year) could be received, the reason given in each case that the jurisdictions whence the petitioners came, claiming no jurisdiction over profanes who had left their territory to reside elsewhere, in which view he is manifestly correct. Jurisdiction over profanes exists only over them as residents and when they cease to be residents, there is nothing left to have jurisdiction over.

In the following case he held the election to have been irregular and directed a new committee, report and election:

On March 20, my attention was called to the fact that at a stated communication of Hiram Lodge No. 10, on March 15, a ballot had been irregularly taken upon a petition for the degrees. I therefore called on the worshipful master of the lodge for a statement of the case before conferring the degrees upon the candidate. He replied that the petition had been received December 1, 1900, and was regularly referred to a committee. This committee did not report at the expiration of one lunar month, but at the expiration of six weeks one member made a favorable report, another notified the lodge of his absence from the city, which prevented the performance of the duty assigned him, and the third member had not attended either communication of the lodge, and had made no report. As there appeared to him to be no reasons why a report should not be made, in accordance with a long existing precedent he had discharged the delinquent member of the committee from further service, and appointed a new member in his stead. This new member, being acquainted with the merits of the candidate, was willing to make a report at once, which he did; and as two members of the committee had then reported, a ballot was taken and found to be clean.

Illinois precedents are to the contrary, on the assigned ground that the essence of the quest is the information sought and not the personnel of the committee; the information having been secured, it is immaterial

whether the personnel of the committee through which it comes is or is not the same from the beginning to the end of the inquiry.

The question of the ability of a candidate to comply, physically, with the requirements of the degrees came before the grand master in an unusual form in the following:

June 7, I was requested by the worshipful master of George C. Whiting Lodge No. 22, to exercise my prerogative as grand master and communicate the second section of the third degree on Bro. ———, for reasons arising from the physical condition of the candidate. I replied that it being a well-established principle of Masonic law that the obligation makes the Mason, and that other forms and ceremonies are for instruction, I would be present at the communication of June 10 and comply with his request. Owing, however, to an attack of sickness, I directed the R. W. deputy grand master to be present at George C. Whiting lodge on that occasion, and act in my place. The R. W. deputy grand master reported to me that he had complied with my instructions, and communicated the second section of the degree to Bro. ———.

This invests the question of physical fitness with a new interest, because in determining whether a given candidate is physically able to comply, literally, with what the several degrees respectively require of him, we have all been accustomed to go over in our minds the ceremonies as the features that furnish the tests. Here we have a case of physical incapacity altogether apart from the loss, arrested development, or stiffening of members by which the disabilities usually encountered are entailed, for, from his having been advanced so far without question, we are justified in concluding that he was physically complete.

Accepting, as we all do, the grand master's statement which reduces the number of ceremonies absolutely essential to conferring the Masonic status to one, we are up against the question whether the tests of physical fitness may also properly be narrowed to those involved in the forms incident to that one ceremony. We do not answer, but only suggest the question.

The grand master referred to a letter received from an officer, writing from Hong Kong, China, stating that in nearly every Asiatic city there are lodges working under charters from the grand lodges of England and Scotland, which admit negro Masons as visitors, and instances the fact that two negro firemen on his ship are members of a colored lodge in Brooklyn, N. Y., who have visited several English and Scotch lodges, and asks:

What should be the individual attitude of our Masons when brought into contact with negro Masons away from home? If they are clandestine, then logically we cannot hold fraternal relations with lodges receiving them, and we will be deprived of the benefits and privileges of Masonry in foreign countries. I and numerous other American Masons are greatly interested in seeing this question properly settled.

The significance of the answer given by the jurisprudence committee to this question (the grand lodge approving), lies in the fact that it simply and soundly states the law, and does not attempt to quicken the consciences of the inquirers; they say:

a. That there is no color line in Freemasonry is a question that does not appear to be longer subject to discussion.

b. The law in this jurisdiction as understood by the committee is: Any man presenting himself as a visitor to a lodge in this jurisdiction, and having satisfied the proper persons concerned that he is a Master Mason, duly made such within a legally constituted lodge holding a charter from a grand lodge with which the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is in fraternal communication, and that he is in good standing, is entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded any Master Mason, his right to visit, however, being subject to the provision set forth in Section 35, Article XX, grand lodge constitution.

c. Your committee do not attempt to inform the brother what American lodges are clandestine. A rule by which our brethren from the District of Columbia, when traveling abroad may be guided, is as follows: One claiming to be a Mason hailing from a lodge within the Masonic territorial jurisdiction of the United States, the grand lodge chartering which is not recognized as such by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, may be safely dismissed Masonically.

The committee did not report on the resolution quoted by us from the journal of the semi-annual communication, practically imposing upon them the duty of determining which of the alleged grand lodges represented near their grand lodge are really such, and which are not; from a late reference to it by the grand master, we are led to hope that it has not been lost in the shuffle.

Malcom Seaton, of Washington (Patent Office), was elected grand master; Arvine W. Johnston, Washington (Masonic Temple), elected grand secretary.

At the installation communication, December 27, seven past grand masters were present.

Grand Master Standiford reported that he had referred to the committee on jurisprudence an invitation to send delegates to a universal Masonic congress to be held at Geneva in September, 1902.

The committee reported the invitation to the grand lodge without recommendation, whereupon it was promptly declined.

The retiring grand master, finding the register of grand representatives incomplete, and having reason to suspect that the substance, of which the register is supposed to be the shadow, had become honey-combed by time and other corroding agencies, had sent a circular letter to all grand lodges with which the District is maintaining diplomatic relations, requesting an exchange of new commissions, even in cases where the

incumbents should be continued. Many complied, but some declined because their commissions are issued for life or during good behavior, and cannot be renewed. He does not speak of the instances where commissions run for a definite term of years, as in Illinois, and we presume all such fell into the plan of issuing new commissions.

He reported a long list of commissions issued by other jurisdictions on his recommendations; another of those issued by him on recommendations from other grand masters; and quite a list of nominations made by him, commissions for which had not been received, and which was approved by the grand lodge.

Upon being installed Grand Master SEATON made a brief practical address. The report on correspondence (117 pages) by Past Grand Master GEORGE W. BAIRD, reviews the proceedings of sixty-two grand lodges, including Illinois for 1901.

We having called attention to the record of the appointment of a representative of another grand lodge by the grand master of the District of Columbia, he explains:

We note that the keen eye of Bro. Joe Robbins detected in our last year's grand lodge report that our grand master had been recorded as appointing Brother Gatley to be representative of the grand lodge of Maine near our grand lodge. It should have read that Brother Gatley had been commissioned by the grand master of Maine.

Which justifies our suspicion of the real situation. But there are indications that we were only a little premature in assuming that the record stated intentionally, instead of unintentionally, what was practically a fact. Witness the formal approval by the grand lodge of what was formerly a very private tip from one grand master to another, as a "nomination" which has already become equivalent to an appointment.

Referring to our criticism of Grand Master HENDERSON's "distinction between an actual and a voting residence," as Brother BAIRD summarizes it, he says:

In this connection we beg to invite the attention of the distinguished reviewer to page 17 of his own grand lodge report (1901) wherein his grand master, referring to the difference between Tower Hill Lodge No. 493, and Pana Lodge No. 226 (cited above), took much the same view of it as was taken by our grand master.

To make it convenient for Brother BAIRD to see whether both take much the same view, we reproduce the citation from the address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK, and below it the quotation from Grand Master HENDERSON, of which we said that it was "the interpretation which was practically, if not explicitly abandoned years ago because the eleven obstinate jurors persisted in taking the opposite view:

Complaint was made by Tower Hill Lodge No. 493, that Pana Lodge No. 226, had invaded its jurisdiction without asking for a waiver.

A candidate, a resident of Tower Hill, but employed at Pana, petitioned the lodge at Pana and received the degrees in Pana Lodge. He claimed Tower Hill as his residence, voted at Tower Hill and returned to his home every week. In explanation of his statement in his petition, he claimed Pana as his Masonic home. I do not understand that the law contemplates a legal home and a Masonic home. If Tower Hill was his residence, as he claimed, then Tower Hill lodge was the place for his petition and was so decided, and I instructed the lodge at Pana to settle with Tower Hill Lodge. I am informed that this has been done satisfactorily to both lodges.

I am of the opinion that "residence," Masonically considered, means the place where the petitioner actually resides—has an established abode—a habitation, and does not mean necessarily the place where he claims and exercises the political right to vote. In the present case of Mr. ——, he has not only resided in this jurisdiction for twelve months, but for nine years, and without undertaking to determine whether he has any political rights or not in the state of Virginia,—for I am only to consider the question of his "residence" from a Masonic point of view,—I am of the opinion that, Masonically considered, he is a resident of this jurisdiction, and having resided here for the period prescribed by our grand lodge constitution, he is the property of La Fayette Lodge No. 19, of this jurisdiction; and, having been elected for the degrees, that lodge may properly confer them upon him.

It will be seen that Grand Master HITCHCOCK does not understand that there can be a "Masonic residence"—for a profane—apart from a "legal residence" of which the exercise of the right of voting is the most conclusive evidence, while Grand Master HENDERSON makes such a distinction the basis of his claim of the right of a District lodge to make Masons of men who vote in Virginia.

A new generation of Masons has succeeded that which bore the brunt of the fight what time the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia persisted in making Masons sojourners from other jurisdictions who remained at the capital long enough to cover the requirements of that grand lodge as to "residence." Under the condemnation of all the other grand lodges the practice was abandoned, and the grand lodge has lived in peace with other jurisdictions. It now looks as though some of the later generation were bent on having an experience of their own.

ENGLAND, 1902.

186TH ANNUAL. LONDON. MARCH 5.

We have before us the proceedings of three quarterly communications. At the quarterly of September 4. 1901, Lieut. Gen. JOHN WINBURN LAURIE, provincial grand master for South Wales (Western Division) presided.

After the adoption of a resolution of sympathy with His Royal Highness. the grand master, and his brother, the King, in their bereavement sustained by the death of the Empress Frederick of Germany, the acting grand master, speaking in behalf of the grand master, said:

His Royal Highness, the most worshipful grand master, having received a complaint from the Grand Lodge of Denmark, that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg (not having any rights in Danish territory) had warranted a lodge in Copenhagen, contrary to the expressed will of the Masonic authorities of Denmark, has caused enquiries to be made, with the result that the complaint appears to be well founded. The Grand Lodge of Denmark having further declared the lodge so warranted to be an illegal and irregular body, and having requested that the Grand Lodge of England should take steps to acquaint English Freemasons with this fact, His Royal Highness desires that the sense of grand lodge should be taken on the following resolutions:—

I will move—

1. That a body calling itself "Lodge Christian Zum Palmbaum," or "Lodge Christian til Palmatrœat," and meeting in Copenhagen, having been declared illegal and irregular by the Grand Lodge of Denmark, all Masons under the United Grand Lodge of England are hereby warned that they cannot visit such irregular body, nor can any lodge under this jurisdiction admit as a visitor or joining member any member of such irregular body, without respectively incurring the penalty attaching to a grave Masonic offence.

In seconding the motion, Bro. JOHN STRACHAN, grand registrar (law officer of the grand lodge), told of the establishment of the clandestine body against the protest of the Grand Lodge of Denmark. He seems not to have kept very close tab on Masonic history in the United States for the last third of a century, having but just now heard of the predatory course of Hamburg on this side of the Atlantic. He says:

Protests were made by the Grand Lodge of Denmark, and the Grand Lodge of Sweden passed a resolution similar to that which our grand master is now asking the Grand Lodge of England to adopt. The grand lodges of America have passed similar resolutions, many of them, and we have ascertained that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg has not only contravened the Masonic rule in this respect in Denmark, but has actually

warranted lodges in the United States, in consequence of which I believe all communication has been cut off between the American grand lodges—at any rate many of them—and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. It is not proposed that this grand lodge should proceed to that extremity; all that is suggested by the grand master is that we should deal with that body in Copenhagen which has been declared by the supreme Masonic authority of Denmark to be an irregular body. The grand master of England having satisfied himself that there is ground for the complaint which has been made, asks this grand lodge to pass the first resolution which you have moved, sir, and I have seconded. It may perhaps be as well to state that the principle upon which the grand master and the Grand Lodge of England act with regard to these matters, is that where an outside Masonic body attempts to warrant a lodge within the territory which is already covered and over which the moving body, if I may term it so, has had before that time no jurisdiction whatever—where such a thing is attempted and carried out, the lodge so warranted and consecrated is really a nullity. It does not follow that one Masonic jurisdiction can under no circumstances warrant a lodge within another so-called jurisdiction. For instance, it might be that our grand lodge had certain lodges directly under its control either in a foreign country or in one of our colonies, and we would have a perfect right to deal with those lodges, and if a grand lodge were formed in that foreign country or that colony we should still have the right, although it might be scarcely Masonic to do so—we should still have the right to warrant more lodges unless that right were given up by treaty. But it is our custom when a new grand lodge is formed and we recognize that grand lodge, that our grand master undertakes not to warrant lodges in that territory. It might be, however, that in some foreign country where we had lodges, it would not be advisable to give up that acquired right on the formation of a native grand lodge. Take the case of Egypt, for instance, where there is a native grand lodge, but where we also have a district grand lodge, with lodges composed in a great measure of officials and military men, together with other English-speaking brethren, who prefer to be in lodges working the English ritual in the English language, under the direct supervision of the English grand lodge, and it might be advisable to continue that into the Soudan as necessity arose. But the present is not a case of that kind. Hamburg never had any lodges in Denmark before the Danish grand lodge was formed, as we had in Egypt before there was a native grand lodge there.

Apart from their original purpose, the remarks of Brother STRACHAN are of great present interest to us for what light they throw upon affairs in Egypt.

The board of general purposes submitted a list of thirty-five lodges in Western Australia, the whole of those lately forming the district grand lodge (English) and reported that they had all resolved to surrender their warrants and had placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the recently formed (independent) Grand Lodge of Western Australia. The recommendation of the board that the lodges be erased from the register, was concurred in.

At the quarterly communication of December 4, 1901, GEORGE RICHARDS, district grand master Transvaal, presided.

Among other appointments announced by him as having been made by the grand master, was that of W. Bro. GOTTHELF GREINER, whose name is not new to our readers, as assistant grand secretary for German correspondence, an honor well earned and an assignment that will doubtless prove fruitful of valuable information to the grand lodge.

W. Bro. THOMAS WAKLEY, master of No. 2870, nominated His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn for re-election as grand master.

The board of general purposes reported that in view of the fact that the grand lodge would not meet until the fourth of December, it had sometime since past and transmitted to all the grand lodges in the United States, the following resolution:

"That this board of general purposes of Free and Accepted Masons of England, tenders, through the several grand lodges of the United States of America, the profound sympathy of English Freemasons with their American brethren, in the loss sustained through the untimely death of the highly esteemed and much beloved President of the United States, His Excellency Brother William McKinley. The board further desires to place on record the horror and detestation with which every Freemason regards the crime of the assassin and the teachings which prompted it."

The board reported that having been called upon to adjudicate as to the length of service as warden requisite to render a brother eligible to the office of master, they had decided.

1. That in the opinion of the board, the service of warden under rule 130 must be in regard of one of the wardens' chairs, either senior or junior, for one complete year, from the period of investment.

2. That the officers appointed by a worshipful master remain the officers until the next installation of a worshipful master in the lodge.

Under this rule it was held by the board that the election of Bro. ALFRED WILLIAM SIMS, as master of Regent Park Lodge No. 2202, was void. When Brother SIMS was chosen junior warden he was not invested (installed) until four months afterwards, he being absent on his yeomanry drill, and the same thing occurred when he succeeded to the office of junior warden, so that although he had sixteen months service as warden, he did not serve in either one of the stations after his investment twelve successive months. An appeal from the decision of the board was taken to the grand lodge. The grand registrar, Bro. JOHN STRACHAN, K.C., led the very interesting debate in support of the position of the board, moving to dismiss the appeal. The opposition was led by Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON, past grand warden (acting senior grand warden) who moved in amendment that the appeal be allowed. His motion finally prevailed.

At the quarterly (annual) communication of March 5, 1902, the pro grand master, the EARL OF AMHERST, presided.

There was only one nomination for grand master, the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, who being formally proposed for the office (and the proposition duly seconded) was declared by the pro grand master duly elected (after that officer had paused for reply to his question—"Does any brother present propose any other name to grand lodge?") and proclaimed by the grand director of ceremonies, as follows:

Be it known—That the most high, most mighty, and most illustrious prince, Arthur William Patrick Albert, duke of Connaught and Strathearn, duke of Saxony, prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, earl of Sussex, knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, great master and knight grand cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, knight of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, knight grand commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, knight grand cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, knight grand commander of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire, knight grand cross of the Royal Victorian Order, general in the army, and a member of his majesty's most honorable Prixy Council, is elected grand master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England, whom may the Great Architect of the Universe long preserve.

The board of general purposes reported the death during the year of no less than twenty-five past grand officers, including one distinguished brother who was present at the last quarterly, of whom they say:

It is with a feeling of unfeigned sorrow that the board has to report the death of their late colleague, R. W. Brother Sir John B. Monckton, P. G. warden, who for nearly thirty-four years had continuously served as a member of the board, over which he presided for ten years, with conspicuous ability, judgment, and kindliness.

Among the presentations to the library and museum, reported by the board, was a photograph of a Masonic certificate, 1756, by Past Grand Master JOHN CORSON SMITH, of Illinois.

The grand lodge, with such unanimity as foreshadowed, three months later, the confirmation necessary to make it effective, adopted a rule by which automatically a brother ceases to be a member of his lodge when he becomes three years in arrears for dues, and can only become a member again in the regular way, the payment of the arrears being, if the lodge so chooses, a condition precedent to election. We do not know the extent of the disabilities this entails, but we judge from the remarks of the grand registrar that while in this limbo a brother cannot get "his dinners for nothing."

FLORIDA, 1902.

73RD ANNUAL. JACKSONVILLE. JANUARY 21.

This stylish volume carries on its fly-leaf a half-tone portrait of Grand Master JAMES CARNELL.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-six jurisdictions were present, among the latter, the envoy from Illinois.

The address of grand master shows that the official circle of the grand lodge had not been broken by death during the year, but seventy-nine Master Masons had passed away. He made a part of his address the memorial he had addressed to the lodges on the death of President MCKINLEY, in whom he paid a glowing tribute as one of God's noblemen.

Reporting on the Jacksonville fire which in six hours desolated a populous strip two miles long by three quarters of a mile wide, destroyed property to the value of $1,250,000 and rendered 20,000 people homeless, he spoke of the quick response to their appeal for help, quoting as being well applicable the saying of another "that the Jacksonville fire sufferers, rich and poor, went supperless and homeless for one night, but they took breakfast together, a state waited on their dinner table and a continent furnished the supper and the bed before another sun sank to rest." The report of the Masonic relief committee shows that the cash contributions amounted to $20,294.74, of which $14,450.11 had been expended. Comprehensive and feeling resolutions of thanks to the contributors were adopted.

The grand master referred to the fact that although their edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington had been repealed, the matter of an exchange of representatives had been left to the discretion of the grand master; quoted the resolutions adopted at the last preceding communication of that grand lodge, as having in his judgment removed all objections to an exchange of representatives, and that accordingly full fraternal relations had been re-established.

He called renewed attention to the clandestine Grand Lodge of Ohio, of which one JUSTIN PINNEY claims to be the grand master with headquarters at Worthington, of whom he says:

> Up to the past year so far as I have been able to learn, this Pinney has confined himself to the state of Ohio, but it seems he has made a new departure, and is now offering to make Masons at $15 per head, no matter where residing.

In recommending that hereafter the report of the committee on correspondence be published with the proceedings, and an annual appropriation be made for the writing of the report, he says:

That there is a lamentable lack of knowledge of Masonic jurisprudence and Masonic usage among the members of our craft, none will deny, and I know of no way in which so much can be accomplished toward the enlightenment of our craft, for the amount expended, as the publication, in connection with our proceedings, of the report of our committee on foreign correspondence. With but few exceptions the grand lodges of America publish these reports, and any Mason who will read them will at once recognize their value, written as they are by the brightest and best Masonic scholars in the land. The jurisprudence and literature of Masonry today has taken foremost rank among the fraternal organizations, because of the eminent talent and genius of these men. They are the students of our craft, the men who burn the midnight oil, the chroniclers of its best thought, the men who direct our craft of state, and keep her from drifting upon the shoals and rocks, who know the compass and chart of Masonry and keep us from departing from the ancient landmarks.

In inveighing, properly and none too strongly, against the evils of intemperance, he expresses the opinion that those who cry out against legislation on the subject as an innovation will hardly be able to substantiate their claim, because—

There has recently been found an old parchment endorsed "Old Rules of the Grand Lodge of York," bearing date 1725. The fifteenth article of which reads as follows:

"No more persons shall be admitted as brothers of this society that shall keep a public house."

The parentage of this find will have to be more conclusively settled before it will become of great value as a mine of argument. He says the opposition to their prohibitory legislation has taken various forms, but that the most remarkable one is the circular issued by a Florida Mason (Lionel Jacobs) to other grand lodges, arguing the unmasonic character of that legislation and asking them to bring pressure upon the Grand Lodge of Florida to secure its repeal.

We judge that his first knowledge of the circular came to him through Grand Secretary Vincil, who received a copy of the circular. Opposition to liquor sellers and liquor drinkers is Brother Vincil's long suit, and on receipt of the circular he took "half a day off and gave Brother Jacobs a roast" that he will never forget; and not knowing the postoffice address of the latter indorsed it to Grand Master Carnell, with a request to forward it. Brother Vincil's letters and the circular are made a part of the address of the grand master, who says Brother Jacobs is old enough to know better, and whom he hopes will learn wisdom from experience, and quit his opposition to this particular legislation of his grand lodge.

Through a blanket provision in the report of the committee on address giving that reference to all "matters not specifically noted," the circular got before the committee on jurisprudence, who, after defending the legislation complained of, say:

Brother Jacobs, having in an improper manner and spirit and in violation of Masonic courtesy, addressed a circular letter to various grand jurisdictions asking them to interfere with the sovereign rights of this grand lodge, we are of the opinion that such action can only be in a spirit of insubordination and is exceedingly reprehensible; we, therefore, recommend that any further appeals on his part of such a nature be deemed an act of disloyalty and subject him to discipline.

In order that we may not be misunderstood in whatever criticism we may offer on this action, we desire to say that we have no sympathy with the business in behalf of which Brother JACOBS' plea is apparently made, and so steadfast has been our conviction that no man can be truthfully said to be of good report who makes his living be a disreputable calling, such as that must be which thrives just in proportion as it debauches his fellow men, that no saloon keeper has ever come into Masonry with the help of our vote. Hence, we have no fault with the advice *per se* to lodges or individual Masons not to let those engaged in the saloon business into the fraternity, while we question the wisdom of grand lodges giving it to its lodges, simply because it is a step towards, and liable, through natural impatience with those who do not heed advice, to run into legislation upon qualifications which have been fixed by the landmark beyond the rightful power of the grand lodge to add to or take from.

We regard the issue of Brother JACOBS' circular as a blunder, and a blunder so far as its effect upon a cause in whose interests it is committed) is sometimes worse than a crime.

The exercise of free speech at certain times and in certain places may be a blunder, when at the same time it is not a crime. To criticise the action of his own or any other grand lodge, and to address his criticism to all Masons who will hear him, is a right which belongs to every *free* Mason; and while we may deplore the lack of the sense of the fitness of things which permitted him to address his letter to grand lodges, the lack of perception can hardly be said to be greater than that which sees in his "respectfully and fraternally" asking the bodies addressed "to kindly remonstrate with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Florida and ask them to repeal the resolutions on the ground that they are a violation of an ancient landmark, etc.," a request "to interfere with the sovereign rights of this grand lodge," or in their invoking as a dire deterrent of future *gaucherie* the fly-blown doctrine of constructive treason.

Of course it makes a "mighty differ" whose ox gets gored and in what cause the goring is done. We recall that while the disturbing legislation of Washington was yet unrepealed Bro. S. M. IRWIN, of Seattle, who like

Brother JACOBS, was a high private in his grand lodge, addressed grand masters opposed to Negro Masonry, asking them to bring telegraphic pressure to bear on his grand lodge in order to bring about the repeal of its "foregoing resolutions," and with such success as to be able to fit out the address of his grand master favoring repeal, with a harnessed-lightning symposium contributed to by some thirty grand masters, the prevailing tone of which was something more or less than respectful and fraternal, but we do not recall that anyobdy in the coral-anchored jurisdiction rose up to accuse Brother IRWIN of disloyalty to his grand lodge.

The grand master reported six decisions, five of which relate to various aspects of the liquor question; the sixth, as follows, is in complete accord with Illinois law:

A brother holding a dimit can affiliate with any lodge that will receive him, without waiver of jurisdiction of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he may reside.

On the subject of non-affiliation the grand master has some remarks so infused with common-sense and the true Masonic spirit that we copy most of them:

Non-affiliates, like the poor, we have always with us. Complaint is made and harsh legislation suggested to correct what some of our brethren term an evil. That it is a misfortune none will deny, but may not some of the fault that the number of non-affiliates is so large be laid at the door of our lodges? A dilapidated hall, dirty, uncarpeted floor, broken windows, a corps of incompetent or indifferent officers, blundering through our beautiful ritualistic work, this combination is not calculated to draw men together, and it is not greatly to be wondered at that some—pretty good men too—withdraw from such associations. Yes they are wrong, they should stay with their lodges, and do their part in securing a comfortable lodge room, and learn the esoteric work of the fraternity, but I am speaking of the conditions, not theories; they do withdraw, how shall we stop it? How shall we get the stranger brother within our gates who has a dimit in his pocket to unite with us? Instead of adopting drastic regulations suppose we first try to make our lodges attractive, good, nice carpets on the floor, pictures on the wall, elect officers who have some acquaintance with English grammar and knowledge of rhetoric, who can impart the ritual in an impressive manner, cultivate the social virtues, make it pleasant for the brethren to attend.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

How shall we win him back? Before answering let us ask in each case, why did he withdraw? If because the lodge at some time did not elect him master when he felt that it should, and he called for a dimit, it won't pay to lose much sleep on his account; but if he withdrew because your lodge was unattractive, or worse, still, because some of your members were a reproach, because the shadow of dishonesty tarnished their names or others who were too sharp in their business methods, or still others who were so forgetful of their obligations and the proprieties as to appear at the lodge under the influence of liquor, a disgrace to themselves and a blot upon the fair name of our fraternity, then there is work for you to do.

Labor with the erring, not an occasional word, but by the persistent, earnest entreaty, lead them to right living, and after all other things fail, "Clean your Houses," that good men may hunt up that old dimit and put it into the hands of a brother for presentation at the next meeting of the lodge.

On the subject of "running for office" his remarks are equally happy:

Political methods in a Masonic lodge, either grand or subordinate, in connection with the election of its officers, ought to be rebuked as unworthy the dignified character of this time honored institution. The use of caucus methods, the button-holing of members, the fetching and carrying in the interest of would be candidates, the sending of emissaries to trade and barter votes and influence, are hardly calculated to impress upon the membership the Masonic precedent of "letting the office seek the man" and of permitting the brethren, unsolicited, to choose from their number him whom they prefer to serve them.

It is the welfare of the craft at large, and not who would like to be honored, that should guide us. The sole question to be determined should be what is for the best interests of the craft.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges, laid the corner stone of a new Presbyterian church; listened to an oration by Bro. H. S. YERGER which well deserved the honor it won for him, a reappointment as grand orator: recognized the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica; adopted resolutions looking to the erection of a Masonic home and orphanage, and concurred in the following from the law committee, marking out a course which combines good law with the right spirit:

In the communication from Past Grand Master W. E. Anderson, he asks can an E. A. or F. C. be dimitted?

This question is prompted and a regulation is desired because of the conditions existing in the vicinity of our jurisdiction which is contiguous to the grand jurisdiction of Alabama, where a law exists providing for the granting of such dimits. Such practice is contrary to the laws prevailing in this grand jurisdiction. Your committee is, however, of the opinion that this grand lodge should give full force and effect to the action of sister grand lodges, so far as they are not inconsistent with our jurisprudence. When dimits regularly granted to an E. A. or F. C. by another jurisdiction are presented, with a petition for advancement in our lodges, such dimits shall be taken as a "waiver of jurisdiction," and our lodges are authorized to receive and act upon them.

JAMES CARNELL, of Ormond, grand master; WILBER P. WEBSTER, Jacksonville, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (220 pages) is the first of its kind from Past Grand Master SILAS B. WRIGHT, who we trust will give us many more in the future.

Illinois for 1900 passes under his ken and receives courteous notice. He notes our wondering why they decided that they could only return

the fee of the officer who went to Manila, as a gift. And still the wonder grows.

In his conclusion he says that the collapse of the Gran Dieta of Mexico leaves them where they started and that their recognition of the grand lodges of Vera Cruz and the Federal District of Mexico will need investigating.

GEORGIA, 1901.

115TH ANNUAL. MACON. OCTOBER 29.

Three past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-nine jurisdictions were present, of the latter was THOMAS J. CARLING, the ambassador from Illinois.

The address of the grand master (MAX MEYERHARDT) almost deserves as a whole the characterization of "magnificent" given it by the committee on address, reporting while still under the glamour of its strong, resonant periods. It contains passages of great beauty and strength combined, that sound like the utterances of the old prophets.

Three of the seventeen past masters deceased during the year, seemed to him to deserve special mention—REUBEN B. NISBET, past senior grand deacon; HENRY C. BURR, chairman of the committee on appeals, and W. F. PARKHURST, for several years chairman of the finance committee, to each of which he paid a warm tribute.

Following are some of the twenty-three decisions reported:

2. "Will it be lawful for my lodge to wear robes at a Masonic funeral?" There is nothing in Masonic law to prohibit this, but in my judgment it is not in good taste and is contrary to the simplicity which should characterize Masonic funerals. I therefore advise against it.

3. A past master, made such in a chapter, but who has never been elected or served as master of a blue lodge, has no right to preside over the lodge. The master being absent, the senior warden should preside, or call upon some actual past master to do so.

6. "How should a past master be tried for unmasonic conduct?" Answer, the same as any other member of the lodge.

7. "A lodge through its by-laws provides for two regular communications in each month. Does that give the lodge the power to pass on petition for initiation within two weeks—that is, from one regular communication to the next?" Held, it does.

8. "Several candidates have taken the E. A. degree and have been examined for the F. C. degree and the ballot for that degree is taken col-

lectively, that is, one ballot. Is this in acordance with Masonic law in Georgia?" Held, that it is not. A separate ballot must be taken for each applicant.

9. One who is engaged in the manufacture of whiskey, that is, in operating a distillery, is not eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry in this jurisdiction.

16. "Is one who, having taken the E. A. and F. C. degrees, afterwards becomes badly crippled in a railroad wreck, qualified in this condition to receive the M. M. degree?" Held, he is not.

17. I was requested to grant a dispensation to lay a corner-stone of a Baptist church on a Sunday. The pastor of the church joined in the request. I declined, on the ground that it was not a work of imperative necessity.

20. "Has one Mason the right to strike or kill another Mason when absolutely necessary to save his own life?" Yes, self-preservation is the first law of Masonry, as well as of nature.

21. "Is one who took the E. A. degree in 1883, and who has made no effort to take the remaining degrees since that time, but now applies for them, debarred from taking them? Is there any statute of limitation?" Held, there is not. He can apply for the F. C. and M. M. degrees, and after his proficiency and character have been passed on by the lodge, the degrees may be conferred upon him.

22. "After closing, a lodge retires to another room in the same building, but not connected with the lodge room, for the purpose of partaking of refreshments, and while at refreshment beer is served. Is it a violation of Masonic law?" Held, it is.

One smiles on reading No. 2 as he conjures up the incongruous possibilities where the circus idea has found lodgment; there is nothing in the civil law to prevent a theatrical aggregation from appearing at a funeral costumed for Wang, or the Isle of Champagne.

No. 3 is a good statement of the fact that the kind of "past master" produced by conferring upon a brother a degree of the chapter bears precisely the same relation to the master's chair as would a member who happened to be a past master in chancery. The apparent implication of the last limb of the decision, namely, that in calling upon a brother to preside the senior warden is restricted in his choice to those who have been masters of lodges, is Georgian, at least not Illinoisan. We presume that No. 7 is based on the unstated fact that the by-laws also provide that a petition for initiation may be passed upon at the next regular meeting after its reception and reference. No. 8 shows that the things apparently most obvious, occasionally require re-statement and No. 9 is given for the information of the immigrants crowding towards the Empire State of the South. In Illinois the doctrine of No. 16 does not prevail; the degree would no more be withheld from him than he would be turned out should he be crippled after he had received it. The ground on which No. 17 is based seems to us unimpeachable. Of No. 20 we would say that what is

the first law of nature is at least the warrantable refuge of a Mason. No. 21 correctly recognizes that advancement, like initiation, is of the candidate's own free will and accord; and No. 22 is unquestionably carrying out the beneficent spirit of the law in barring out the evil spirits of the vat and still.

The enthusiasm brought by the grand master from his visitations to lodges and district conventions and his participation in the laying of corner-stones, is indicated by the following:

My visits to these lodges have been to me an inspiration that shall abide while life endures. I have been brought face to face with many of my brethren. I have looked into their eyes, beaming with Masonic enthusiasm. I have felt the warm grasp of their honest hands. I have been thrilled with the electric current of Masonic brotherhood, emanating from noble hearts. Surrounded by loyal brethren, I have indeed felt that to be a Mason is greater than to be a king.

He dwells on the importance of cultivating the social feature of Masonry, urging public entertainments that shall bring the families of the brethren into closer touch.

He announced the dissolution of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, and submitted the post funereal circular of a baker's dozen former grand representatives from American jurisdictions to that federation, announcing that they were on deck for a new job in the diplomatic line, and suggesting that the "grand lodges" to which they belonged, namely, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico of the Federal District, and the grand lodges of the states of Coahuila and Tamaulipas, who would continue business at separate stands, be recognized as the rightful heirs to American patronage formerly enjoyed by the great defunct.

The grand lodge confessed through the committee on general welfare that it would like more of the tropical fruit which it had tasted and found good, and adopted the following.

We note with sorrow the dissolution of the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico.

The grand organizations of this republic seem to partake of the character of the revolutions in the Latin republics; they come up suddenly with a great harrade, and as quickly disappear. They resemble the character described in the little stanza:

"A vapor full of woes,
Cuts a caper and down he goes."

However, as this grand body has heretofore recognized the confederation of grand lodges within Mexico, we see no reason why the several grand lodges mentioned in the address from the representatives accredited to the gran dieta, should not be recognized. The whole was no better than its parts, and the whole having been found good, the several parts are entitled to like recognition; we therefore recommend that this grand body

formally recognize the several grand lodges mentioned, and exchange representatives therewith.

De gustibus non—!

The grand master made a strong appeal in behalf of the Masonic Home, in whose materialization in the near future he has strong faith. The report of the trustees shows nearly $5,000 in sight for building purposes, but wisely decides not to begin the erection of a home without $10,000 in hand. If they grow in wisdom as they do in years they are likely to raise the limit before starting.

On the afternoon of the second day of the session the grand master assisted by the grand lodge laid the corner-stone of the Jewish synagogue. Grand Master MEYERHARDT delivered a striking address, pitched in a lofty key from which he never fell. It ought not to be mutilated, but we have not space for all and cannot consent to spare it wholly. He is speaking of the persecution of the Jew:

Like the bush in which God appeared unto Moses, he has ever burned, but has never been consumed. He is the miracle of history—the marvel of the ages—the descendant of kings and prophets, bards and sages, of whom the great apostle of the Gentiles said: "What advantage, then, hath the Jew? Much, every way; for he bore the oracles of the living God."

I am proud to be an humble member of that great people. To me the term Jew is a term of honor, not of reproach. For the Jew has in all ages been the banner-bearer of monotheism. He possesses many virtues and few vices. He believes in God and has faith in humanity. He regards all men as brothers, whatever may be their race or creed. He is a peaceful and loyal citizen, true to his government and just to his country. He patronizes the public school, but not the penitentiary. He excels in charity and chastity. He stands shoulder to shoulder with his fellow-citizens of all creeds, for law, order and good government. He is a staunch upholder of the home. He contributes freely to all churches and all charities, and takes care of his own poor. In him are combined the glories of a mighty past, and the hopes of a wonderful future.

That past, with its greatness and its tragedy, its songs of joy and its dirges of woe, is behind him; before him are the present and the future. Today he stands forth in his manly prime and vigor, mingling freely with his fellow-citizens, sharing their joys, partaking of their sorrows, with the same hopes, the same aspirations and the same exalted ideals. In Christian churches are chanted the sublime Psalms of David; in Jewish synagogues are sung the tender strains of "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Jew and Christian stand in this twentieth century with clasped hands, and in each other's eyes read the great lesson of human brotherhood.

The grand master's decisions were approved and ratified on the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence. The adoption of the following—from the same committee—is in accord with the principle on which the Illinois law on the same subject rests, namely, that where concurrent jurisdiction obtains, no one lodge can give away what is equally the possession of all:

We recommend that in all cities where there are more than one lodge, that all said lodges have authority to grant a waiver of jurisdiction upon application, but in case that any one of said city lodges shall refuse to waive jurisdiction, then it shall be the duty of the secretary of the lodge refusing to waive jurisdiction, to notify each and every lodge in such city, immediately, and no lodge in such city, shall have the right or authority to waive jurisdiction as to such applicant, until after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the refusal of said first named lodge to waive jurisdiction.

The method of getting at the result is different in Illinois—here the waiver is contingent on the affirmative action of all the lodges, acting separately.

The following, along lines recommended by the grand master, endorsed by the committee on address and reported by the law committee, gathered momentum enough to command a two-thirds vote:

We recommend that hereafter, no lodge shall be authorized to initiate, pass or raise any candidate, who is engaged in selling, manufacturing or furnishing spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors, and any person who may now be a Mason, or who may hereafter become a Mason, shall not be authorized or allowed to engage in such business, and if they do so engage, they shall be tried, suspended and recommended to the grand lodge for expulsion, provided this shall not apply to persons now engaged in such business. Provided, however, this shall not apply to licensed druggists selling for medicinal or scientific purposes only.

The spectacle of representatives wearing the badges of the fraternity, drunk on the streets of the city, moved the committee on general welfare to recommend and the grand lodge to adopt:

First. That the names of the grand representatives who have appeared upon the streets in such shameful condition, if possible be ascertained, and that they be dealt with under charges to be preferred by the junior grand warden.

Second. That the grand master issue a letter to all the subordinate lodges, calling upon them to see that the drunken and profane brother is either cured of his evil habits, or sent back into outer darkness whence he came.

The grand lodge was entertained with a special programme at the Academy of Music, prepared in its honor through the provision of Grand Master Meyerhardt, and also by a visit from the children of the Industrial Home, escorted by Brother Mumford, the good genius of that institution. The brethren chipped in $165 for the benefit of the Home, and an appropriation carried the sum up to $300.

Two new lodges were chartered; the board of district deputies abolished as not being equal to its expense, in value, and a board of work established in each Masonic district, consisting of five Master Masons, to exemplify the work at such place or places therein as they may select; a concise report of its work to be transmitted by its chairman annually to

the grand master and by him to the grand lodge, all without expense to the latter body.

Max Meyerhardt, of Rome, grand master; W. A. Wolihin, Macon, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (119 pages) is by Bro. A. Q. Moody. Brother Moody's is no prentice hand, as his work shows. For some years he contributed to the Georgia reports under their former system of farming out the work of the committee to three members, a system which gave no one member a survey of the whole field, a disadvantage which we presume no one can fully appreciate but those who have labored under it.

Illinois for 1900 receives a two-page notice, in which the addresses of Grand Master Hitchcock and Grand Orator Faville are examined and drawn upon, as is also the report on correspondence, and the business of the session epitomized.

IDAHO, 1901.

34th Annual. Boise. September 10.

The Idaho volume, which for its "make-up" and mechanical execution might have been printed at Davenport or Bloomington, but which bears the imprint of a Boise printing house, has for its frontispiece a half-tone portrait of the incoming grand master.

Seven past grand masters graced the opening with their presence, and the diplomatic corps—among whom was the Illinois envoy, Stephen Dempsey, past senior grand warden—embraced the representatives of nineteen jurisdictions.

Acting grand master in the chair, David C. Chase, senior grand warden, presided.

The deputy grand master (Albert W. Talkington) was unable to be present, he being clerk of the district court, then in session. His brief address as acting grand master was read by the grand secretary.

He made formal announcement of the death of Grand Master George D. Golden, which occurred at Idaho Falls on the seventeenth of the preceding May, during a tour of visitation to the lodges in the southeastern portion of the state. His sudden death was due to neuralgia of the heart. He was a native of England, and had reached his sixty-second year.

Dead also were Past Deputy Grand Master George W. Paul, and Past Masters W. W. Watkins and Henry C. Messengate.

He reported having granted a dispensation to a lodge to hold memorial services on June 24, and, as a lodge, march to the cemetery for the purpose of decorating the graves of deceased brethren.

The grand secretary (THEOPHILUS W. RANDALL) reported that he had notified the grand secretary of the Grand Orient of Belgium, and also the representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho near that grand orient, of the action of last year, furnishing each with a copy of the resolution setting forth that if that grand orient does not see its way clear to sever its friendly relations with the Grand Orient of France before the next (now present) annual communication, the commission of the representative of Idaho near the grand orient will be withdrawn, and that up to date no reply had been received from either. As the grand secretary was authorized to do no more than recall the commission of their representative, the net result of the bluff, for another year, at least, will be that Brother KRUGER will have one commission less. But he has them to burn.

The committee on correspondence asked and was granted further time to consider the application of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica for recognition, not being in possession of all the information desired on that subject; a similar application from the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, with communications presumably of the same nature from Egypt and Mexico, and from the Grand Lodge Alpina (Swiss)—whether in behalf of the scheme for a sort of a Masonic clearing house, of which it is the chosen promoter, or of a universal congress for which it is still calling, is not stated—are all reposing in the bosom of the committee.

The recommendation of the grand lecturer to adopt the California work got as far as the committee on jurisprudence, and the report of the committee on the adopted work, appointed last year, was read and indefinitely postponed.

The address of the grand orator (MATTHEW MCB. THOMSON) achieved a distinction which we have not before seen accorded to such a paper, being referred to a committee of three past grand masters. As they subsequently reported that he failed to deliver the address to them, they made report that they had no report to make.

The vacant niche is sometimes more conspicuous for what it lacks than those surrounding it for the beautiful works of art they bear; and one cannot help guessing at the features of this missing statue. Was it construed as wearing the lineaments of *lese majestie?*

The following, whose gracious consideration for the unfortunate should have won for it the privilege of being discussed, was "laid on the table indefinitely:"

Resolved, That the full name of the beneficiaries of our widows and orphans' fund be not published, but the grand lodge trustees, in filing their report, may refer to them in initials only.

The following suffered the same fate—after the motion had been discussed by consent—by a vote of 54 to 27. We are curious to know whether the motion is held to have carried with it to the table all the cipher copies in Idaho?

Resolved, By the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Idaho, A. F. and A. M., that the R. W. grand lecturer prepare one cipher copy of the adopted work of each lodge within this jurisdiction, and transmit the same through the grand secretary to the worshipful master of each lodge within three months from and after the adoption of this resolution; and be it further—

Resolved, That the worshipful master of each lodge shall be made the sole custodian of the same, receipting to the grand secretary, and duly transmit to his successor in office. All regulations in conflict with this resolution are hereby repealed.

We had occasion some years since to say that the Holy Empire of the High Riters, like the Romish church, never sleeps. When it seems to be slumbering it is only plotting some new plan or movement for its own aggrandizement, something that means mischief to genuine Masonry.

In 1882, during one of the recurring broils which periodically rend the Empire of High Riteism, one of the factors was able to capture the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and make it declare that certain associations or bodies of men making the possession of the Masonic status a prerequisite to admission thereto, existing within its territory, but which it had not created, of whose rituals it knows nothing, and whose legislation it does not supervise, were regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies, including in this list one of the parties to the dynastic feud then raging. The men composing this body carefully refrained during the time their declaration was pending in the grand lodge as an amendment to the constitutions, from disclosing even the fact that they had an antagonist within their own rite, but brought forward as the ostensible object of attack and anathema, the Rite of Memphis, having the same right to exist as other bodies, but about which nobody cared a bawbee, because it never seriously threatened the revenues of the Scotch Riters. Nineteen years after the "Massachusetts Departure," which was the most serious, insidious and far-reaching attack ever made upon the integrity of genuine Masonry in this country, the "Rite of Memphis" is brought forward as a scarecrow in the Grand Lodge of Idaho, in language so nearly identical with the Massachusetts amendment as to leave no doubt whatever of its parentage. All reading Masons will at once recognize it:

Resolved, That this grand lodge recognize no degrees of Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the grand lodges of the various states and territories of the United States, and the governments

throughout the world; and, whereas, it admits the following named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies, namely: The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, the grand royal arch chapters of the several states and territories of the United States, and the royal arch chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction; the general grand council of royal and select masters of the several states and territories of the United States, and the councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the United States; the grand commanderies of the several states and territories of the United States, and the commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction. Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any Mason who is hereafter admitted in this jurisdiction into any other orders, as Masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis, or by any other name, is acting unmasonically, and against the advice and consent of this grand lodge.

It was brought forward by Bro. George F. Knepper, and after the failure of Grand Orator Thomson's motion to lay on the table, was, on Motion of Past Grand Master George Ainslee referred to the committee on jurisprudence, on whose recommendation, as follows, it was, on motion of Bro. Frank T. Wyman, adopted:

Your committee on jurisprudence, to whom was referred the regulations relating to duly constituted Masonic bodies, have had the same under consideration, and, believing it will be for the best interest of the craft in this jurisdiction, we recommend the adoption of the regulation as presented.

Jonas W. Brown,
J. M. Busby,
Geo. E. Knepper,
Wm. B. Goodheart,
Committee.

Bro. John H. Myer declines to sign this report.

We think we take no hazard when we venture the assertion that there isn't a Memphis Riter among the Masons of Idaho. But it is more than possible that some one not authorized by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, is peddling the degrees of that rite, possibly at cut rates, but at whatever price, is "endamaging the revenue" of that division of the Holy Empire. At all events the Grand Lodge of Idaho is dragged in as a makeweight and induced by trusted leaders to make the self-stultifying declaration that there can be lawful Masonry outside of and yet recognizable by the Masonry whose perpetuation and preservation unchanged is the sole excuse for the existence of that or any other grand lodge.

David C. Chase, of Payette, was elected grand master; Theophilus W. Randall, Boise, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (74 pages) is again the work of Past Grand Master Fred G. Mock, whose acceptible work we shall be sorry to miss in the future, as he declines further service.

We ask the privilege of assuring him of our sincere sympathy in his recent bereavement, which we fear was one of the causes leading him to seek relief from this department of work, though business demands are assigned as the chief reason.

His appreciative review of Illinois is of our proceedings for 1900. The address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK (from which he quotes) the oration of Brother FAVILLE and the business of the session engage his attention.

Of a matter touched upon by us, he says:

Brother ROBBINS devotes considerable space to a review of our old "Thumbscrew" (we don't know who originated the name) affiliation laws, but since we have wiped those laws out, so far as in our power to do so, we are spared the effort of even attempting to defend them. Those laws are gone and we are trying to remove the blot.

God-speed, and *Auf Wiederschen.*

INDIANA, 1902.

81ST MEETING. INDIANAPOLIS. MAY 27.

The frontispiece of the Indiana volume, a very successful half-tone, is the portrait of Grand Master JAMES W. DUNBAR—a strikingly fine face that would arrest attention anywhere.

Fourteen past grand masters were at the opening, and the representatives of twenty-four jurisdictions were in evidence, he of Illinois not among them.

The grand master (ORLANDO W. BROWNBACK) announced the death of Past Grand Master MORTIMER NYE, whose strong and genial presence many members of our grand lodge will recall, and Past Grand Master BELLAMY S. SUTTON, who was made a Mason in an Illinois lodge—Sumner No. 334, and whose administration as grand master of his adopted grand lodge "was," says Brother BROWNBACK, "vigorous and strong, and in all things acceptable to the grand lodge."

Brother NYE, who was stricken with heart failure while making a patriotic address on the Fourth of July, was much in public life. He was four years lieutenant-governor, presiding in the senate with such skill and impartiality as to win the plaudits of both political parties. There must have been something besides strength in his personality to have

inspired the love reflected in the tribute paid to him by his friend, Past Grand Master DANIEL MCDONALD, who in closing adopted as his own the beautiful remarks of Past Grand Master CHARLES H. GOULD, at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Montana, a friend whose associations with the deceased had been close and lifelong, like his own:

"I desire to say a few words in memory of the illustrious dead; to lay a little wreath of forget-me-nots on the bier of a friend, and drop a little bud of evergreen on the freshly-made grave of a brother whose virtues I admired and whose friendship I enjoyed for more years than is usually meted out to man.

I long since learned how trifling are mere words and how empty and meaningless are rounded sentences when we stand by the vacant chair of a departed friend.

"When we have passed our three-score years and are drifting with the fast receding tide to the inevitable destination of all the living, we cling to the friends and the memories of other days with ever increasing fondness.

"The smiles, the tears of boyhood years, the hopes and ambitions of a youth entering his career, the struggles, temptations and disappointments of maturity, would be a somber fabric to hang in the halls of memory were it not for the golden threads of pure and disinterested friendship which here and there illuminate the web and make it a priceless heirloom—one that we do not show to the world, but hoard as the miser hoards his gold, and handle its shining folds with the gentle touch born of affection. As we see these friends of a lifetime stop to catch the dismal sound of the muffled oar, the shore lights and beacons of this world wax dim and we can only lay our tired hands upon the Great Light and await with fortitude the summons of the Master.

"Since the sixth day of last July Mortimer Nye has not been seen of men

> "With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
> He wandered away into the unknown land,"
> And left us dreaming how very fair
> It needs must be since he lingers there.

"In years well advanced, crowned with Masonic preferment and all the honors which attend the faithful discharge of all the duties of life, in full possession of all his faculties, he fell asleep like tired childhood resting upon a mother's breast. May his rest be as tranquil as his life was noble and manly!"

The features of the deceased are preserved in half-tone portraits facing their memorial tablets.

The grand master thought the continued failure of grand representatives to attend the grand lodge for years was not as it should be; that the brethren holding these commissions should represent the grand lodges thus honoring them by being present at the annual meetings, or give way to some one who will be present, or else that the life of the commissions be limited to three years.

We have often wondered if those who argue this side of the question reflect on the difference of the point of view between those who are still enjoying the day when they are paid for attending the grand lodge and those who have outlived their paid days, and can no longer incidentally represent a grand lodge without expense to themselves. Certain it is, that as a rule, the presence or absence of a grand representative makes no difference in the business of the grand lodge, or in its relations with the one he nominally represents. If any difference arises between the two, whenever his own grand lodge takes its stand in the matter, he must go with it, and if it comes to a break in their diplomatic relations, he can date his resignation as well from his home as from the seat of the grand lodge. Under our own observation those who have been quickest to notice the absence of grand representatives who had no other duty to call them to grand lodge, have been those who were persuaded of their own fitness to represent some jurisdiction, and long for the honor. We can make this remark here without danger of being misunderstood, because M. W. Brother Brownback already worthily wears diplomatic honors. The habit of looking upon these places as only so much patronage to be dispensed by the grand master, has become so firmly fixed in these later days, that it is perhaps vain to hope for a change until it finally destroys the system, but we look with regret upon the passing of those earlier and better days when the brethren looked with pride upon those who without nominations or tips had won merited recognition from other jurisdictions, either by what they had done or by what they were, and glad to see them wear through their declining years the honors won when they were bearing the heat and burden of the day.

But to return to Indiana: the committee on correspondence, reporting on the grand master's suggestions, although giving some very good reasons why they should not do so, go to the length of recommending that where representatives of other jurisdictions, residing in Indiana, fail for three years to attend the annual communications of the grand lodge, their commissions (which another grand lodge has issued) be declared forfeited, and that the respective grand lodges appointing them be notified that vacancies have been created; also that the grand master recommend for appointment only those known to have been members of the grand lodge, and that no one be recommended for more than one appointment until the eligible list is exhausted The grand lodge concurred.

The grand master warned the brethren against persons hailing from clandestine lodges, chiefly existing in Ohio, and later the grand secretary read the following list of spurious bodies in Pennsylvania:

Acacia Lodge No. 252, Philadelphia; Agora Lodge No. 6, South Bethlehem; Liberal Lodge No. 9, Seigfried; Christopher Columbus Lodge

No. 188, Philadelphia; Federal Lodge No. —, East Mauch Chunk; Washington Lodge No. 241, Hazelton.

Four decisions are reported, three of which we copy:

1. Is it proper and in accordance with Masonic law in Indiana for a lodge to serve wines and other liquors at a banquet? Answer—*No.*

2. If it is not proper, what penalty will be incurred? Answer—It is a Masonic offence in Indiana to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and lodges should not be permitted to use at banquets anything that has been so productive of evil, misery, suffering, and has caused the downfall of so many Masons as "wines and other liquors," and lodges engaging therein should be disciplined by the grand master or by the grand lodge.

3. The officers of a lodge must be installed in open lodge at a stated meeting, or at a called meeting, regularly called for that purpose.

Notwithstanding all these passed the approving scrutiny of the committee on jurisprudence, we seriously doubt whether the simple charge that a Mason had taken a drink of intoxicating liquor (without consequent drunkenness) would be held by the grand master or the Grand Lodge of Indiana to specify a Masonic offence. We quite agree that lodges should not be permitted to serve even wines at their banquets, and are in full accord with the long-standing (twenty-eight years) regulation of our own grand lodge which forbids the introduction of intoxicating liquors on Masonic premises upon any pretext whatever.

The grand master traced the history of efforts to establish a Masonic home in Indiana, of which he is manifestly strongly in favor. In the responses to a circular letter of inquiry to all the lodges, the following facts were elicited:

A total of 136 Master Masons, 18 widows and 12 orphans in indigent circumstances, depending partly upon lodges for support.

Two hundred and ninety-nine lodges have expended on account of charity $11,095. Individual brethren have also contributed liberally, of which no returns are made.

Sixty lodges are willing to contribute an amount aggregating $3,000 towards a building fund for a home.

Many brethren are willing to give from $5 to $100 each towards building a home for Masons, their widows and orphans.

Six lodges are willing to contribute in the way of dues five cents per capita; sixteen lodges, ten cents per capita; two lodges, fifteen cents per capita; seven lodges, twenty cents per capita; sixty-seven lodges, twenty-five cents per capita; one lodge, thirty-five cents per capita; seventeen lodges, fifty cents per capita; six lodges, one dollar per capita.

Twenty-five lodges are willing to pay whatever amount may be necessary to maintain a home.

Thirty-four lodges are willing to pay a per capita tax annually into the treasury of the grand lodge, to be known as a "charity fund," this

fund to be distributed by a board of control to indigent Masons, their widows and orphans, as their necessity might require.

One hundred and sixty-four lodges are in favor of building a home.

Two hundred and eighty-seven lodges are opposed to the proposition, fifteen lodges are non-committal and thirty-seven lodges did not deem the matter important enough to pay any attention to the second letter forwarded for the information desired.

Notwithstanding the returns show a majority of 123 lodges against the proposition to build a home, and the evidence furnished by the details elicited that it would not be a relatively economical plan in that jurisdiction, he is still firm in the faith that the time is coming and not far distant when a home will be erected. The subject went to a special committee, in whose report, that as the lodges had voted against the proposition no further consideration of the subject was at present required, the grand lodge concurred.

The committee on correspondence had its recognizing clothes on, and under its lead the grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, (alleged to be a grand lodge of "Ancient Craft Masons," but if there were any pre-existing lodges of Ancient Craft Masons in that republic out of which such a grand lodge could be made, the source whence their charters were derived has never been disclosed), Valle de Mexico, Western Australia and Porto Rico, and sighing for new worlds to conquer re-recognized the Grand Lodge of Cuba, with which the Grand Lodge of Indiana established fraternal relations on January 25, 1880.

The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was the fountain of the scandalous practices which damned to public execration the gran dieta of which it was a constituent, practices that came to it as a heritage from the body to which it owed its existence, the grand orient which chartered the first woman's lodge in Mexico in 1871. Notwithstanding its parentage, the Indiana committee say it was organized in accordance with the principles and practices of Ancient Craft Masonry in this country!

The Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, at San Juan, recognized by Indiana, so far from being composed of ancient craft lodges and Masons is an aggregation of the remnants of the long dormant or defunct Sovereign Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, organized at Mayagnez in 1885, and of lodges existing at San Juan (although the Mayagnez body claimed during its life to have absorbed all the lodges in the Island), and probably also of unattached Master Masons, none of whom were of grand lodge parentage, all hastily scrambled together in 1900, for the avowed purpose of shutting out from the Island the Ancient Craft Masonry of the United States, by claiming that the territory was occupied.

The committee and the grand lodge approved the action of the grand master in declining to appoint delegates to the "Universal Congress" sought to be convoked by the Grand Lodge Alpina.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges, favorably recommended to the grand master two petitions for dispensations, and adopted an official ritual reported and exemplified by a committee appointed one year previously.

James W. Dunbar, of New Albany, was elected grand master; Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (159 pages) is this year christened "Indiana Annual Masonic Review," by its father, Past Grand Master Daniel McDonald, who ought to share, if he does not, the pride of his grand lodge in his clever offspring.

In his notice of Illinois for 1901, he says:

Without taking the trouble to investigate the matter, it seems to us that the Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized more than sixty-two years ago. Probably several annual grand communications were missed. For several years Indiana held communications only once in two years to save expenses, as it was then heavily in debt. Last year (1901) was the *eightieth* annual meeting and the eighty-fourth year of the grand lodge, it having been organized in 1817.

He is excusable if he does not clearly recollect the formation of our grand lodge. He was then too young to take the interest in dates which has characterized his later years. Our grand lodge was organized in 1840, and has missed no annual communication.

He offers a verbal criticism on the address:

He referred in feeling terms to the death of President McKinley, a good man and Mason, designating him as "our Martyred President." We are aware that it has become almost universal to say our "martyred" president, but it seems to us that the word "martyred" is hardly the proper word to use in this connection. Recognized authorities on the subject say that "a martyr is a witness who testifies with his blood; one who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel, as 'Stephen was the first Christian martyr.' Hence one who sacrifices his life, his station, or what is of great value to him, for the sake of principle or to sustain a cause." Brother McKinley did not lose his life for any of these causes. He was simply "murdered" by what is termed an assassin.

He is kind enough to say of our special report on the proposed recognition of foreign grand bodies, that it "is in itself a work of inestimable value, worthy of being preserved in book form and placed in every Masonic library in the land."

Praise from valued sources is always grateful to one who has tried to merit it, even if he has not fully earned it, but there is ever a fly in the pot of ointment, sometimes large, sometimes only a tiny one. The blue bottle fly in ours is the regret that more of our Indiana brethren had not read our report before they voted to recognize some of the applicants for their favor.

We having said in our notice of Alabama that we had supposed Indiana to be the only jurisdiction wherein a master might be tried by his lodge while in office, Brother McDonald says:

We do not know that we fully understand what he means. Are we to understand that because a member of a lodge is elevated to the position of worshipful master, during his term as such, he cannot be tried for unmasonic conduct? We hardly believe it possible that a brother so well informed in Masonic jurisprudence as Brother Robbins would hold that a worshipful master is exempt from Masonic discipline during his term of office.

His faith (as well as the facts) saves him. We do *not* hold that a master should be exempt from punishment during the period fixed for his official term, for unmasonic conduct; neither does our grand lodge. Both, however, hold that he cannot be tried by the lodge while he is its *master*. Our regulations provide that upon charges against a master being lodged with the grand master, the latter may investigate in person or by a commission, and may, upon his own finding or the commission's report, reprimand the offender, suspend him from office during a portion or all of his official term, depose him from office, and if necessary, may suspend him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, but not longer than during the recess of the grand lodge. If he is deposed from office, the offender is thereby brought within the disciplinary power of the lodge, being no longer master.

In his notice of West Virginia our brother discloses an apparently warm side for the sisters of the Easter Star. Well, well. At his age men are apt to get a little mellow in such matters.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1901.

28th Annual. Durant. August 13.

Eight past grand masters were present. We find no record of the strength of the diplomatic corps, but by cross references we learn that the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master Silas Armstrong, was there, a host within himself

The grand master (John William Franklin Parker) thus speaks of the condition of the craft:

It affords me exceeding pleasure to report that Freemasonry has prospered remarkably in this jurisdiction during the past year. Work has been abundant and lodges have grown stronger in numbers and finances.

The needy have been supplied, the widow assisted and the orphan sheltered and given homes. Peace and harmony has been the watchword among the subordinate lodges throughout our grand jurisdiction.

The practice of lodges visiting, assisting and entertaining each other at their homes and halls has had its effects, and happily there has been a perceptible improvement in the awakening of both candidate and brother's appreciation of the higher aims of our institution.

He announced the death of JAMES RAY SHEEHAN, grand senior warden, who passed away in the prime of life, and of whom he says:

He was, from every standpoint, a noble character, dignified in his bearing, gentle in expression, plain and honest in every transaction and statement, and liberal and benevolent at all times.

He reported five decisions, as follows:

1. A lodge wishes to know if it can legally receive the application for the degrees when the applicant's business is of such a nature that he is out of the jurisdiction of the lodge a greater part of the time, but claims that as his home.

Answer—If from the facts of the case the lodge decides that to be the home of the applicant, yes.

2. (a) Goodwater Lodge asked if they had not the right to open a lodge in a foreign jurisdiction, to comply with the wishes of a deceased brother in performing a burial ceremony.

Answer—No.

(b) If Goodwater Lodge has not the right to open a lodge in another jurisdiction, could you grant a dispensation for the same?

Answer—No. When you left our jurisdiction and entered another as a lodge, you [would] at once sever your relations with us and become clandestine to the other.

3. The worshipful master of Durant Lodge writes: 'Has a U. D. lodge any authority under the present law to request from a chartered lodge a waiver of jurisdiction of an E. A., intending if the waiver was granted to confer the second and third degrees on the brother?"

Answer—Yes. Section 24, page 40, under the head of "Masonic Regulations" was so changed at our last communication as to read as follows:

"A lodge under dispensation shall have the right to receive applications for affiliation." I think the intent of the resolution changing the above section was to convey to U. D. lodges the full power of affiliation, as given to chartered lodges, whether coming by dimits or waivers.

4. Brother of lodge A propounds the following: "Will the objection to the initiation of a candidate privately made to the worshipful master before the ballot is taken, be equal to a rejection?"

Answer—It will not. Objection to the initiation of a candidate can only be made after he has been elected to receive the degrees. The objecting brother has the right, and it is his duty, to inform the committee on character of any reason why the petitioner should not be made a

Mason, and he has a second opportunity to express himself when the ballot is spread, leaving the objection as a last resort, should he be unable to express himself in the other two.

5. Worshipful master of lodge A wires: "Can a Masonic trial begun at a regular meeting be concluded at a call meeting?"

Answer—Not without a dispensation.

Upon these the committee on law and usage reported:

That decisions 1 and 3 be approved.

That No. 2 be approved, after substituting the word "irregular" instead of "clandestine."

That No. 4 be disapproved. Your committee are of the opinion that an objection previous to the ballot should be entertained as well as after the ballot.

That the law in decision No. 5 is with the grand master, but the laws should be changed. General usage is that a trial should begin at a stated meeting and continue from day to day until completed.

The proper action of the committee in substituting "irregular" for "clandestine" was sustained. With reference to No. 4 the committee were clearly wrong and the grand lodge so decided. The right of objection is supplementary in its nature and does not come into existence until the regular, immemorial means of keeping the petitioner out have been exhausted. No. 5 was sustained as reported, but it is against general usage. Nos. 1 and 3 were approved.

The grand master complimented the brethren of the jurisdiction on their enthusiasm for the orphans' home project, of which he himself speaks in such glowing terms that probably no one surpasses him in that respect.

The report of the financial agent of the home shows that he had secured donations amounting to upwards of $2,000 during the year. He was continued in that capacity, and was subsequently elected grand master, which will make this his busy year. Over $6,000 has now been accumulated for the home, and a committee was appointed to consider how much was required to warrant them in beginning to build.

The grand secretary (Joseph Samuel Murrow) made a very full report, embracing several recommendations, among them the following for cheap inspection:

I beg leave to again recommend that some of the officers of the grand lodge, who have little or no duties to perform, be utilized by instructing them to visit and inspect the subordinate lodges nearest their residences. This may be done in a very fraternal and helpful manner and receive the hearty thanks of the lodges.

The following plan was adopted, perhaps with the view that Brother Murrow's suggestions might work into it in part:

Resolved, that during the incoming year the grand master, in person, or through his deputies or other competent persons appointed by him for the purpose, investigate the condition of all lodges in this jurisdiction and correct and report existing irregularities for the benefit of the craft, and compliment those who merit compliments, and discipline, even to arresting the charters, of those who deserve the same, and that he or his said deputies or those appointed by him for such purposes be reimbursed their expenses by the grand lodge.

On the report of the committee on correspondence (Grand Secretary Murrow) the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized. The committee says that the new grand lodge was organized regularly and in order, and with the approbation of the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland. So far as Scotland is concerned this is a misapprehension. The Scottish lodges in the colony were forbidden by the parent grand lodge to participate in the movement.

The committee has faith (hardly exceeded in Israel) that there is good and legitimate Masonry in Mexico, which will some time prove itself worthy of recognition, but that the time is not yet.

The notable address of the grand orator, P. D. Brewer, on "Masonry and its Mission" was publicly delivered on Tuesday evening.

Bro. Henry M. Furman had delivered one on the preceding evening, entitled "The Wages of a Mason." Both are printed in the proceedings.

The committee on appeals found their position a sinecure, no business appearing, which speaks well for the morals of the fraternity in the territory.

Seven charters were granted and one dispensation continued, and South McAlester was selected as the next place of meeting.

Henry Marshall Furman, of Ardmore, was elected grand master; Joseph Samuel Murrow, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (118 pages) is from the long-accustomed hand of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master Murrow, and is up to his usual standard of excellence.

Brother Murrow was re-appointed to the committee for next year but declined to serve, and Bro. Eugene Hamilton was appointed in his place. Those who miss next year the work of Brother Murrow, which many of them have followed so long, will be interested in the following note:

Note.—It is due the brethren generally, as well as the grand secretary, that he state briefly the reasons for declining to serve as correspondent:

With the exception of one or two years he has written the reports on correspondence ever since the grand lodge was organized. When the grand lodge was small and financially weak he wrote the reports without any remuneration, for the purpose of affording information to the Masons in Indian Territory. When the grand lodge became able to pay something, for a few years he received one hundred dollars a year. For several years there has been no report on correspondence.

This year the grand secretary gave much labor and time and pains to this report. Notwithstanding the fact that the grand lodge has plenty of means, the old allowance of $100 was made.

The grand secretary felt that, in justice to himself, he could not write another report creditable to the grand lodge for that amount, and hence declined the appointment.

A handsome notice of Illinois proceedings for 1900 is included in Brother MURROW'S review.

IOWA, 1902.

59TH ANNUAL. DUBUQUE. JUNE 3.

The Iowa volume has the customary ornate make-up and is embellished with all the resources of the famous Davenport printing house. Besides, it is rich in portraits, some of which do double duty, like those of the first five grand officers, first grouped on the fly-leaf, and later four of them are reset in the text of sketches, namely, those of Grand Master WILLIS SMITH GARDNER, Grand Wardens WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS and JOHN CRAIG DUNLAVY, and Grand Treasurer ELMER CAMERON ABBEY. There are page portraits of THEODORE S. PARVIN, WILLIAM MCKINLEY and Grand Master L. J. BAKER, with vignettes of Past Junior Grand Wardens THOMAS R. ERCANBRACK, and of JOHN L. POWER, of Mississippi, and JOHN H. ISAACSON, of Quebec, grand secretaries who died in office, accompanying their memorials.

Nine past grand masters were present. No diplomatic corps was in evidence, this grand lodge not having yet resumed the grand representative system.

Grand Master BAKER, referring at the outset of his address, to the changes which had occurred everywhere during the decade which had passed since they last met in Dubuque, presented some startling figures relating to the fraternity:

When last we met here certain mooted questions had been and were still causing friction and dissatisfaction among the craft. However, these were soon amicably settled and peace and harmony has since prevailed.

Our membership was then a little over twenty-three thousand, to which there have been added by raising and affiliation more than twenty thousand persons. Over thirteen thousand have dimitted and suspended, and one hundred and forty-seven were expelled, while three thousand three hundred and ninety-five have passed out—

'Over the moaning harbor bar,
Out on the unseen sea;
Led by the light of faith's bright star."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Our attention. however, is particularly directed to the large number who have fallen by the wayside; that is, have been suspended or dimitted. What is the cause of this? Can it be that there was no food for thought or nourishment for the soul in our ritual? Or is it because the officers did not give the work in a proper spirit, or in an impressive manner? I fear that in many cases the two latter causes were the effective ones. Officers of lodges frequently do not seem to appreciate the responsibility that rests upon them. They mumble or hurry through the work without the thought that the design of the Masonic institution is to make its members wiser, better, and happier, and to broaden and increase their love for humanity. Personally, I cannot. when a man has been suspended or takes a dimit from my own lodge, refrain from trying to ascertain if he was a brother whom I made while master, and if so whether the fault did not lay with me. But be this as it may, I feel that this is a question that deserves to receive the attention of this grand lodge. I think much information might be obtained upon this matter by having the grand secretary add one or two questions bearing upon this subject to the list of questions in the blanks sent out by him for the lodges to make their annual returns upon. Without such information it will be difficult for the grand lodge to suggest a suitable remedy. There are entirely too many dimissions and suspensions, and the sooner we learn the true cause for it the better for our fraternity.

The committee on chartered lodges echo his suggestion of inquiries on the blank returns that will uncover the cause of the great percentage of loss. The committee say:

Few members realize that there have been as many dimits issued by the various lodges in Iowa since their organization as there are affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction at the present time.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

This committee is strongly of the opinion that very few Masons willingly allow themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues, and nine-tenths of all such suspensions are occasioned by allowing dues to run for several years, and then a new secretary is elected who desires to make a record for himself, and he proceeds with "collection agency methods," and thus practically drives many good Masons out of the fraternity; and we believe that if all cases of suspension for non-payment of dues were referred to the grand master for his approval or disapproval before becoming effective it would reduce the loss from this source fully fifty per cent, without any injustice to the individual lodges. During the

past year there has been 1 109 dimitted and 498 suspended for non-payment of dues—a loss of 1,607 from these two sources alone.

The committee note that the percentage of both dimissions and suspensions for non-payment of dues is greater in small lodges than in the larger ones, and are at a loss to understand why this is true, unless the secretaries in the larger lodges pay relatively closer attention to the collection of dues.

The committee express the opinion that if the masters and secretaries of all the lodges in the state will make a united effort to persuade non-affiliates living there to unite with some lodge, the total increase from that source would not be less than five thousand within three years.

It is interesting as well as encouraging to note that the idea is gradually filtering into the general Masonic consciousness that the way to win back non-affiliates is not to go after them with a club.

The grand master discusses the improper use of the blackball, as thousands have done before and as other thousands will do aftter him. In view of the conceded necessity of maintaining the absolute right to use the blackball, it is doubtful if any will be able to suggest a better remedy than he for its abuse, namely, to take increased care that "no man is elected to receive the degrees or to membership, who allows himself to be governed by prejudice rather than principle."

He prudently cautions the brethren to beware of clandestine lodges and clandestine Masons, and warns against a habit of rotation in office, as likely too often to put incompetent men in control.

Under the heading of Right of Membership, the grand master says:

Every brother Master Mason, either a non-affiliate or an unaffiliate, who does not stand convicted of a crime before the civil law or who has not wilfully or wittingly violated any of the great principles of Masonry should of right have a Masonic home or be permitted to unite with some lodge. But under our law one or more members of a lodge who are suffering from impoverishment of Masonic love may prevent one of either class from becoming a member. Quite recently I have been informed that a member of one of our lodges went out upon the streets to find enough members to blackball a petitioner. Such cases as this may be rare, and I sincerely hope they are, but I fear that there is too much of this in our jurisdiction for the highest and best welfare of Masonry. If a lodge does not wish a brother as a member then let it waive jurisdiction so that he may go elsewhere But if he is not considered worthy of membership then charges should be preferred against him, and if found unworthy he should be expelled from the fraternity. Let us be Masons in fact as well as in name, and eliminate from ourselves and our lodges the spirit of jealousy and resentment. I would recommend that our law upon this matter be amended, so that when a lodge refuses to allow a brother to affiliate or to be reinstated and fails to prefer charges in a reasonable time and expel him, then its jurisdiction shall be waived and the brother shall have the right to petition one of the near lodges.

This is creditable to his heart, but much of it goes wide of the mark. Of what use to hammer away at the lodges, or at the individual member thereof who in the exercise of a right as old as Masonry keeps out a brother applying for affiliation when in the only direction in which the grand master is able to suggest any possible remedy, the fault lies with the grand lodge. If the grand lodge will repeal the unmasonic legislation by which it assumes to dictate, or to invest the lodge with the power to dictate where a Master Mason in good standing shall choose his Masonic home, all necessity for "waiver" will disappear.

Most of our readers will wonder what he means by finding "enough members to blackball a petitioner," but some of them will recall that in Iowa on the petition for membership of a non-affiliate who has resided in the jurisdiction of the lodge less than one year, he may be elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present. If more than one year has elapsed since the date of his dimission, or the date of his residence in the bailiwick of that lodge, four negative ballots are necessary to reject.

The doctrine that a Master Mason is "free of the guild," that is, that he has a right to travel anywhere and choose his Masonic home anywhere without let or hindrance, save by the lodge he seeks to join, is as old as the fraternity, and has not been denied until in recent years when a Mason's value to the fraternity has come to be estimated for what he is worth in cash as an object of taxation. Iowa is one of the few jurisdictions that have undertaken to keep all this possibly taxable material not only within the boundaries of the state, but also within the bailiwick of the local lodge. Current events indicate that out of its experience it will some day reach a broader view.

Coming to the necrology of the year, the grand master eloquently referred to the death of President McKinley, recommending that a committee prepare a proper memorial to be presented to Mrs. McKinley, and that a suitably inscribed memorial tablet be placed in their proceedings.

This recommendation bore fruit in a memorial presented by Bro. Joseph E. Morcombe, chairman of the special committee, which any grand lodge might well be proud to possess as a part of its archives. Elsewhere we have seen nothing of its length so comprehensive and adequate, and nothing more beautiful, more tender or more true. It is so perfect in its parts that it can be cut anywhere which enables us without injustice to the author to reproduce one of its three pages here:

In olden story there is told of one, who sat at Arthur's table, type and pattern of all true manhood and perfect knighthood while the world may last, "whose strength was as the strength of ten, because his heart was pure." Into his tranced and sinless sight there swept a vision of the Holy Grail, unseen by grosser eyes. So to the soul of this our brother

we believe there was vouchsafed, or ere he passed, a vision of things unutterable in mortal speech; that his clean spirit looked beyond the mists of time into the spaces of eternal sunlight. And thus seeing the glory, as Sir Galahad beheld the holy vessel swinging down paths of heavenly splendor through the night, our brother gave to the tearful watchers that last message, that it might forever reinforce the faith of all men: "It is God's way; His will be done."

Need we here recount his private virtues, or tell you yet again of that manhood strong and true and tender, whose strength found noblest, most chivalric use in loving guardianship of home; whose tenderness never failed for those he loved. The fierce and pitiless light which beats on those in high places found no flaw or blemish of which even jealous calumny might whisper to his detriment or shame.

His love was a life-long idyll; no dream of a summer day, to pass when flowers had faded. There was no call so imperative, no duty so engrossing, no pleasure so alluring but that his thoughts were turned by night or day to the wife who so sorely needed his constant support.

And when at last the black-winged angel touched his lips to muteness, still he turned fast-failing eyes to that pallid face beside his bed, that he might repeat yet again in soul language a message of love and comfort to the frail but cherished flower of his life.

God be thanked, in an age of indifference, when men boast of all the ties of home relaxed and broken, and stray hither and thither in disregard of vows and duty, that one true soul, standing full high to catch attention and enforce respect, has set example of manly virtue and domestic honor. To such as this there comes anew the promise uttered first on the Mount of the Beatitudes: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

Two only of the four hundred and twenty-four deaths of Iowa craftsmen were of past grand officers, Theodore Sutton Parvin and Thomas Russell Ercanbrack. The death of Brother Parvin occurred in less than a month after the close of the grand lodge last year, and was mentioned in our report.

Brother Parvin had nearly half completed his eighty-fifth year. He completed fifty-six years service as grand secretary, previous to which he served one year as grand master. The archives of the Grand Lodge of Iowa and the Iowa Masonic library at Cedar Rapids will be his monuments long after the generations that knew his striking personality shall have passed away. Loving tributes were paid to his memory by the grand master, the grand orator and the committee on fraternal dead.

Brother Ercanbrack, past junior grand warden, died in his sixty-ninth year. The grand secretary says of him:

It is almost needless to recall to the brethren of Iowa the cheery soul of one they knew so well, loved so tenderly, and who had borne the deserved and unsought honors of the craft with a rare modesty and a simple dignity all his own.

He was a very capable man and Mason, as will be seen by his reports on correspondence, which he wrote from 1871 to 1874, inclusive.

For some years the occupation of grand orator in Iowa has fallen into innocuous desuetude. This year the grand master revived the office —just for once—and appointed Past Grand Master L. E. Fellows to the position. The result justified the departure. Brother Fellows delivered an address of great ability and interest, unique in its conception from the grand orator standpoint. He says:

It is not my purpose to follow the precedents thus set by my illustrious predecessors, by a general discussion of principles, but acting on the suggestion made to me at my appointment, will review to some extent the history and workings of our grand lodge, and of Iowa Masonry more especially, during the years in which I have been a somewhat active member.

On the subject of Masonic charity, referring to his appointment of the committee which devised their present system of relief, Geo. W. Ball, L. J. Baker and Crom Bowen (each of whom has since been grand master) he said what few will dispute who remember the exhaustive report presented by Chairman Ball, that in his judgment no committee ever performed a greater service to Iowa Masonry than did that committee. Continuing he says:

Its report, as found in our annals of 1894, contains a fund of statistical information, not only as to the necessities of our brethren in Iowa, but as to the methods of disseminating charity in other jurisdictions; the cost and expense of maintaining Masonic homes, where such homes were established, that enabled the committee and the grand lodge to act intelligently in dealing with the subject. Thus equipped for the performance of its duties, the committee evolved our present plan, which was unanimously adopted by the grand lodge, and of which, tested by a practical experience of eight years, it may be truly said, "Of all that is good, Iowa has the best." We have not burdened ourselves by establishing expensive Masonic homes. We have not provided for separating the subjects of our care from the homes they love so well, and which, however humble, are to them the dearest places on earth, but have made a provision for extending aid in their own homes to all who have just claims for Masonic aid, and in co-operation with the subordinate lodges, so disseminating our charities as to relieve the distress, lighten the hearts, and promote the happiness of our beneficiaries. What we devote to charity is all faithfully applied to that object. Our work is done without ostentation. Our methods are systematic, business like, and effective, our work done in that quiet and sympathetic manner characteristic of Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, who say:

The evidence obtainable shows the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica to have been regularly formed by four lodges located within that territory, to which three others have since been added. Some of these constituent

lodges may bear the bar sinister, but even illegitimacy may be forgiven when it works no taint of blood.

That is very pretty; it couldn't be otherwise from Brother MORCOMBE'S pen, but the real question is, who shall forgive us if we break our solemn and oft repeated promise to discountenance all dissentors from the original plan of Masonry, by recognizing bodies admittedly born of dissent?

On the recommendation of the same committee the grand lodge declared it inexpedient and unwise to take any part in the projected International Masonic congress through which it is proposed to organize an International Masonic bureau or office.

The claim of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin of $550 contributed from its grand charity fund for the relief of a former member of an Iowa lodge, residing in Wisconsin, was for the third time before the grand lodge. On the two former occasions it was met by a declaration of Iowa's conception of the law of Masonic relief, that was tantamount to a rejection of the claim, although the grand lodge did appropriate $352.50 to reimburse two lodges in Oshkosh for expense incurred by them on account of Brother GARDNER, apart from the $550 contributed by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

This time the rejection was spelled out in unmistakable terms, the trustees of the grand charity fund saying:

The payment of these sums was entirely voluntary on the part of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and were contributions made by it for the charitable relief of a worthy and needy Master Mason then residing in its jurisdiction. Under the rule expressed by the Masonic congress, and twice adopted by this grand lodge, the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin has no claim whatever upon the Grand Lodge of Iowa for the sum so expended. In our judgment, it is the duty of all Masonic lodges to relieve the distress of worthy Masons residing either permanently or temporarily within their jurisdiction, and in the case of grand lodges, especially, such relief should be furnished to worthy and needy Masons, and when done should be done voluntarily and without the hope or expectation of having the amount expended refunded. Relief when so furnished worthily exemplifies true Masonic charity, but when it is furnished with the right to demand repayment, or with the hope or expectation of repayment, such action is not charitable, but is merely a loan of the amount advanced.

In our view of the matter under consideration, the Grand Lodge of Iowa is under no obligation, legal, moral, or Masonic, to refund to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin the amount expended by it for the relief of Brother Gardner, and we recommend that the claim to have such refund made be rejected.

In the discussion the conclusion of the Masonic Congress on the subject of Masonic relief is quoted as having been twice adopted by the Grand Lodge of Iowa

The report of the committee on jurisprudence treats of but one subject apart from those already noticed, that is of more than local interest, and that is the following:

Sixth. A proposed amendment by Brother Hunter would prohibit the use of the word "Masonic" as the name, or part of the name, of any corporation or business not under the control of the grand lodge, and making such use a Masonic offence.

Your committee is of the opinion that the legislation on this subject adopted at the last session of the grand lodge (see page 358) is sufficient to meet the objections, and therefore recommend that the amendment be not adopted.

This was approved. On looking up the "sufficient" legislation of the previous year, we find that the grand lodge declared that "it looks with disfavor upon the use of the word 'Masonic' in connection with all business enterprises, extrinsic of the business management of the order and its property." If Brother HUNTER offered his amendment to discover with just how much disfavor the grand lodge looked upon such use, his venture was not wholly a failure; otherwise, elsewise. Looking with disfavor will no more disturb the business activity of the Iowa peddler of "Masonic" insurance than the "viewing with alarm" of a political platform disturbs the thrifty equanimity of the husbandman.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Nebraska then also in session, and in a like manner exchanged compliments and regrets with Past Grand Master CHAPMAN, now of Painesville, Ohio, who was disappointed at not being able to meet his grand lodge in his old home; appropriated seven hundred dollars for the purchase of an oil portrait of the late Grand Secretary PARVIN, then on display in the hall, and voted to meet next year at Waterloo.

WILLIS SMITH GARDNER, of Clinton, was elected grand master; NEWTON RAY PARVIN, of Cedar Rapids, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (125 pages) is by Bro. JOSEPH E. MORCOMBE, a new candidate for the approval of the craft, which is sure to come, and the favor of the guild—already won. His sense of euphony was born with him; his facility of expression, his power of condensation and his wariness of controversy until he shall have gotten "good and ready" betray the newspaper training to which he confesses.

In his introduction he says:

In the following pages I have deemed modesty the fitting mate for inexperience. In matters of controversy (and these are few) I have given all sides fair treatment in presentation, have been cautious in comment, seeking only to make a plain statement of work accomplished, and progress made in the grand jurisdictions under review.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

When some future historian shall take accurate note and measurement of the more subtile forces which move men into new and forward paths, there shall be given sufficient answer to our envious or ignorant detractors. The silent, secret influences emanating from tyled lodge-rooms—influences which make for good citizenship, human betterment, love and charity, faith and reverence—shall then be duly acknowledged and given proper value.

Yet with us rests present, imperative duty. The fathers planted, sometimes amid the storms of obloquy and persecution, and we enjoy in times of ease, and tolerance, and good report the full fruition of their toil. So we must sow that others yet shall reap—

"Harvest of our labors
In far-off summers that we shall not see."

He compresses into two pages a very comprehensive and thorough notice of our proceedings for 1901, thus complimenting the volume itself, and its editor:

This plethoric volume of proceedings is none too large to contain the wealth of information and the story of labor performed in this great sister jurisdiction. Grand Secretary Dill is a splendid editor, and fills his pages to the best advantage and with an eye to appearance and typographical excellence. A number of portraits are inserted to vary the monotony of letter press.

He notes with favor the arguments of our jurisprudence committee against the proposition to limit by law the grand master's service to one year; and the eloquent and scholarly oration of Grand Orator BLANDING, whose brilliant paragraphs tempt him (but vainly) to use the shears.

In his flattering notice of the Illinois report on correspondence, he says:

He sees nothing but peace for Masonry in the immediate future, all lately disturbed waters having been stilled. A special report comes first upon the subject of recognition of various foreign grand lodges. This is of more than passing value, from the research which it evidences and the historical material accumulated. These same questions of recognition are bound to recur, and the authority of such a document as this will have almost deciding weight in any American jurisdiction. His conclusion is that the legitimacy of all these bodies seeking fraternal relations (and the list is long) is very doubtful, and that the same should not be recognized by the Masons of Illinois.

Our regret that we have not time to summarize his opinions as disclosed throughout his report, is lessened by the comparative rarity of critical comments.

IRELAND, 1901.

173RD ANNUAL. DUBLIN. DECEMBER 27.

This grand lodge maintains thirteen provincial grand lodges in Ireland, one in New Zealand and one in Queensland.

The deputy grand master (SIR JAMES CREED MEREDITH) in his address deplored the death of QUEEN VICTORIA, and hopes that some lasting memorial would be erected to her in the Irish metropolis.

Her death brought the craft nearer the throne than before, if possible, but this also brings its little perplexities, he says:

With regard to His Majesty the King, I would just like to say a word. When he ascended the throne some busybody amongst us thought that a ruling which I had made in a craft lodge that His Majesty should be saluted was wrong, and instead of coming to me, as I think it was his duty to do, he wrote to some brother in England to ascertain what ought to be done in the matter. As soon as I heard of his action, I intimated that I would not be corrected by any brother in England as to my rulings in connection with craft Masonry in Ireland—that there was one brother in Ireland to whom any member had a right to appeal, but that no appeal had been made to him; that in England, too, there was one, and only one to whom an appeal might be made upon that subject. In order that the matter may be definitely settled, I ventured to ask the grand master to ascertain from the King himself His Majesty's own pleasure upon the subject, and I am very glad, indeed, to say that His Majesty's pleasure, as communicated to us almost immediately the question was asked, is that at all our Masonic assemblies he should be saluted as a member of the craft. I do not know whether the rule is to extend to England or not. But within the past week the duke of Connaught, presiding in this building over a meeting of Irish Knights Templars, in his capacity as the chief of the order of the Temple in this country, proposed the toast of His Majesty the King, and called for the customary Masonic salute.

He referred to the death of several well known members of the grand lodge; paid a brief tribute to Bro. GEORGE W. SPETH, lamented and beloved, the secretary of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, and expressed his sympathy with the craft and people of this country at the tragic death of President MCKINLEY.

In speaking of the personnel of the grand lodge as now officered, he paid a compliment to Bro. W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY (whose name is familiar to many American Masons through his writings) as having been in truth his right hand man since he had been appointed deputy grand master.

His remarks anent the installation of Lord PLUNKET as grand inner guard brought about a reference to his father and his connection with an incident which discloses the real democracy of Masonry. He says:

The late Lord Plunket was one of the grand chaplains of this grand lodge. For some years he filled the office of junior grand chaplain, while that of senior grand chaplain was filled by a curate of a city parish. It shows you, brethren, how thoroughly and entirely democratic we Masons are when we had a curate for our senior grand chaplain and an archbishop for our junior. But in the fulness of time the curate was called to the grand lodge above, and the archbishop became our senior grand chaplain.

He reported that the grand lodge had adopted a resolution forbidding recognition the Palm Tree Lodge (or its members) planted in Copenhagen by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

The following reference to matters before the board of general purposes is of general interest as showing how our transatlantic brethren view our everyday problems:

The question was raised whether a naval pensioner was eligible for a garrison lodge, and the board have decided that question in the affirmative. The question was also raised in the case of a sailor—going from port to port, without any local habitation other than the high seas—where inquiry should be made as to his character and conduct and so on, and the decision of the board was that, if a man's parents are resident in any part of the United Kingdom the inquiries ought to be addressed to the place where the parents reside. A question was raised whether a provincial grand officer resigning office during the year, without completing his term of office, was entitled to the position of the past grand officer, and the answer undoubtedly was in the negative. If a brother was holding office for a second year, of course he would be entitled to be regarded as a past grand officer, but if he had only been elected for the first term, and resigned without serving for one full year, he was not entitled to the rank of past grand officer.

His remarks as to care in balloting disclose the fact that beans are the orthodox ballots in that jurisdiction.

Four warrants were issued during the year, one of them for a lodge in Queensland.

The Duke of Abercorn is grand master; Right Hon. Lord Castletown, grand secretary; Henry E. Flavelle, deputy grand secretary, Freemasons Hall, Molesworth street, Dublin.

KANSAS, 1902.

46th Annual. Fort Scott. February 19.

This jurisdiction presents us this year with another section of its art gallery, showing half-tone portraits of Past Grand Masters Perry M. Hoisington, Geo. C. Kenyon, John C. Postlethwaite, Andrew M. Callaham, David B. Fuller. William D. Thompson, George W. Clark,

and JAMES H. MCCALL, of Kansas; of THEODORE S. PARVIN, of Iowa, JOHN LOGAN POWER, of Mississippi, and President MCKINLEY, appropriately placed with their memorials, and a group of grand secretaries deceased—ARMSTRONG, of Alabama; LAFLIN, of Wisconsin; BAKER, of Rhode Island; SINGLETON, of the District of Columbia, and PARMELEE, of Colorado.

Eight past grand masters were present, and the representatives of thirty-four jurisdictions assisting to give *eclat* to the occasion.

Grand Master HOISINGTON was happily able to report the official circle of the grand lodge unbroken. He paid a brief but eloquent tribute to the dead president, of whom he says:

He was a great man, not alone as greatness is measured by the material things of this world, but also in those more subtle qualities of heart and soul, the development of which ever mark true greatness. While standing at the pinnacle of human achievement, as honored president of the United States, in his lodge in which he delighted he was our Brother McKinley. Simply the peer of every honest man. The example of his life will stand forever as an inspiration to mankind—a benediction to our noble craft.

Four only of the six decisions rendered were regarded as of sufficient interest to be embodied in the record; they are here printed in the form they assumed after passing through the hands of the law committee:

1. A member has the right to interpose an objection to the advancement of a fellow craft after the lodge has passed a resolution requesting another lodge to confer the third degree upon him, and before the degree is conferred.

2. It is not lawful for members of a lodge to form a "Masonic dancing club," or use the lodge room for dancing purposes. See last paragraph of By-Law No. 70.

3. A lodge U. D. cannot accept a petition for advancement.

4. A petitioner for the mysteries must be twenty-one years old before he signs the petition.

Referring to the Masonic home, to which he is strongly devoted, he says:

An examination of the statistics of the home show that the number of members has steadily increased, eighteen having been admitted during the past year. This is not surprising, and it is believed that a constant augmentation of all indigent classes may reasonably be expected with the advancing age of our commonwealth.

The income of the home, however, has not kept pace with this increase. The past year shows a deficiency of $383.30 in expenses over receipts, and the estimates for the coming year, even on the present basis, indicate a shortage of more than $1,000, which must be made up by further drafts on the permanent fund.

The provision for the grand lodge assessment of twenty-five cents per capita has expired, and we are now face to face with the problem of a

permanent provision for the support of this great and beneficent institution.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

After a close familiarity with the affairs of the home since its inception, and having in mind its permanent future, it is my opinion that provision should now be made for a permanent annual tax upon the Masons of Kansas of fifty cents per member, for its support and improvement, and I recommend that steps be taken at once for the adoption of such regulation.

The experience of the year demonstrated that one of the objections we have urged to the Masonic home plan of relief, is real and that however much the promoters of that plan may seek to ignore it, it will make itself felt. That objection is that the institutional plan makes no provision for the temporarily needy, from sickness or other cause, who need partial and not continuous help, and who by an occasional lift may be kept from falling into the pauper class. The grand master found himself up against necessitous cases of this kind, of which he says:

Since the establishment of our organized charity, in the form of the home at Wichita, frequent applications have been received by the grand master for the relief of needy brethren not eligible to the home, or for contributions to others, needy, but not candidates for admission. Many of these cases are in the highest sense deserving, but do not come directly within the scope of the work of the home. Concerning such, early in the year the council of administration directed that they be referred to the home committee on admission and discharge, with instruction to give such assistance as might, after careful investigation, be deemed necessary, and report same to the grand lodge at this meeting, with the request that the amount so expended be covered by an appropriation from the grand lodge charity fund.

Acting under this instruction the Masonic home board reports expenditures for the partial support of aged and afflicted brethren and their families in their own homes, where they are also the recipients of care and attention from local lodges, brethren and friends, to the amount of $458.14.

I recommend that an appropriation be made to cover this expenditure, and that this system of dispensing charity be continued, under such needful regulations as the grand lodge may adopt.

To carry out the suggestions of the grand master in both directions, the law committee proposed, and the grand lodge adopted, amendments making their by-laws read as follows:

"No. 46. The grand treasurer shall keep three accounts, one to be known as the 'Kansas Masonic home fund; one as the 'general fund,' and one as the 'charity fund.' One half of the revenue derived from the annual per capita tax shall be placed in and constitute 'The Kansas Masonic home fund,' and shall be turned over to the treasurer of the Kansas Masonic home. Ninety per cent of all remaining revenue shall be placed in and constitute 'The general fund,' and the residue of said remaining revenue shall constitute 'The charity fund.' The charity fund

shall remain inviolate, except for the relief of destitute Master Masons in good standing, their widows and orphans, residing or being in this grand jurisdiction"

"No. 93. Every lodge working under a warrant of constitution shall pay annually to the grand lodge a per capita tax of one dollar on its roll of membership, as the same appears on the annual report of the lodge for the preceding year, and any special assessment. This per capita tax shall not be assessed against the members, but shall be included in the account for annual dues, and be paid out of the general fund of the lodge.

On the recommendations of a special report of the committee on correspondence (Past Grand Master SHAVER, chairman) the invitation of the Grand Lodge Alpina to send delegates to the Geneva congress convoked to establish a sort of Masonic clearing house to be known as the International Masonic Bureau of Information, was not accepted; the grand lodges of Western Australia and Costa Rica were recognized; the consideration of the request of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico for recognition postponed for lack of present information, and a similar request from the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico courteously refused.

This latter conclusion was reached at the end of some five printed pages of interesting matter about Masonry in Mexico, well calculated (if not designed) to let the Grand Lodge of Kansas down easy for having recognized the gran dieta upon insufficient information and more than sufficient misinformation purveyed by certain jurisdictions engaged in promoting recognition of that body.

Referring to the exhaustive report of Bro. W. H. SEAMON, of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico (who studied the subject on the ground) which was a chief factor in giving the gran dieta its quietus, Brother SHAVER says:

While we do not agree with all of his conclusions, and some of his alleged facts are denied in a letter in our possession from our late grand representative to the gran dieta, Bro. J. C. Mordaugh, who encloses a reply to the report, prepared by Bro. F. E. Young, grand junior warden of the gran dieta, wherein prejudice and misrepresentation, based upon biased information, is charged; yet we feel constrained to say that the report of Brother Seamon presents the most intelligible explanation of conditions in Mexico we have been privileged to examine, and bears indubitable evidence of truth as to the principal facts involved.

It will be seen that Brother SHAVER regards the supreme council, which he says is the implacable foe of the gran dieta, as the moving power in the death of that body. That it was its foe from the begining, as he also says, seems doubtful; at all events it gave the gran dieta its chief send-off by its alleged waiver of control of the "symbolic degrees."

In another sense than Brother SHAVER means the supreme council was a moving power in its death; because from the supreme council the heritage of women Masonry came into the grand diet, whose resulting

scandals shocked the world into an inquiry which made it impossible for it longer to exist.

It was the supreme council, through its lodges, that first conferred upon women the degrees from the first to the fourteenth.

The grand lodge listened to an interesting and erudite twelve-page address from the grand orator, JOHN Y. EWART, on the Idea of God, its Masonic Interpretation and its Practical Application in Masonic Character and Work; chartered four new lodges; appropriated $1,000 for indexing and preserving the grand lodge library, converted its cable-tow into a lariat for a master who failed to appear when cited to come up and explain the shortcomings of his lodge, and will cook the hare next year, whether caught or not; ordered a new set of jewels; chose Wichita for its place of next meeting; and demonstrated the sincerity of its message of sympathy to Bro. ABRAM H. ELLIS, senior grand deacon, sick at his home, by electing him junior grand warden.

THOMAS E. DEWEY, of Abilene, was elected grand master; ALBERT K. WILSON, Topeka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (306 pages) is an elaborately arranged, comprehensive, valuable and interesting paper by Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. SHAVER, who has small need to plead the 'prentice hand for supposed imperfections. In his six-page notice of Illinois for 1901, he says of the volume itself:

It is a splendid volume, well arranged, and filled with practical statistical information. Our good Brother Robbins, of Illinois, finds only one fault with our Kansas volume of proceedings, and so we must even up by remarking that we have only one fault to find with the volume which lies before us. We are unable to find stated anywhere in the proceedings the total number of live chartered lodges in the jurisdiction. By counting the lodges listed in the table we are enabled to give the information above indicated.

We will turn over a new leaf and be careful how we throw stones hereafter.

He notes the presence of the representative of Kansas, Col. (now General) GEORGE M. MOULTON, as being of course at his post, and says he is one of the few grand representatives who always submits a report.

Beginning his analysis of Grand Master HITCHCOCK'S address, which he says is all business, he says:

He devotes a page and half to listing the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, a needless attention and task, in our judgment, in a grand lodge where a standing committee on obituaries is expected to do, and does cover the ground in detail.

He notices that the reports from lodges show that $43,960 was contributed by them for charity, a fact which is pretty sure to escape the

attention or the memory of the shouters for big eleemosynary plants. One of their stock arguments is that "we are doing nothing for charity."

In quoting with commendation the adverse criticism of our committee on jurisprudence, on the proposition to limit by law the grand master's service to a single year, he says:

For over forty years it has been a custom of this grand lodge to grant its grand masters two years of service. We believe during this period there have been only two exceptions to the application.

Both exceptions were men whose election to congress made it impossible for them to give the attention to the duties of the office which they thought was its due.

He is puzzled by the apparent discrepancy between the intention manifest in the proposed amendment to section 2, article 8 of the constitution, namely, to give past grand treasurers and past grand secretaries one vote each, as disclosed in the words proposed to be added, and the statement of the result which will follow it, as shown in the section as it will read after the addition, or insertion, is made. We think the matter was straight enough when it was presented to and seconded by the grand lodge, but that somebody picked up the wrong "copy." Of the features of our constitution giving certain past officers one vote collectively, he says:

This "collective one vote" idea always impressed us as rather ridiculous, and we have wondered as to its practical application. If all of a certain class are required to determine by a majority rule as to how their single ballot shall be cast, then it is absolutely wrong in principle, and even if each member of the class is permitted to cast a fractional vote to be fractionally counted as cast, it is infinitesimally small in principle. Either give the member a whole vote, or deprive him of a vote. If granting past masters votes is objectionable as giving too much power to the class, then deprive them of a vote, and not burlesque suffrage by the "collective one ballot." Past elective grand officer service, however, certainly deserves the dignity of suffrage, and the class can never be sufficiently large to be dangerous.

He has guessed at the solution of the question at which he wonders. When either of the classes which are given "one vote collectively" desires to vote either by ballot or on roll call, one of their number is selected by the majority to cast the vote. If this were a new question—a question without a past—we might wholly agree with his criticism. But the collective vote idea came out of a once burning question, the question of the rights of past masters, which had dynamite enough in it, to rend one grand lodge, the schism lasting for ten years to be finally settled by a compromise. In constitutions framed at about that time the subject was handled rather gingerly and past masters were conceded membership in the grand lodge when present, and where it was not deemed prudent to fight to a finish over the old contention, it was minimized to a shadow

by not denying absolutely the alleged right, but by permitting the collective vote.

Of the lack of an index to the Kansas proceedings, to which we referred as a "flaw," he says:

Our bound volumes, issued every three years, are fully indexed, but in a journal of proceedings no larger than Kansas, where every transaction of business is indicated by a prominent printed subhead, an index is not very material—the subject itself can be found in the proceedings nearly as quickly as in an index.

Which is very reasonable, but not wholly conclusive. We still think that Brother WILSON is so busy a man that he might find time to make an index.

We have always felt that every new comer to the Round Table is entitled to have his views summarized, and that the craft is entitled to the freshness of his opinions; and we are more than sorry that circumstances which we could not fully control have so pinched us for time that we cannot satisfy our conscience in this matter, and must also deny ourselves the pleasure and profit we should find in the work.

We make a single selection from his notice of the District of Columbia, wherein he is speaking of physical qualifications:

We see no escape from the "Ancient Regulation" whenever the question is brought squarely before the grand lodge or the grand master, but personally we would far rather meet a brother on the checkered pavement who has a wooden leg, than one who has a wooden head, or a stony heart, and we have always made it rule never to ask any questions as to *how* a maimed brother managed to get into the temple.

We have caught this little pen sketch of one whose head and heart are both in the right place, as giving himself a better introduction to our readers than we can give him.

KENTUCKY, 1901.

101ST ANNUAL. LOUISVILLE. OCTOBER 15.

The fly leaf of this bulky volume is illuminated with a half-tone portrait of the incoming grand master, HARRY BAILEY.

Seventeen past grand masters were present, headed by THOMAS TODD, who was grand master in 1855 and has not missed a session since 1847—a period of fifty-five years. The grand secretary decorated each one of

them with a past grand master's jewel, ordered by the grand lodge the year previous.

The grand master (WILLIAM C. MCCHORD) was spared the sad task of reporting any break by death in the official circle of the grand lodge. He paid a brief but strong tribute to the memory of President MCKINLEY, which, however, found no echo in the brief, impersonal report of the committee on necrology.

From the fifteen decisions reported, all of which were approved, we take the following:

3. A secretary was elected in December, 1899, and was re-elected in December, 1900. After the day of his election, but before he was installed, he asked for a dimit from his lodge, he having moved out of the jurisdiction. The lodge asked for a dispensation to hold a special election for the purpose of electing another secretary. Held: That the secretary could not be granted a dimit, nor could he resign his office; that the grand master had no authority to grant dispensation to hold a special election.

6. While part of the degrees of Masonry are monitorial, it is highly improper to exemplify in public the monitorial part of the degrees.

7. A lodge charter was burned in August, 1900. The grand master granted authority for the lodge to continue its work until the last day of the next grand lodge. The charter was renewed by the next grand lodge, but was not delivered to the subordinate lodge until after the regular election of officers in December, 1900. Held: That the election in the absence of the charter was void, and that the old officers held over.

8. A lodge has no right to open or close except at its regular place of meeting.

13. It is not a Masonic offence for a Mason to engage in selling spirituous liquors, or to vote in favor of the sale of liquor in an election to test the sense of the people as to whether the sale shall be prohibited.

14. A Mason suspended for the non-payment of dues is restored to all Masonic privileges on payment of his dues. There is no law requiring dues to be paid during the lodge meetings only, but they may be paid to the secretary at any time.

15. An officer must be installed on or before the next stated meeting of the lodge, and the failure to be installed at such meeting after his election forfeits his right to the office, unless the time of installation be extended, which the lodge may do for good reason.

How the secretary who had the gyves put on him by number 3, failed to make his escape through the door opened by No. 15 is something some other fellow may find out; we cannot.

The statement of No. 7 shows that the lodge was a regularly chartered lodge and could be shown to be such by the best of evidence, the grand lodge records; that the election of officers was at the regular time, when the lodge was at labor under the provision of its own by-laws is to our mind ample warrant for holding the election valid.

The alleged approval of No. 8 by the law committee was qualified by the remark that in the dedication of Masonic halls a lodge must be opened in some other place before proceeding to dedicate the hall. No. 13 is given for information, the information it gives that not all the jurisdictions have gone legislation-wild on the liquor question. No. 14 shows that re-instatement from suspension for non-payment of dues is very informal in Kentucky; it may be accomplished at any time the delinquent can catch the secretary.

Grand Master McChord is the only executive we have found who wants to take hold of the International Masonic Office project as proposed by several European and South American grand orients. To the question of the circular letter as to the condition on which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky would assent to the project, he replied that the indispensable condition would be that the congress to be assembled to launch it should recognize as one of its fundamental principles the existence of an Omnipotent God, the Creator and Ruler of the universe. With the recognition of this condition on the part of the congress, he had given it as his opinion that an organization could be perfected which would prove of inestimable value to Masonry throughout the world. He suggested St. Louis during the exposition of 1903, as the time and place.

The grand lodge was too busy building a temple to take a hand in building air castles, and so far as we can discover the grand clearing orient is sleeping in the little bed of the correspondence committee.

"Our Home" occupies a smaller space in the address than usual, but it got a good deal of advertising before the sessions were over.

The grand lodge, having determined to build a $200,000 temple in Louisville, confidently expected that the directors of the home would take grand lodge bonds to that amount, as they had in their hands, seeking permanent and safe investment, including the $90,000 trust fund, belonging to the grand lodge, about $300.000.

This $90,000 trust fund was the proceeds of 99½ shares of common stock and 100 shares of preferred stock in the Masonic Temple company, a corporation owning the temple in which the grand lodge had met for many years and where it had its permanent offices, which shares were in 1890 transferred to the home, the trustees thereof being authorized to vote the stock. The transfer was made under the following condition, limitations and restrictions:

That should the management of said home and infirmary ever become inimical to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F. and A. M., or the said home and infirmary diverted to purposes other than those for which it was originally established, then, in that event, the said shares of stock shall immediately revert to this grand lodge, and said stock shall not be sold or transferred to any other party without the consent of this grand lodge.

The grand master reported that he already had an offer of a loan from the home:

The board of directors of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary have agreed to loan the grand lodge $150,000 on first-mortgage bonds on the building, payable in thirty years, with the right on the part of the grand lodge to retire the bonds at any time after three years, and bearing four per cent interest. It is further proposed by the board that $90,000 of these bonds be endorsed and held by the board in trust in the same manner as the stock in the Masonic Temple Company was held under the resolution of the grand lodge in 1890, as hereinbefore referred to. As will be observed, this amount proposed to be loaned by the home board will not be sufficient to complete the building. The additional sum, if the building is to be constructed, must be procured from some other source if the home board will not let the grand lodge have it on the terms proposed, as the grand lodge has only a small amount of money, probably sufficient to pay for the lot.

The following remarks probably indicate the grounds of his belief that if the grand lodge formally asked it, the directory of the home would agree to take the remaining $50,000 of bonds:

It is known to you all that the grand lodge has rendered itself homeless and almost penniless by reason of the zeal displayed in the construction of a building and creating an endowment fund for the noble Masonic charity, the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, which is dear to the heart of every Mason in Kentucky, and which this grand lodge and every Mason within this jurisdiction is pledged before the world to maintain, it matters not what may become of the large endowment fund now held by the directors of the home, and which has been accumulating from year to year by reason of your magnificent generosity. The donations made to the home by the grand lodge and individual Masons and other benevolent friends of the home, amounting to over half a million dollars.

The grand master reported a later proposition from the directors of the home, offering to erect a $60,000 building on the home grounds as a permanent home for the grand lodge, giving the latter a ninety-nine year lease, renewable forever, at an annual rent of one dollar, the grand lodge to grant to the home, during that portion of the year when the same is not occupied by the grand lodge, the right to use the grand hall for chapel services, and the rooms, not occupied by the grand secretary and the library, that may not be needed for the purpose of the grand lodge.

The adverse report of the finance committee on this proposition, concurring in the report of their predecessors the year previous, that the home of the grand lodge should be owned and controlled by that body and not by the Widows and Orphans' Home, and the adoption of the following reported by them and providing for the erection of the building on their own site, of which the cornerstone had been laid with great *eclat* on the preceding 24th of June, were cumulative evidence that the grand

lodge had tired of being chiefly an appendage to the home, and gave promise that in the future the dog might waggle the tail, instead of being waggled by it:

Resolved, That the committee now having in charge the erection of a Masonic temple in the city of Louisville, under the control of this grand lodge, be continued and that said committee is authorized to erect a building, upon the lot already purchased, according to the plans already agreed upon, or such as they may select, and for this purpose they are authorized and empowered to borrow not exceeding $200,000, upon the obligation of this grand lodge, secured by first mortgage bonds upon the property; said bonds to run for thirty years, and to bear not exceeding four per cent per annum interest. The grand lodge to reserve the right to redeem the bonds, or any part of them at any time, after three years from their date.

This was supplemented by the following:

Resolved, That the grand master at once appoint a special committee to wait upon the board of directors of the Widows and Orphans' Home and solicit the loan mentioned in the report of the finance committee and report promptly the result of their application, said report to be the special order whenever made.

This committee, after interviewing the directors, reported as follows:

Whereas, the board of the Widows and Orphans' Home has declined the request of the grand lodge to loan it the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, but whereas, said board has agreed by resolution, entered upon their record, to loan to this grand lodge the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on terms set out in said resolution of said board, which proposition this grand lodge does now accept, and said building committee is hereby directed to issue bonds to said board of directors to secure said loan

Therefore be it resolved, That the building committee having in charge the erection of our contemplated temple be and they are hereby authorized to issue additional bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars in denominations to be fixed by the building committee, bearing interest at four per cent per annum, due and payable at the expiration of fifteen years from their date, which bonds shall be secured by second mortgage on said property with the option of this grand lodge to redeem any or all of said bonds after the expiration of three years from their date.

But it was found that there was a hitch, and soon, after consulting privately with the directors, their attorney, Bro. J. S. Pirtle, submitted the following proposition embodying new conditions:

The Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary will make the loan of $150,000 to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky upon a first mortgage, provided the Grand Lodge of Kentucky shall have sold or secured subscriptions to $50,000 of second mortgage bonds, all of the bonds to bear 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually and to be sold at par.

This proved to be the last straw, and the special committee promptly reported a substitute for the preamble and resolution, which was adopted. This substitute embraced eight preambles, seven of which summarized

the action of the grand lodge, and its negotiations with the directory of the home. The eighth and the resolution complete the story:

Whereas, The action of said board of directors of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary will necessitate and require the borrowing of a large part, or all, of said $200,000 from another party, or parties; now, therefore, in order that the full payment of all said bonds which may be issued and interest thereon may be provided for and assured, be it

Resolved, That said board of directors of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, be, and said board is now requested, to surrender and deliver back to this grand lodge the said trust fund, and the securities representing the same, being said $93,000 aforesaid, in order that this grand lodge may use the same in its interests and in the erection of said proposed Masonic hall or temple; and, further, that if, upon application therefor by the grand secretary of this grand lodge, which he is now hereby directed to make, the said board of directors of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary shall fail or refuse to so surrender and deliver up said trust funds and securities, then, that the annual assessment of one dollar for each member of subordinate lodges for our home be no longer paid to said board of directors of said Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary until the said bonds and interest for the erection of the Masonic hall and temple shall have been fully paid, and that all of said funds derived, and to be derived, from said assessment, be, and are now pledged for, and are to be, used and applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until they shall have been fully discharged and paid off; that after said bonds and interest shall have been fully paid and discharged, any excess of said funds, and the assessment aforesaid, shall thereafter be paid and turned over to said board of directors of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary as heretofore.

That so far as any former action of this grand lodge may, or can, in any wise conflict with these resolutions and action, the same be, and now is suspended and declared inoperative.

Subsequent action evinced an intention to carry the war into Africa; the following was adopted:

Be it resolved, That the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction be, and the same are hereby requested by this grand lodge to adopt a resolution appointing the grand master, as their proxy, to vote their respective life memberships in the Masonic Widows'and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, in the election of directors of said Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary.

That it shall be the duty of the grand secretary to formulate a power of attorney or proxy for the use of lodges and request them to comply with the foregoing resolution by signing said power of attorney or letter of proxy for the purposes aforesaid.

Later—just before closing—the following was offered by Past Grand Master Clarke but failed of adoption:

Resolved, That so much of a resolution adopted at this session of grand lodge as rescinds or holds in abeyance or deflects from its original

purpose the assessment of one dollar per capita to the home for the maintenance of the wards of the grand lodge be, and the same is hereby directed to be, held in abeyance until the next communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The temple building interests engrossed so much of the attention of the grand lodge, that there was a general disposition to avoid or postpone subjects requiring much time or loaded with the possibilities of discussion.

The committee on Old Masons' home reported that they had purchased 122½ acres of land and improvements thereon, near Shelbyville, and that the county, city and lodge had agreed to donate $2,000 to the home. The price paid was $12,500. "The location is healthful, the community one of the best in the state, and the local lodge has had an unbroken existence for more than a century."

The following proposition for extra Masonic missionary work did not find favor:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky is hereby requested to request each subordinate lodge to establish in their jurisdiction a chapter of the Eastern Star for the ladies of Masonry.

The jurisprudence committee say:

In regard to the resolution offered by Bro. J. M. Smith (about Eastern Star), we report said resolution with the recommendation that it do not pass, as this grand body has repeatedly refused to recognize or take jurisdiction over the order of the Eastern Star.

And the grand lodge said, Amen.

The same fate befel a proposition to permit a brother who has been granted a dimit to "place the same with his petition for affiliation in any lodge in Kentucky, provided he is a bona fide resident of the state," the committee saying:

We do not think said amendment should be considered by this grand lodge. It is in conflict with section 1, article 8, of the constitution, requiring applications for membership to be made to the nearest lodge, which law conforms to the general principles of Masonry.

The constitutional obstacle was, of course, sufficient, but the committee are slightly in error in their remark that the constitutional provision "conforms to the general principles of Masonry" if they mean thereby *Free* Masonry.

Harry Bailey, of Cynthiana, was elected grand master; Henry Bannister Grant, Louisville, (Masonic Temple) re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (121 pages) is again the work of Past Grand Master James W. Staton, and has the solid qualities which mark the personality of that genial brother. The text is almost wholly in his own hand.

In his notice of Illinois for 1900, he thus closes his examination of Grand Master HITCHCOCK's address:

His address is a concise but clear-headed paper, and it is a real pleasure to peruse such an address when compared to some that have much smaller interests to review but have strung their addresses out to double and more than double the length of this one.

He expresses his belief that the action by which the surplus in the grand lodge treasury was pro-rated back to the lodges in proportion to their membership, as the nucleus of a charity fund in each lodge, will result in its being squandered or lost. That his solicitude on this point may be somewhat tempered, we invite his attention to the contributions for charity by the lodges as shown by the returns for 1901, foot up $43,960, against $30,177.42 for the year ending with the session at which the distribution was ordered, an increase of nearly $14,000.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives quite extended and very fraternal notice. He thus speaks of some matters in which we find ourselves in accord:

We agree with Brother Robbins that a Master Mason has a right to choose his own domicile, but it is not the law in Kentucky, which puts him on an equal footing with one who is seeking the degrees. His criticisms of the several decisions referred to as well as the findings of the jurisprudence committee are very just; he finds but little from which to dissent. In one conclusion of the committee he does not agree, and that is where the charter of a lodge is lost or destroyed. Grand lodge sided with the grand master and against the committee in their views of the case, in which it was held that the lodge could do work in the absence of the charter, virtually holding to the doctrine which this writer has always advocated, that the action of the grand lodge in chartering the lodge was the real authority to work, and that the charter was simply a paper in possession of the lodge to show its authority and for convenience without requiring it to hunt up the records of the grand lodge to show that authority. These views are substantially the same as those entertained by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

He translates our remark that the whole Porto Rican outfit is composed exclusively of dissenters from the original plan of Masonry, to mean that Porto Rican Masonry did not descend from the "Masonry of the British Isles," consequently ought not to be recognized.

The translation is unfortunate, because whatever there is in the world that passes for Masonry is descended from the Masonry of the British Isles, the false Masonry as well as the true; there being when speculative Masonry began to spread none in existence, nor had there been, outside of Great Britain. The trouble with the Port Rican alleged Masonry is that in the progress of its descent it diverged from the genuine until it lost its identity.

The concluding portion of the Kentucky volume is devoted to an installment of 112 pages of a history of the grand lodge, designed for

publication with proceedings of the centennial year 1900. It is entitled "Doings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Free and Accepted Masons, and Historical Data of its Subordinates, with Sketches of Past Grand Masters and Numerous Tables Statistical, 1800-1900."

It is the work of Grand Secretary HENRY B. GRANT, and is illustrated with numerous half-tone portraits of past grand masters, among them those of JAMES MORRISON, who presided over the convention which organized the grand lodge; JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIESS, who was killed at Tippecanoe, and after whom Jo Daviess county, in this state is named; and THOMAS BODLEY, who was elected grand master in 1818, and after-whom BODLEY LODGE, now No. 1, of this jurisdiction, was named. We reproduce here the brief sketch of his life by Brother GRANT:

Thomas Bodley, second son of Major Wm. Bodley, was born July 4, 1772, in Pennsylvania. He became grand master in 1818, being the second grand secretary (1802). He was quartermaster during the war of 1812, and general of Kentucky militia. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Garrard to restore the partially burned (or wholly destroyed) records of Fayette county, whose court house was destroyed by fire January 31, 1803. He was one of the electors from Kentucky, 1817, 1821. Several years before his death he became circuit court clerk and died of cholera in Lexington June 10, 1833.

These "doings" throw interesting cross lights upon the usages and happenings of those early days of the century and it is much to be hoped that the few copies designed to be bound will be a number large enough to supply here and there a copy to brethren outside of Kentucky.

LOUISIANA, 1902.

90TH ANNUAL NEW ORLEANS. FEBRUARY 10.

Two past grand masters were present on the first and second days, but the number was swelled to five on the third—the field day of the session. Similarly the diplomatic corps rose from twenty-eight on the first and second days to forty-one on the third. Illinois was continuously represented.

In the exordium of his address the grand master, ROBERT H. CAGE, deprecates the spirit of materialism which he finds pervading all kinds and conditions of men, and the spirit of injustice which he truly says is the greatest blot upon our civilization. He read the record of those who during the year had "solved the great mystery" and passed from mortal sight:

Past Grand Master Samuel J. Powell, who occupied the grand east in 1877 and 1878; Past Junior Grand Wardens John Alexander Stevenson (1867) and Albert Little Abbott (1877) and William Tell, for many years grand tyler.

To him the saddest event in the history of our country was the assassination of President McKinley. He at once ordered their temple to be draped in mourning, as a testimony of their love and sorrow. He recommended that fraternal relations be resumed with the Grand Lodge of Washington, which was done through the adoption of a resolution reported by the committee on correspondence.

The one ruling reported took a queer turn—at least we do not remember any answer but an unqualified "'No" to the question:

Question—Is it permissible for the brethren of a lodge to discuss outside of the lodge with persons that are not Masons, the results of a Masonic trial, where the brother tried was suspended or expelled? I replied that in the case where a brother was suspended that it was the business of the lodge, a part of its secrets, and therefore should not be discussed with persons that were not Masons, and might prove of great injury to the brother suspended. In case of expulsion, if the brother expelled failed to take an appeal to the grand lodge, within the specified time or had taken an appeal to the grand lodge, which is his right, and the grand lodge sustained the sentence of expulsion of the subordinate lodge that expelled him, he then became *Masonically dead;* he was no longer a Mason, and it was right and proper that the outside world should know that Masonry had repudiated him, and that the Masonic fraternity did not countenance bad and wicked men.

Because one is "Masonically dead" it is not certain that he may not become the subject of Masonic resurrection; and because one is expelled it does not necessarily follow that he is a bad and wicked man. We recall instances in which committees on appeals have extolled subjects of sentences of expulsion which they nevertheless confirmed as men of exemplary lives, and surely there cannot be as many bad and wicked men in the Georgia lodges, for instance, as are annually expelled in that jurisdiction for non-payment of dues. But even if an expelled offender richly deserves all he gets, we do not believe the benefit to the fraternity from advertising the fact is commensurate with injury done to it by suggesting exceptions to the rule that the private affairs of the lodge are not to be discussed in the presence of outsiders.

Ten thousand dollars had been paid on the bonded debt, reducing the principal to $34,100, and the brethren are felicitating themselves on the prospect, opened by their recent experience, that the debt will be extinguished before the close of 1905.

The committee on appeals found no work to do and the committee on jurisprudence had but one subject before them, but that gave them trouble

enough. They reported at length and adversely on the following resolution referred to them the previous year:

"Resolved, That this grand lodge hereby decrees that the renting or loaning of a lodge-room to a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star is not obnoxious to the provisions of our regulations concerning joint occupancy."

The report thus concludes:

So the question presented by the resolutions is whether this policy of denial of "joint occupancy" should be abandoned or whether a case is presented to make an exception.

That the Order of Eastern Star is not a "Masonic" order in any sense, will not be questioned, and it is, indeed, so admitted on the face of the preamble to the resolutions.

Your committee are of opinion, therefore, in the spirit of the fundamental principles on which the solemn and dignified practice of exclusion rests—there is absolutely no reason why the well-established policy of this grand lodge should be relaxed in favor of the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Besides the question of sacredness of your dedicated lodge-rooms, the principle rests on a conviction that the peace and harmony of your Masonic bodies can be more safely guarded when free from every external or casual influence.

When the report came up for action, a substitute hailing the Order of the Eastern Star as "a splendid adjunct to Fremasonry" and concluding with the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That while we accept the position and views of the committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence, that it is joint occupancy for a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star to hold its meetings in a Masonic lodge-room, yet it is the sense of this grand lodge that justice and the good of the order require that this law be relaxed and the constituent lodge be left entirely free to permit such occupancy by chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star when, in their wisdom, they deem it for the best interests of their local lodge and the fraternity at large.

The wisdom of the course recommended by the committee on jurisprudence could not have been more signally vindicated than by the contents of a letter to the grand lodge from the grand matron of the order, received the day following this *quasi* recognition, assuming to suggest and designed to shape or to assist in shaping the policy of the fraternity "in the care and protection of the aged and infirm, and the proper education and development, as useful men and women, of the orphans of your deceased brethren," tendering the co-operation of the grand chapter of the order in the state "in the development of such a plan or method, as will result in the erection and maintenance of a home for the aged and infirm members of the Masonic fraternity and the establishment of such facilities as will permit the proper care and education of Masonic orphans."

This official communication, attested by the signature of the grand secretary and the seal of the grand chapter, was ordered to be printed in the proceedings.

Shortly before it became the order of business the following resolution, which was submitted by W. Bro. JOHN S. ALFRED, whom we presume to be indentical with the JOHN S. ALFRED, who as grand secretary the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, attested the communication from that body, was adopted:

Whereas, Certain brethren in the town of Zachary desire to establish a Masonic Home at that place, and to this end are now prepared to donate to this grand lodge valuable lands for that purpose; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed for the purpose of consulting the brethren of Zachary with reference to the matter of the proposed Masonic Home.

The communication referred to in the following has, we presume, been sent to all the grand lodges in the country:

Your committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence have had under consideration the communication, or circular letter, from the McKinley National Memorial Association, of Canton, Ohio, and beg to submit the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That while we recognize the especial propriety of the plan to erect to the memory of our late brother, William McKinley, a grand memorial monument, in recognition of his character as a man and of his great public service to his country, at the place of his home, Canton, Ohio, yet it is the sense of this grand lodge, in view of the fact that the proposed monument is not intended to be exclusively of a Masonic character to be erected and dedicated by Freemasons, that the case presented is not one in which it would be in accordance with the well-established practice of this grand lodge to permit the lodges of its jurisdiction to be solicited by circular letter, as subjects manifestly foreign to the purposes of Freemasonry and the work of the lodges, might be introduced in any action on such matter.

Resolved, That the M. W. grand master-elect, be directed to communicate this action to the managers of the McKinley National Memorial Association with such additional comments as may suggest themselves as proper and applicable to the occasion.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and continued the dispensation of a sixth, and referred to the incoming grand master petitions for two more; took under advisement and referred to a strong committee a proposition looking to the possible creation of a representative fund from which to pay at least one representative from each lodge mileage and per-diem, and a fund for the education of indigent orphans of deceased Louisiana Masons; changed the date for its annual communication from the *second* to the *first* Monday in February; adopted and ordered engrossed and transmitted to the subject of them, resolutions recognizing the beneficence of the providence which permitted Past Grand Master SAMUEL

MANNING TODD in the eighty-seventh year of his natural and fifty-seventh year of his Masonic life, to be one of them at this communication, acknowledging his great worth and the value of his services to Masonry, and wishing him God's blessings and length of days; formally received the diplomatic corps, the welcome of the grand master evoking an eloquent response in behalf of the corps, from Past Grand Master CHARLES F. BUCK, the representative of Illinois; and adopted the following, reported by the committee on correspondence:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Western Australia be and is hereby recognized as a sovereign and independent grand lodge, and fraternally welcomed as such, the grand master being hereby authorized to arrange for an exchange of representatives.

Resolved, That action upon the petition for recognition of the Grand Lodge Valley of Mexico be postponed and referred to the committee on foreign correspondence.

Resolved, That the grand master is hereby authorized to make courteous reply to the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland (Alpina) to a conference of Masonic powers, and to inform that grand body that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana finds itself unable to accept the invitation.

ROBERT R. REID, of Amite City, was elected grand master; RICHARD LAMBERT, New Orleans, (*Room 11 Masonic Temple,*) re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (104 pages) is again by Grand Chaplain HERMAN C. DUNCAN. Graceful and effective in style, his Masonic knowledge, conservative views, keen perception and judicial spirit have won for him all round respect and confidence. We rejoice that Brother DUNCAN has abandoned the topical plan of report for that of the jurisdictional review, for the many reasons which our own experience and the criticisms of others have suggested to us, and above all, for the reason that it will keep him abreast of the freshest questions where his work is most needed, instead of one year behind as must necessarily be the case with one who encounters new occasions that do not fit into the plan laid out in advance, as the topical plan must be. Probably Brother DUNCAN could not find a better model than the ideal reviewer whom he mentions in the following:

We have adopted a form of report essentially different from that of its immediate predecessors, for the reason that we believe that in the form herewith presented it will be of greater value than it would otherwise be. We remember when we first entered this grand lodge the reports on foreign correspondence were being written by Brother James B. Scot, and were in form similar to this. We remember how keenly we read them and how they educated us, not simply in the topics then under discussion, but how they enabled us to acquire a broad view of Masonry and to comprehend better its universality. We are moved to try to follow in his footsteps and to trust that by doing so we may, in some measure, help and assist others as we were helped and assisted.

It is but just to say that we are experimenting in this, and do not promise to continue in the same form. What we wish to do is to so write as to help the Masons of Louisiana to improve themselves in Masonry. Whatever form of report shall ultimately seem best calculated to that end that form we shall adopt.

Under Illinois Brother DUNCAN quotes the major part of our special report of 1901 with this preface:

We quote at large a special report on certain resolutions of recognitions made by Brother Joseph Robbins, chairman of committee on correspondence. We do not entirely agree with him, but we are in substantial agreement with him. Our difference is that we would somewhat enlarge the scope of recognizability. Legitimate Masonry is planted in a country —it is corrupted and thereby rendered unworthy of recognition. After a time it is reformed and returns to its erstime purity. When the reform is substantial and evidently permanent we believe in restoration of recognition. So, then, we would make a very great distinction, we will say between Costa Rica and Mexico. Where the grand lodge is clandestine, because illegitimate in origin, we believe that no amount of purification can make it lawful or legitimate.

We infer that when he speaks of restoration of recogniton, he possibly had one of these grand lodges in his mind, not simply because he set Costa Rica and Mexico over against each other for the purpose of illustration, but from his comments on the application of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico for recognition, whereof he says:

Some years ago we recognized a grand lodge under this name and exchanged representatives with it. Subsequently they made surrender of their sovereign powers, including the appointment and reception of foreign representatives to a grand diet, being a confederacy of a number of grand lodges. With that body we never had any communication.

We are informed that subsequently the grand lodge of the Federal district seceded, and that the grand lodge now applying for recognition is not identified, or indentifiable, with the old grand lodge. Hence our previous recognition is not to be taken into account in the investigation of the claims of the applicant.

There are many questions that we desire to have answered before we are prepared to recommend the granting their request. Whence come they? Have they, while a part of grand diet, been guilty of making women Masons, and if so, what is now their relation to their offspring? They declare "that the initiation of women, eunuchs, and mutilated persons is prohibited;" but that is for the future. Do they recognize any clandestine or irregular grand bodies? Will they discountenance the unfraternal habit of certain grand bodies of invading the jurisdiction of regular grand lodges?

We are glad to find as we do in his notice of New Mexico that he anticipates writing at large at some future time on the history of Masonry in Mexico, for we feel assured that when he does write it will be as a historian and not as an advocate or promoter.

MAINE, 1901.

82ND ANNUAL. PORTLAND. MAY 7.

The treatment of a great subject by an adequate engraver gives the Maine volume of 1901 a frontispiece of which any jurisdiction might well be proud—a line and stipple portrait on steel of Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND. There may be better portraits of him extant but we have not seen them. Eleven past grand masters were present. The diplomatic corps was out in great force, no less than forty-eight fraternal autonomies being present by their representatives, Illinois in the person of Past Grand Master JOSEPH A. LOCKE. The grand master, (WINFIELD S. CHOATE,) was this year spared the duty of reporting any break in the past or present official circle of the grand lodge.

In speaking of the condition of the craft he says:

The reports show that 1 has been suspended, 2 expelled, 268 suspended from membership and 25 *deprived of membership*, a total of 296 against 279 in 1900.

We have italicized three words in order to inquire how their limbo differs from that of the 268 who were suspended from membership?

Following are the two decisions reported:

A waiver of jurisdiction is granted and application made and candidate accepted; he fails to take his degrees during the year and then makes a second application to same lodge; is it necessary to get a second waiver of jurisdiction?

Answer.—No, not if the candidate is still under the jurisdiction of the lodge granting the waiver. If at the time of the second application, the candidate is under the jurisdiction of a lodge other than the one granting the waiver this decision will not apply.

In 1857, a candidate took the first and second degrees, but for personal reasons and on account of absence from this state he had not taken the third; in 1900 he returned to this state and desires to be made a Master Mason in the same lodge that conferred the first and second degrees. Can he do so?

Answer.—Yes, there is no limitation of time within which the second or third degrees must be taken. Although the residence of the candidate may be now outside of this jurisdiction, the fact that the lodge in Maine conferred the first and second degrees, gives it jurisdiction to complete the work. Substantially the same question was decided in 1900.

We will let the address tell what grew out of the latter decision:

This latter decision led to one of the interesting occasions of the year. In 1857, forty-three years ago, Col. Israel B. Norcross took the first two

steps in Masonry in Rising Virtue Lodge, in Bangor; at that time Colonel Jere Fenno was senior warden of the lodge, and in the absence of the master presided and conferred the degrees; in 1900 Colonel Norcross returned from his western home and desired to take the third degree, and on October 26, 1900, it being the 80th birthday of Colonel Fenno, in the presence of some 350 members of Rising Virtue Lodge and visitors, with Colonel Fenno acting as worshipful master, assisted by * * * was raised to the third degree. The work throughout was most impressive and reflected great credit upon Brother Fenno, who, notwithstanding his advanced years, showed himself a thorough master of the situation. The work, with the banquet and speeches which followed, made the occasion one long to be remembered.

It was our good fortune under similar circumstances, and under a decision covering the first of the two points of the Maine decision, rendered during our executive service some ten years earlier, to confer the third degree upon a brother on whom we had conferred the first two degrees twenty-seven years before. In this case the brother returned here for permanent residence and has since been a master of our lodge.

The grand master reports with warranted satisfaction the growing practice of requiring an examination in open lodge as a condition of advancement. The committee on doings of grand officers say that his remarks should be carefully read and rigidly observed by all, but took no steps towards making examination compulsory, as do many western jurisdictions, our own among the number ever since 1845. The advantages of the practice are manifold. Teaching is like the quality of mercy, blessing him that gives quite as much as him that receives, and in this instance it equips the lodges with ready workers who become qualified therefor by teaching.

The grand master dignifies as a matter of importance the proposition to establish an international office in the style (say the projectors) of the international offices for the postal service. The committee on correspondence have the matter under advisement. To the same committee were referred his remarks relative to Western Australia and to Masonry in Kentucky and Ohio. On their recommendation the Grand Lodge of Western Australia of which Sir Gerald Smith is grand master, was recognized. They reported no action necessary with reference to the documents from alleged grand lodges in Kentucky and Ohio, saying:

> There is no need of any investigation as the history of those organizations, from their very inception to the present time, is well known to the craft. They both spring from the same source and were organized in such utter defiance of Masonic law and usage as to make them gross frauds upon the community; not merely irregular, but utterly spurious and clandestine. They know that no regular grand lodge in the world will recognize them; and these circulars are sent out merely to gain a little notoriety. They should not be allowed to succeed even in this, and should be treated as nearly as possible with the contempt of silence.

We find also this reference to foreign matter:

A communication from a past master in Florida was presented, but the grand lodge, without hearing the paper, ordered it to be returned to the sender with the notice that it did not come through the proper channel.

Touching undue publicity in Masonic matters the grand master said:

My attention has been called, by distinguished members of the craft, to what seems to be the growing practice of publishing in the newspapers accounts of the private business of the lodges, such as names of candidates, working certain degrees, accepting petitions, and other matters, which relate to the special business of the lodge.

I think it would be well for the committee on Masonic jurisprudence to take this matter under consideration and report what, if any, action is necessary.

The committee had been impressed with the growing tendency toward the evil complained of, but thought that when the fault lay with the craftsmen instead of with the enterprising newspaper managers, it was generally due to ignorance and as an educational measure reported the following, which was approvd:

Your committee recommend that it be declared to be the sense of this grand lodge that, while the list of officers elected or installed may be published, no proceedings whatever of subordinate lodges, save upon public occasions, shall be given to the press.

The relations of the grand lodge with the grand orient of Belgium were, on motion of the chairman of the committee on correspondence, referred to that committee for report next year, the action following immediately on the heels of a cablegram from Antwerp, conveying the greetings of the representative of Maine near the grand orient (Albert Kruger.) The decisions of last year and those announced at this session were all approved. The grand lodge adopted the following, reported by Brother Drummond from the committee on jurisprudence relative to a request from the grand master of California for the refunding of $149.00, the amount of expense incurred in caring for and burying a member of a Maine lodge by Oakland (Cal.) board of relief:

This grand lodge has already often decided that Masonic charity can neither be bought nor sold. It has repudiated the modern invention, that when a man becomes a Mason he *buys the right* to be relieved to the full extent of his wants when in distress, even to his full support. It still requires candidates to declare in their petition for admission that they are "uninfluenced by mercenary motives." It holds that when a Mason joins a lodge, he does not increase or change his right to relief in distress. The lodge is in this respect an association of brethren, and is bound by the same principles as the individual brother. It maintains the ancient doctrine, that a Mason's right of relief grows out *of his being a Mason,* and is limited not only by the extent of his distress but also by the ability of his brother, of which such brother is the sole judge under his Masonic obligations. It finds nowhere in ancient usage or law any warrant for the modern doctrine held to by a few, that one brother can determine the ability of another and relieve distress in his name and on his account without his

consent, and even—as in this case—against his protest. It follows that Masonic charity creates no pecuniary debt, either upon the part of the brother relieved or any one else.

Your committee have no occasion to submit any argument in support of these principles; and they find that there is no reason for any action of this grand lodge.

Brother DRUMMOND has again laid the fraternity everywhere under lasting obligations for his clear and comprehensive re-statement of the Masonic side of this question of reimbursement for relief.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL of Norway, was elected grand master; STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (295 pages) is as usual the work of Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, who finds in the Illinois proceedings for 1900 material for fourteen pages of quotation and comment. He is curious to know whether a proposed constitutional amendment failed because lodges failed to vote or by an actual vote of less than two-thirds of the lodges. The latter is the correct solution. More than one-third of all the lodges voted against it. Noting the pro-rating of our surplus back to the lodges as the nucleus of a charity fund in each lodge, he says:

We greatly fear that in a short time very many of the lodges will spend this money for current expenses, and we regret, therefore, that the grand lodge had not hedged it about with a regulation that it should be set aside for a charity fund, and *be used for no other purpose.*

In our notice of Kentucky we have already referred to what light is thrown on this subject by the returns of 1901. Referring to the Illinois report on correspondence he has this to say of its plan, and of the design and uses of such reports:

We are glad to find that he has abandoned the "Topical Method" and returned to the style of reports which carry out the purpose for which "committees on foreign corespondence" were originally appointed. The original plan of Masonry contemplated one grand master and one grand lodge. So when it became necessary that there should be more than one grand lodge, in order to keep the institution a unit, correspondence between the grand lodges was equally necessary. But experience proved that it was not sufficient to maintain correspondence between officials. So, very soon after the organization of grand lodges in the United States a committee was appointed to examine the correspondence from other grand lodges, and report upon the same to their own grand lodge, in order that the craft might be informed in relation to matters transpiring in the other jurisdiction. It followed, as a matter of course, that the committee would comment upon these matters with the view of sustaining the principles of the Institution unimpaired, and maintaining the universality of Masonry. The necessity of this kind of work has increased with the growth and spread of Masonry, but the primary object has continued to be information, and the secondary object discussion. The topical form of reports completely ignores the former and principal object, of which the latter is a mere incident. But it is said that these reports are not read to any con-

siderable extent. That they are not read as generally as they should be is equally true with the general statement that other Masonic duties are not as fully performed as they should be. In former times, it was deemed necessary for every Mason to have a monitor which he should read and study; but now the monitor is practically regarded only as an aid to the working officers, and the average member gets his knowledge of it only through them. In the same manner we have found that brethren, who desire to fit themselves for officers read these reports, and through them the craft reap a benefit.

We believe that every one who reads this report of Brother Robbins will rejoice that he has returned to the old plan, and will agree that in it he gives a vast amount of information to the craft in Illinois in relation to what is transpiring in other jurisdictions, which will give them material aid in the performance of many Masonic duties, especially one of the chief duties—maintaining Masonry according to the "original plan."

Anent our remark that the assured autonomy of Hawaii made it likely that a new grand lodge would soon be knocking for admission he asks: "And why not Porto Rico?" We had in mind only those communities where we would not be compelled to ask whether any attempt on the part of their alleged Masons to change Masonry had placed them without the pale of the institution. Quoting our view that the repeal of the edict of non-intercourse with Hamburg by the Grand Lodge of Washington had no connection with the subsequent action of that grand lodge on Negro Masonry he says:

We came to the opposite conclusion, as there was another similar edict repealed at the same time. Reading the reasons given for such repeal, we could come to no other conclusion. Subsequent events confirm us in our first conclusion, that while the grand lodge probably had no such actual intent, it was induced to adopt measures the author of which had that precise intent. Up to this writing that edict has not been restored; on the contrary, a proposition to restore it was opposed by the same element in that grand lodge which procured its repeal and succeeded in staving off action upon it until the session in 1901.

We reached our conclusion naturally because of our familiarity with the views of Grand Master Upton on the general subject of edicts of non-intercourse as expressed in his reports on correspondence prior to cropping out of the negro question. Copying with manifest approval our views upon the impolicy as well as the injustice of attempting to maintain compulsory membership by increasingly harsh laws, and the kindred inequity of suspending from rights already paid for because of neglect to pay for privileges not enjoyed—kindred because both have their roots in the same commercial, as distinguished from fraternal conception, he adds:

So far as "commercialism" even is concerned, the argument is against those who would suspend from the rights of Masonry, for non-payment of dues. The initiation fee pays for the *general privileges of Masonry*, and the dues pay for *lodge privileges*.

He confesses to great surprise because we commended Brother McCurdy's attack on the Gran Dieta of Mexico, because our Michigan

brother held that body clandestine for only one season while we held it for two. So long as Brother McCurdy was doing a good part in stemming the tide of recognition of a body which he held had become clandestine by its own illegal and unmasonic acts, there was no present reason why we should quarrel with him for not yet seeing that these illegal and unmasonic acts were but the fruits of other illegal and unmasonic acts on the part of the progenitors of the gran dieta which rendered them incapable of begetting anything but a clandestine body. We did not fail to remind Brother McCurdy of the difference of views between us. On another subject he says:

He claims that the party made a Mason in Indiana, thought previously rejected in Pennsylvania, is a regular Mason, but he adds that "a reasonable regard for interjurisdictional comity should have induced Indiana to make it impossible that the question should be raised."

He thinks that our Maine proposition in relation to rejected candidates has pretty much gone out of sight; but we think that he will find that cases like this Indiana one will happen frequently enough to keep it in view until some agreement shall be reached. Of course, the party in question will never see the inside of a Pennsylvania lodge; and what will Indiana say to his complaint? Merely scold as heretofore? If he should apply to visit in Massachusetts, he could not be admitted if the facts should be known. Sooner or later the matter will cause a serious disturbance.

We quite agree with him that the present condition of things ought to be so intolerable as to lead to a concerted effort to mend it and perhaps as well on the basis of the Maine proposition as any. But when will it be? Not until each and every grand lodge stops meditating on the plentitude of its sovereignty long enough to remember that there are other pebbles on the beach and to realize that a sovereignty whose self consciousness is always at the pitch of hysterical apprehension lest somebody else won't be conscious of its royal presence is not a very impressive spectacle. *"Noblesse oblige"* is a sentiment which ought to characterize every sovereignty worthy of the name, but there is a constraint higher and stronger than this, the constraint of necessity if we are to demonstrate that peace is possible where there is a plurality of grand lodges each the peer of every other. We must recognize the truth that upon the doctrine that the Masonic acts of every Masonic body which we recognize as lawful, done in conformity with the regulations of the authority that we recognize as supreme within its own territory are valid, rests the right or hope of any and every Mason outside of the territory of his own grand lodge. And we must realize this so fully that we can act upon it even when we are justly provoked by the failure of others to do so, before we can secure by mutual concessions the *modus vivendi* at which Brother Drummond's proposition aims.

On another subject, our reference to Frederick the Great as having been made to figure as the great law-giver and ritualist of a body which

came into existence years after he had gone to his final rest, elicits the following Roland from Brother DRUMMOND:

Yes, precisely as Solomon "has been made to figure as the great lawgiver and ritualist of a body which came into existence years after he had gone to his final rest"

"Yes," but not "precisely." Nobody has slandered Solomon by linking his name with a departure from the original plan.

Brother STATON of Kentucky having said that he believed "that when symbolic Masonry has separated from the entanglements of supreme councils and grand orients, and asserted their independence such as Peru and perhaps others, they have a right to be encouraged." We commented as follows:

"But what if that which separates itself from the entanglements of supreme councils and grand orients is something quite other than symbolic Masonry, may it stil demand by right to be encouraged? and if so, by whom? Can it be by those who have promised to respect only genuine brethren, and to discountenance all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry? Has the right to encouragement of these lodges to whose formation no grand lodge has consented—a right confessedly born of the repudiation of the only birthright they ever had—more power to compel the Masonic conscience than the solemn agreement by the possessor of that conscience that no new lodge shall be formed without permission of the grand lodge, and that no countenance be given to any irregular lodge? These questions point to some of the conditions upon which we were permitted to acquire the Masonry we possess and without which we could not have been given the authority to administer its rites; and so far no one has been kind enough to tell us how we can unload ourselves of the responsibilities which they clearly and unmistakably entail."

We reproduce our remarks here, side by side with Brother DRUMMOND's comments thereon—or thereat, in order that it may be seen who is hard pressed. He says:

As the man said to the one who proposed "Suppose I had your note," that is not a supposable case! Not "supposable," because Bro. R.'s definition of "Symbolic Masonry" is utterly erroneous. But our brother is getting to be hard pressed on this subject when he bases his doctrine on mere *words* instead of the *meaning* of words. According to this a governing Masonic body is not regular unless it bears the name "Grand Lodge" *in English words!* No matter what a body may actually be, it is irregular unless its name is "Grand Lodge."

We don't wonder that he is getting nervous about certain words—for like Banquo's ghost they will not down. So far as his last line refers to English speaking bodies, he is quite right; that is, if they have to do with or claim any authority in Craft Masonry. So true is it that among Masons of universally conceded regularity nobody has ever thought of naming the governing body anything else; and so well is this understood the world over that the High Riters have established a bureau or section in their grand orients which they have named "grand lodge,"

using either the English words or the equivalent words in their own tongue. Of course this simulacrum can have but one purpose. It is a dependency of the supreme council nominally given the administration of blue lodge Masonry, but in fact is incapable of validating the charters it goes through the forms of issuing. That it is a superfluity is shown by the fact that the Masons made in lodges holding charters direct from supreme councils are recognized as lawful as those made in its own subordinates, but it exists as a sop to the consciences of those who have agreed that no new lodge shall be formed without permission of the grand lodge, and incidentally to demonstrate that the significance of the words "grand lodge" is the same to the Masonic world, excepting Brother DRUMMOND, as to us.

We having spoken of certain waivers of jurisdiction in favor of Maine lodges by lodges in Massachusetts and Kentucky, as being superfluously endorsed by the grand masters of those jurisdictions. He says:

Why "superfluously"? The enacted law of those states (as of many others) is that waiver of jurisdiction over a candidate, *in favor of a lodge in another state,* can be made only with the approval of the grand master. In this section, the jurisdiction of lodges over candidates is, and always has been, fixed by the grand lodge. The "nearest lodge" law was not adopted in Maine till since the writer became a member of the grand lodge. The modern idea prevailing in some quarters, that lodges have "inherent rights" in candidates, has never prevailed, and such rights as they have they obtain exclusively from the laws of the grand lodge. We also deem the provision in question a wise one; the regularity of the lodge making the request, as well as of the proceedings, are much more safely left to the grand master than to the lodge.

How long has it been the enacted law of Maine that in such cases the approval of the grand master should be had? As we remember, it has been but a few years since we noticed and commented upon the first instance of approval of a waiver by a grand master, that had come under our observation. Our reason for holding the approval of the grand master superfluous is that when the consent of the only body authorized by law to say whether the applicant may be made a Mason is given, *anything* more is superfluous. The consideration which he urges in favor of executive supervision would also suggest the *vising* of dimits.

In speaking of a decision of Grand Master LOCKE, which indicated that the practice of conferring degrees by one lodge for another, at the request of the lodge electing the candidate was new, we said that the practice had prevailed in Illinois since the organization of the grand lodge. He says:

Is our brother quite sure, that the practice has prevailed so long in Illinois? We have been making an effort to ascertain how long this practice has prevailed, but so far no one has been able to refer to a case till within forty years.

We were grand master during a part of the time of the civil war. There was a tremendous rush of candidates among the enlisted soldiers. Feelings, which perhaps now cannot be fully appreciated, prompted the brethren to admit almost any one who was going to the front. Some lodges had more work than they could well do, and some one soon suggested that other lodges might do the work for them, and the matter was brought to our official notice. Unfortunately, perhaps, for an unbiased decision, it was alleged that a lodge had, under the *form* of law, elected candidates who were held by many members to be unworthy, and that to avoid their being stopped by objection, another lodge was asked to do the work and did it, before measures could be taken to prevent it. We had never heard of a lodge's conferring degrees for another lodge. But we were then a young Mason, and we inquired of the fathers, and no one of them had ever heard of such a thing. Those of them, upon whom we all relied for advice, were unanimous in declaring it to be unmasonic. No lodge should interfere with the work of another lodge The reason is that every lodge is held responsible for its own work. And the case that had occurred illustrated the wisdom of the rule and the danger of departing from it. A lodge might just as well ask another lodge to receive a petition, act upon it, and elect a candidate, as to ask one to confer the degrees upon one elected by it. These views prevailed, and while no decision was made, the practice at once ceased. Deputed authority cannot be deputed without express provision of the superior law to that effect. The charter of a lodge authorizes it to do certain things, but gives it no authority to grant power to another lodge to do anything.

The question did not again arise for more than thirty years. In the meantime, the law in relation to membership had materially changed. When Masonry was instituted in Maine (in 1769), and for more than a century thereafter, a brother did not become a member of a lodge till after he had been elected. To be sure, in the early days the election was by *viva voce* vote. In fact, when we had been "raised," we were asked by a brother if we desired to become a member, and upon our giving an affirmative reply, he moved our admission to membership; the motion was put by the master and was declared carried, and at the secretary's request we signed the by-laws and were declared to be a member. Sometimes the formality of an election was omitted and the brother invited to sign the by-laws. In Massachusetts there was at least one lodge with a limited membership, and its candidates were never members until vacancies happened. The practice in Maine, of course, led to our sending out large numbers of unaffiliated Masons, who were, however, assumed to be in equally good standing with members. Soon complaint came, especially from the west, and more care was taken. A brother receiving the third degree had the right to sign the by-laws and become a member, as is now the case in Illinois. But the signing was often neglected, and complaints frequently came, that the brethren could not become members of a lodge. This led to the adoption of the iron-clad rule that "Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership."

While this would have prevented one lodge from acting as the proxy of another, it was adopted when it was already the law that a Maine lodge cannot act as such proxy.

We leave off, as we began, by inquiring what evidence there is that this practice "has so long had the sanction of general usage as to go without saying"?

"We feel sure that our statement was within bounds, although we cannot verify it by records that are within our reach. We know that the practice was so fixed that it created no comment at the time we affiliated with an Illinois lodge (1859) and in all our talks with the earlier members of the grand lodge including some who assisted in its organization and with whom we discussed many phases of Masonic practice, we never heard any hint that the practice had come in within their recollection. So of course nothing occurred to especially fix our attention upon it, as was the case with Brother DRUMMOND. In view of the fact that the cases in which work is done by proxy are those wherein the subject of it has changed his residence, sometimes coming a long distance, we marvel at his saying that a lodge might just as well ask another lodge to receive a petition, act upon it, and elect a candidate, as to ask one to confer the degrees upon one elected by it. He is elected by a lodge within whose jurisdiction he has resided for some time, at least a year and perhaps all his life, and receives one or more degrees when business contingencies require his removal to another and perhaps distant point, as was the case in the last instances occurring in our own lodge. The candidate came to us a fellow craft from a lodge in southwest Missouri, where he was employed by an express company, and by whom he was transferred to their office here. His character had undergone the requisite scrutiny at a point where he was well known. All the precautions designed for the protection of the fraternity had been taken where the circumstances were most favorable. He had been initiated, found worthy of advancement and advanced. Would it have been just as well—could the lodge as well have asked us to receive his petition, a stranger, and elect him even if our law would have permitted it?

In practice we judge that the question of conferring all three of the degrees by courtesy very rarely arises, and we have never known an instance in which a lodge asked the favor of another because it was itself rushed with work but the requests have always been made in the interest of the candidates, and to them the favor is very great, sometimes saving weeks or months of delay and long and expensive journeys.

He asks also whether we are "quite sure that the landmark which recognizes the lodge as 'the proper and competent judges of all such controversies' does not relate solely to controversies *between brethren,* and that it includes *offences* against Masonry?"

Looking at the charge from which the line is quoted it seems to us clear that it refers to both classes of cases. Of course this conviction is strengthened by the fact that the whole fraternity has so long given it

the same interpretation. When controversies between brethren become the subject of lodge trials it is because the "complaint" alleges an offence against Masonry, and it is because the lodge is the proper and competent judge that he is to stand to the awards and determinations of his brethren if "found guilty." All this points clearly to a trial for an offence, and such has been the interpretation as indicated by usage that was universal down to the very recent period when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts upset it in that jurisdiction and took trials out of the hands of the lodge altogether.

He credits our special report of 1898 on the status of governing bodies claiming to be Masonic, with having "induced our grand lodge to withdraw recognition from certain Masonic bodies which have heretofore been universally recognized as legitimate." If this is true of our grand lodge it is not the first time that such a thing has occurred. At an earlier date the Grand Lodge of Maine withdrew recognition from the Grand Orient of France, and in so doing adopted a report written by Brother DRUMMOND and in his own matchless style, stating the impregnable ground which fully warrants the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Moreover, the action of the same grand lodge at its last session in referring its relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium to a committee for report thereon renders probable the further strengthening of the precedent.

He says we are troubled by his expression "law and usage" Oh, no! That is not what troubles us, but only that while appealing to usage he always wants the usage of about one twentieth part of the Masonry of the world—we believe that is the proportion borne by the dissenters—to override the usage of the other nineteen twentieths.

In this connection he again accuses us of descending to a quibble on *"mere words,"* because we do not admit that the words "grand lodge" and "supreme council" are synonymous.

If we have not got down to the marrow of the subject in our discussions of this question, if he will tell us how to reach it we will try and get there, *and we won't dodge.* Our knowledge of the English language we know to be limited, and as a rule we are ready to accept with all humility the disinterested advice or correction of those whose profession entails a life-long study of the value of words, but we decline to rest under the charge of quibbling *"on mere words,"* or of relying "upon the *arrangement of the letters* in the word instead of the meaning of the word itself." Arrange the letters as we may and squirm as we will and we can never make the same word stand at one and the same time for two bodies, one of which is representative in its character, presided over by an elective head subject to annual change at its pleasure, the personnel of its own membership determined by the elective voice of the bodies composing it and represented in it by organic right, every one of whose

members is eligible to be raised by a majority vote to the highest office in the gift of the fraternity, and the other a body which is confessedly a hierarchy representing nobody but governing all, its official head non-elective but attaching by right of succession to the senior of the hierarchy, according to the date of his diploma, subject to change by nobody but held by a life tenure; its composition changeable only at its own sweet will, accession to its ranks being wholly within its control, the ladder which is let down for each new comer being pulled up again until some new favorite is discovered in the waiting crowd below. Brother DRUMMOND will say, or would have said if we had not headed him off, that this picture of the supreme council is not correct because in the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States—in one of whose dependent bodies we hold membership—the office of sovereign grand commander is elective. That don't touch the case, because our supreme council repudiates any claim of right to interfere with the government of the Masonry of the three degrees. Whereas if there is a supreme council anywhere assuming to create blue lodges whose head is not non-elective, we are not aware of it.

We having said that the first printed ritual we ever heard of was in the possession of ALBERT PIKE, he wants to know what printed ritual we mean. We mean a ritual printed *in extenso, not* a printed cipher. He asks our authority for the statement that African Lodge was excluded from participating in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. We based the statement upon the conclusive fact that when the organization of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had been effected *African Lodge was on the outside.*

Of a decision that the attempt of a brother to renounce Masonry is an offence and should be punished, he well says:

> We greatly regret to see this, as we believe it to be in contravention of the pledge given the candidate at the very start. We believe, as we have frequently stated, that when a man in good faith conscientiously comes to the conclusion that his duty to God interferes with his being a Mason, he ought to be permitted quietly to retire practically from the order. Of course, if he should afterwards violate any of the laws of Masonry, he should be dealt with as if he had remained a Mason.

This is substantially what we had occasion to say during our executive service, with grand lodge approval.

He gleans an instance where a brother who had been expelled did not bring his case before the grand lodge until after the lapse of some years—he being absent from the state—long after the time within which it was provided that an appeal might be brought. The case was reopened and a new trial ordered, which order was met by the lodge with the claim that the action was "unconstitutional and void." The law seemed to be

somewhat ambiguous but the grand lodge finally insisted on its order. Of this he says:

We regard the point taken that the action of the grand lodge was 'unconstitutional and void" as having no basis to rest upon in any event. It may be that the accused had no right to appeal when he did, but we hold that the grand lodge, unless it has foolishly restricted itself by its own constitution, may reopen such a case at any time when, in its judgment, justice requires it. Provision is made for this in all civil codes, even where only a few dollars are involved, and it would be a disgrace to Masonry if such a power did not reside in the grand lodge in a case involving the reputation and standing of a brother Mason.

A similar case came before the Grand Lodge of Illinois on memorial, in which so much time had elapsed that no provision of the enacted law fitted the case. The grand lodge ordered the case reopened on the ground that it was at no time too late to undo an injustice and ordered a new trial which resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

In Mississippi it was properly decided that it is not incompatible with the duty which a Mason owes to the lodge and to the craft to vote for a candidate for a public office who has been expelled for a gross Masonic offence, and that he does not subject himself to lodge discipline by so doing. Of this Brother DRUMMOND wisely says:

It is sometimes exceedingly difficult to separate a man's duty as a citizen from his duty as a Mason, and if in the case referred to, the party would have voted for the candidate, had it not been for the Masonic proceedings, he ought not to allow those proceedings to affect his action, and the question as to his rights and duties as a citizen should not be controlled or affected by his rights and duties as a Mason. The public can never complain of us as long as this rule is observed, but if it is violated, they have the right to complain and to complain justly, and great care should be taken in this respect by the brethren always.

In a Missouri case where a brother was expelled by his lodge, and appealed to the grand lodge and the grand lodge ordered that the judgment of expulsion *be set aside,* and that the defendant be suspended from all the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry for a period of three years, and the question arising as to what was his status and the expiration of that period, the grand master decided, in substance, that he was restored to all the rights of which he had been deprived, including membership in his lodge. Under the lead of the jurisprudence committee the grand lodge disapproved and the grand master's decision, holding that the brother was simply restored to good Masonic standing but not to membership in his lodge. We fully concur in Brother DRUMMOND'S view of the case, thus stated:

The ground of our dissent from the conclusion of the committee is that the grand lodge *did set aside the expulsion,* and the effect of this is precisely as if there never had been any expulsion. It was in fact, a reversal, to a qualified extent, of the decision of the lodge, and after the

action of the grand lodge there was really no judgment for anything more than suspension for three years and the effect of the action of the grand lodge is precisely the same as if the lodge had suspended him for three years, and that had been approved by the grand lodge.

If a brother has been expelled or suspended legally and judgment has been duly entered and the grand lodge pardons him by restoring him to the rights and benefits of Masonry, we agree that it cannot restore him to membership in the lodge; but this is not that case. There was no element of pardon in the action of the grand lodge. It merely decided that the punishment proposed by the lodge was too severe, and set it aside and substituted the punishment which the lodge ought to have inflicted. There are many hundreds of cases in which the grand lodge has partially reversed the proceedings of the lodge and substituted a punishment therefor, and it has been always held, so far as we have seen, that the final judgment of the grand lodge is the only real judgment in the case.

We commend his wise and dispassionate words in the following, called out by Brother Hedges of Montana:

In his review of Alabama, he is inclined to criticise the building of Masonic temples, as he prefers the building of a Masonic home. In our judgment, both of these rest upon business principles. A grand lodge must have a place to meet in, and a place for its offices and a place for its archives, and ordinarily, lodges in the place where it meets, can meet in the same building. But all this is a matter of strict business, or ought to be, although sometimes we find that it is not made so. Equally we owe a debt to the widow and orphan, but to expend thousands of dollars to provide a home for one widow and one orphan, however grand an achievement, would be utter folly, and really such a waste of money as to be an offence against Masonry; so that this really comes to a matter of business. We have no Masonic home in Maine, but the matter has been carefully canvassed and examined, and the result was that it would be a waste of money to maintain one for the comparative few who would be benefited by it.

We quote the following not only for its aptness with reference to the point which called it out, but because of its broader application:

Our exhortations to him to reform "his history" is a very different thing from reforming "history," and the difference lies with the need of reforming his history to make it *actual* history. When Masonry was re-organized in 1717, they did not go to work and enact laws, as they would have done if they were starting out for the first time. Instead of that they appointed a committee to collect the old charges and laws of Masonry which had come down through those "misty days" that our brother talks about, as the laws of the fraternity. Now what they said was history at that time is conclusive authority as to what that history was, and all attempts of would-be historians of these days to undertake to go back and determine what the real history was when the materials of it have entirely gone out of existence, are both erroneous and foolish. In that history thus established at that time, were contained many laws of the craft, and however uncertain from other sources the powers of the grand master may be found to be, that history makes it certain so far as the Masonry of the future was to be concerned. In the laws thus solemnly declared to be usage and laws from time immemorial, the rights of the grand master inherent in the office were clearly and fully recog-

nized. And this is what we mean when we said that our brother ought to reform his history to conform to the actual history.

Of another subject he says:

He found that there was a tendency in late years to make changes in the charges given to candidates at the close of the several degrees, and we concur with him in deeming that practice erroneous and not to be allowed. If after the regular charge is given and the work done, the master sees fit to deliver an additional address, we have no objection, but to undertake to improve the charge, especially that of the third degree, we deem decidedly objectionable, for the reason, if for no other, that the attempted improvement is very likely to come, as the grand master says, "in the nature of an anti-climax."

With which we most cordially agree. No succeeding writer has attempted to improve WEBB's charges but has weakened them, and especially is this true of the charge of the third degree, upon which their efforts have been largely spent. In its comprehensive simplicity, appropriate and effective English and structural art it is immeasurably the superior of any of the ornate diffuse, inadequate stuff that has in many localities displaced it. He examines the constitution and code of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and finds it far from satisfactory:

The master, wardens, treasurer, secretary and one delegate chosen by the lodge are members of the grand lodge, as well as the present and past grand officers and every past master; and each lodge has five votes to be thrown as a unit, as a majority of the six representatives of the lodge may determine; the lodge may appoint a proxy for each representative to act in his absence. We regret that the old usage is departed from. The master and wardens have so long been the representatives of the lodge, that we regret that this new grand lodge should, without so far as we know a single precedent, introduce this innovation. As to the manner of voting, we refer to our review of the District of Columbia.

Another thing is also greatly to be regretted. This code not only does not recognize the ancient landmarks, but really repudiates them. The usages and customs of the craft are "Subject always to the limits imposed by this constitution and to the special requirements of this jurisdiction as expressed in its laws."

The conservative grand lodge in the United States will hesitate to recognize this grand lodge if it persists in maintaining this doctrine.

* * * * * *

When a Mason joins a lodge he is required to take an obligation—an innovation, and an entirely unnecessary one, infringing also upon the universality of Fremasonry.

The manner of voting in the District of Columbia referred to above, now changed, was as follows: Each lodge voted as a unit; the vote was determined by a majority of the representatives, and if a majority did not agree the vote was lost.

We find other subjects marked which we had hoped to copy, but we must leave some of both time and space for other jurisdictions.

MARYLAND, 1901.

115TH ANNUAL. BALTIMORE. NOVEMBER 19.

The Maryland volume is embellished with half-tone portraits of Past Grand Master JOHN SUMMERFIELD BERRY and WM. MCKINLEY, deceased, and Grand Master THOS. J. SHRYOCK (vignette,) a bronzed reproduction of a bronze *bas relief* representing WASHINGTON as acting grand master of Maryland laying the corner-stone of the national capital, and a picture of a grand master's collar (of gold mounted on purple ribbon) and jewel, presented to Grand Master SHRYOCK on his fiftieth birthday, February 27, 1901.

Under Brother BERRY'S portrait we find the words:

"Grand Master, 1860-1861 and 1869, Died January 3, 1901."

We find elsewhere no mention of his death and no memorial tablet, only that in the grand secretary's list of grand representatives there is a blank against "Illinois" whose representative he had long been and still was at the time of his death. In this connection we may mention that Grand Secretary MEDAIRY has reduced the name of the representative of Maryland near our grand lodge (W. Bro. M. B. IOTT) to one syllable—spelling it JOTT.

The grand lodge was opened in special communication on the evening of February 27 in honor of the grand master's fiftieth birthday and the beginning of his sixteenth year of service in the grand east. Every grand officer was in his place, a full diplomatic corps representing forty-two jurisdictions was present and some 800 of the craft assembled to give *eclat* to the memorable occasion. The collar above mentioned with its pendant square three and a half inches long by five-eighths of an inch wide and closely set with diamonds in platina, was presented by the "silver-tongued" JOHN M. CARTER, past grand master, in an address worthy of the occasion. Other notable addresses followed (interspersed with fine musical selections, including one by Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ, which had to be read by another, family affliction and the condition of his health enforcing his absence.

At the stated communication of May 14 (semi-annual) Brother SCHULTZ was still unable to be present and the following was adopted:

The grand lodge extends to Bro. E. T. Schultz, P. S. G. warden and Masonic historian, its sincere and respectful condolence upon his affliction and his own indisposition, and trusts that he may be speedily restored to health.

Apart from this and a similar notice of the indisposition of Grand Secretary MEDAIRY, who like Brother SCHULTZ counts his friends everywhere, the proceedings of the semi-annual communication were of only local interest.

A special communication was held September 19—the day of President MCKINLEY'S funeral—at 8 o'clock p. m., for a memorial service, the largest gathering of Masons at the temple since it was built.

Eloquent addresses were delivered by Past Grand Master JOHN M. CARTER, Brethren JAMES W. DENNY, JAMES R. BREWER and Grand Chaplain HENRY BRANCH, all of which were pitched in a lofty key. Brother CARTER thus closed his brief beautiful address:

Incomparable man. If kind Providence permits thee to look down this day from the high place of thine abode upon thy bereaved and sorrowing comntrymen, thou dost realize better than thou ever didst in life—

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

And we—his people, his countrymen, his brethren—shall we not exclaim, with Macbeth:

"Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongu'd, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off;
And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast, or Heaven's cherubim, hors'd
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind."

At the annual communication one past grand master was present, and this applies to all the communications held during the year. Only two survive, JOHN M. CARTER and CHARLES H. OHR, and the latter was too feeble to attend. He was remembered in a resolution of kindly greetings and good wishes for many added years. Grand Master SHRYOCK announced the death of JAMES BRYAN PURCELL, past grand chaplain and the serious illness of Past Deputy Grand Master GEORGE L. MCCAHAN and Past Grand Treasurer WILLIAM H. SHRYOCK. Brother MCCAHAN had been stricken with paralysis and failing to improve, the grand master feared that his voice would never again be heard in the councils of the fraternity. This will be heard with profound regret by the many Illinois Masons who were so fortunate as to meet him in 1893 while serving as Maryland commissioner to the Columbian Exposition.

A communication covering the resolution of sympathy and condolence passed by the board of general purposes of the Grand Lodge of England during the recess of the grand lodge, on the assassination of President

McKinley and sent to American grand lodges, was received through the official channel, and the following acknowledgment returned:

Condolence from our brethren in a foreign land is a most acceptable offering in our season of national sorrow and is a fitting illustration of the tie which binds Masons of every nation, sect and clime into one common brotherhood.

Two letters were read from grand representatives near other grand lodges, one from Grand Secretary Wolihin, of Georgia, extending congratulations and good wishes; the other from Past Grand Master Murrow, of Indian Territory, which is in the last degree pathetic. He says:

If you choose you may say to the Grand Lodge of Maryland that her little Aboriginal sister is growing rapidly in numbers and, if the best element in the lodges can continue to control, in ethical status also. There is danger, however, on this latter line. The immigration into this territory is tremendous and it is not the best people who come from the states. Some advice and warning to us on the part of influential brethren in the states, through some of the leading Masonic periodicals and reports on correspondence, might be of valuable service.

* * * * * *

I regret to say that the full-blood Indians in this territory are being rapidly overwhelmed by the tremendous flood of whites who are coming in. Very soon their lands will be all gone and these poor Indians paupers. May God bless you sir, and all your interests.

The Grand Lodges of Western Australia and Costa Rica were recognized. The report of the committee on correspondence upon which this action was had, read by the light of Brother Drummond's examination of the constitution and code of the latter, would seem to indicate that the papers from Costa Rica received only such a cursory examination as might be perfectly safe where the lodges composing the new governing body were of known legitimate origin, but not safe where the lodges are known to be of parentage that has cut loose from the constraints of the ancient law.

Thomas J. Shryock, grand master; Jacob H. Medairy, grand secretary, both of Baltimore, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (120 pages) is by Bro. Edward T. Schultz, whose health, we are glad to see, was sufficiently restored to permit him to be present as early as the McKinley memorial service, and also at the annual communication.

His notice of Illinois is of the year 1900. He quotes from Grand Master Hitchcock on the wonderful changes wrought since the organization of our grand lodge sixty years before, and on the evils of rush work. Of course he noted the proposed amendment to the by-laws providing that the grand master should hold office for only one year. His confidence that the committee on jurisprudence would disapprove this in his opinion most unwise legislation, was not misplaced.

"Fame," said Byron, "is to be killed in battle and have one's name spelled wrong in the gazette." Brother FAVILLE, from whose oration Brother SCHULTZ quotes some telling paragraphs, is made by the latter's printer to appear as JOHN FOWBLE.

Brother SCHULTZ does us the honor to quote at length from the introduction of our report on the subjects of non-affiliation and suspension from Masonic rights for non-payment of lodge dues, finding our views in full accord with those so frequently enforced in his own reports. No one deserves higher credit than Brother SCHULTZ for steadfastness in discussing from the standpoint of a broadminded, conservative Mason these subjects of far reaching importance. He is glad that we have discontinued the topical form of report and returned to the "old way." And we rejoice with him. Brother SCHULTZ got very near to our heart in our brief contacts at the Masonic congress, and through all our tangled day dreams has run one clear thread of hope that we might meet again.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1901.

111TH ANNUAL. BOSTON. DECEMBER 11.

The Massachusetts volume is embellished with a fine steel engraved portrait of Past Grand Master CHARLES C. DAME, from the burin of A. H. RITCHIE.

The customary five business communications were held, namely, the quarterly communications of March (13), June (12), September (11) and December (11), the latter being the annual, and the stated (December 27,) when the officers are installed and the grand feast (of St. John, the Evangelist) held.

At the March quarterly two past grand masters were present.

The memorial of Past Grand Master CHARLES CHASE DAME, who died January 19, 1901, in his eighty-second year, was presented by a special committee appointed during the recess. By profession he was a teacher and later a lawyer. He had been a state senator, councilman, alderman and mayor of his home city, and was collector of internal revenue through successive administrations from his appointment by President JOHNSON down to 1883. His service in the grand east was in 1866, 1867 and 1868.

The grand master announced the death of David White Crafts, past senior grand warden, also in his eighty-second year.

The following addressed to the grand lodge was read:

————, Mass., March 7, 1901.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master. Officers and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, members of —— lodge, send greetings, and respectfully submit: That on the seventeenth day of December, 1900, at a regular meeting of said lodge, they were duly elected junior warden and treasurer of said lodge; further, that on the eighteenth day of February, 1901, at a regular meeting of said lodge, they presented themselves for installation into their respective offices, and such installation was refused by the presiding master.

Inasmuch as no charges have ever been preferred against us, and we stand square on the books of said lodge, we respectfully submit that a great wrong has been done, which we humbly appeal to you to rectify. Respectfully submitted,

The grand master stated that without raising question as to the form of petition, or whether the petitioners had any right to appeal, the subject matter of the petition would be received and considered. He then gave the following statement of facts:

During the month of December, 1900, the attention of the grand master was called to the fact that the junior warden elect of ———— lodge, had been an open and active member of an order or body acting as Masonic, coming under that part of section 21 of part V. of the constitution reading as follows:

"Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any Mason who is hereafter admitted in this jurisdiction into any other orders, as Masonic, is acting unmasonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in this grand lodge."

Section 22 provides a similar penalty also against any person who shall confer, communicate, sell or solicit any one to receive or apply for degrees not hereinbefore recognized or admitted.

While verifying the information by inquiry, I learned that in addition to the junior warden, the treasurer elect of the same lodge stood in the same position; had been an officer of the proscribed body, and was still actively and openly advocating it and soliciting regular Masons to join it. A copy of the above sections 21 and 22, I am informed, has been for a long time posted in the lodge ante-room, and that fact and the provisions of the sections are well known to both of the brethren.

These brethren would naturally have been installed at the January meeting. Before that time I sent to the past master of the lodge, who was expected to install the newly elected officers, two forms of renunciation to be signed by the junior warden elect and treasurer elect of the lodge which simply renounced all connection with the Cerneau or

other bodies not recognized under the provisions of the constitution of this grand lodge, and giving up any allegiance they held to such irregular bodies. I forbade the worshipful brother, as installing officer, to install them unless they should so renounce; this they declined to do; and at the regular meeting in January neither the junior warden nor treasurer elect presented himself for installation. The other officers were duly installed, and the lodge reported to the grand master and the grand secretary that a vacancy existed, and asked for a dispensation for the filling of the two vacancies. I thereupon issued a precept for the election of junior warden and treasurer for the regular meeting of February. At that meeting on a ballot the respective offices were filled by the election of other brethren, the vote being in the proportion of nearly, if not quite, five to one on a total vote of more than seventy ballots cast; this majority being in favor of the new members elect for these positions, they were thereupon installed.

I have never learned until receiving a copy of the petition here read by the grand secretary that either had presented himself, even as late as the February meeting, and made any request for installation. I am since informed that the treasurer elect did, but this was after the precept was issued and on the evening of the new election.

Just prior to this new election in February I received a long document, which not only reflected on the action of the grand master, but took issue with the provisions of our grand constitutions, and although alleging itself to be respectful, yet exhibiting such an ignorance of Masonic principles and such defiance of our existing regulations, that I felt called upon to make an answer to each of the signers, which I did by personal letter as follows:

We judge that the document considered in his letter was not signed by the two brethren referred to, but by other parties. The letter is as follows:

Boston, Feb. 16, 1901.

Dear Sir and Brother: I am pained and surprised at the communication I have received from you, with others, in relation to the installation of the junior warden and treasurer of ——— lodge. You speak of the regulation of our grand lodge as "repugnant to the ancient constitution and a violation of our landmarks." This is in direct violation of the obligation required of every Mason and every officer of a lodge; those who violate it know what they should expect.

Your want of loyalty to the grand lodge is shown in your statement that it "was the first in this country to countenance dissenters from the original plan of Masonry."

The further language used in characterizing the action of the grand master is equally reprehensible, but being personal, I will forgive it.

Your position is wrong from the beginning; to discuss whether our regulations are right or not is neither your province nor mine; all we have to do is to obey them. Your petition admits a violation our constitutions, but asks me to set it aside and allow a further disregard of it; this, of course, cannot be done.

The constitution is plain, and until that is changed by amendment, your duty and mine are plain. I have acted as grand masters have done before in cases of this kind; when known to the grand master no one

has ever been installed in any office nor allowed to sit as a member of the grand lodge who has been in the position of those two brothers; in every instance known a renunciation has been required, and in every case has been received before a brother could be installed into his office.

I have not desired to deal harshly in this matter, but you must know that a trial on charges would result in expulsion from Masonry; I have felt it better to deal leniently as with the erring brothers, and so have forbidden their installation. If these brothers should be re-elected, it will be the grand master's duty, under the constitution, however unpleasant, to again forbid it, unless, of course, they come within the provisions of the constitution by renouncing allegiance to all bodies not therein recognized. Installation being a prerequisite to holding office, and the brothers having refused to renounce their connection with organizations forbidden by the grand constitutions, they, therefore, cannot be officers. A vacancy exist and a dispensation is granted for a new election.

No brother in our order can feel more deeply than I do the misfortune that has come upon us in this most unhappy affair, and it is with great reluctance that I approach the subject and reach my conclusion; but as I am elected and installed to see among other things that the lodges and brethren comply with the regulations of our grand constitutions, it is my plain duty to see them enforced. I cannot, therefore, grant your petition.

The grand master continued:

The duty of the grand master is to see that the constitutions and regulations of the grand lodge are enforced. His power is supreme in the way of such enforcement, particularly during the times when the grand lodge is not in session, and any action by him must be summary, and is conclusive unless the grand lodge itself shall set aside his action; the grand master here found direct and open violation of the grand constitutions and acted accordingly.

Upon the conclusion of his statement it was unanimously voted that his action be approved and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Had this action applied only to the case of the junior warden we should not have been surprised at this unanimity. We say this notwithstanding the fact that the junior warden's membership in the inhibited body does not seem to have been judicially determined after having had "his day in court," a procedure that ought to precede the deprivation of any right or franchise, because the grand master may not have had time for this, or may have been misled by precedents, and because the grand lodge may have been willing to overlook what may have seemed to them a formality which would not change the result, on account of the manifest indisposition of the executive to resort to harshness beyond what was necessary to prevent the guilty brother (if he was guilty) from becoming a member of the grand lodge by being installed junior warden. This was a duty laid on the grand master by the constitutions, as will be seen by the sentence cited by him. As we shall have occasion to refer to this

part of the Massachusetts constitution again, we reproduce here the section cited and the succeeding section to which he refers:

"Section 21. Whereas, this grand lodge recognizes no degrees of masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the grand lodges of the various states and territories of the United States and the governments throughout the world; and, whereas, it admits the following-named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies, namely: The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several states and territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States; the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several states and territories of the United States, and the councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the United States; the Grand Commanderies of the several states and territories of the United States, and the commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction; now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any Mason who is hereafter admitted in this jurisdiction into any other orders, as Masonic, is acting unmasonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in this grand lodge.

"Section 22. Any Mason in this jurisdiction who shall confer, communicate or sell, or assist in conferring, communicating or selling, or solicit anyone to receive, or apply for any so-called Masonic degree or degrees limited to Freemasons, not hereinbefore recognized or admitted, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

It will be seen that while under the responsibility laid on the grand master to require on the part of all lodges and Masons conformity to Masonic law, he might even arbitrarily require renunciation from the junior warden elect, there is no warrant in the law cited, nor any other for requiring it from the treasurer elect, who would not become a member of the grand lodge by being installed.

There is one other point which we desire to touch before we pass from this matter for the present. In his letter to the signers of the "long document," the grand master tells them that to speak of a regulation of a grand lodge as "repugnant to the ancient constitutions and a violation of our landmark" is a "direct violation of the obligation required of every Mason and every officer of a lodge," further that they are disloyal to the grand lodge for saying that it "was the first in this country to countenance dessenters from the original plan of Masonry."

If the grand master were right in these contentions then it would be simply impossible that any provision of the regulations should be changed without laying the proposer of the change liable to trial for violation of his obligations. It is not a question of whether section 21 *is* "repugnant to the ancient constitutions," although to our mind it clearly is so and

although nobody attempts to prove that it is not without descending to such sophistical pleading as they never employ in arguing any other point in Masonry, but whether if a brother thinks it is thus repugnant he has a right to say so. Nor is the question whether in adopting section 21 the grand lodge of Massachusetts countenances dissenters from the original plan of Masonry, but whether if a brother is clear headed enough to see that it does, he is disloyal to his grand lodge if he wishes it to retrace the step whose meaning, if not its conscious purpose, was instinctively recognized by the craft who everywhere united in calling it the "Massachusetts Departure."

A brother may be dull or warped, or pig-headed and persist in seeing things differently from a large majority or even all of his brethren, but so long as he obeys the law and the authorities who administer it he has the same right to his opinion as the grand master himself.

The amendment to the regulations proposed at the December quarterly and permitting dual membership was adopted by a vote of 186 yeas to 18 nays.

Among those present was Past Junior Grand Warden GEORGE H. TABER, of New Bedford, and upon his asking permission to retire the grand master called up the grand lodge and informed the brethren that at the noon lunch Brother TABER had stated that he was ninety-three years of age; that in all those years afloat and ashore, he had not spent twenty-four hours in bed on account of sickness and had not paid more than five dollars in all his life for doctor's bills. As he withdrew, leaning on the arm of the senior grand deacon, the brethren joined in singing Auld Lang Syne.

At the June quarterly one past grand master was present.

An appreciative memorial of DAVID W. CRAFTS, who died March 12, 1901, in his eighty-second year, was presented. He was senior grand warden in 1870. Permission was granted to Concordia Lodge at Fairhaven to change its name to George H. Taber Lodge in honor of the venerable past junior grand warden, whose presence at the preceding quarterly was noted above. The grand lodge was the recipient of a full length oil portrait of WASHINGTON as master of a lodge, the gift of the artist, JOHN L. FINDLAY, of Columbian Lodge; $500 was appropriated for use of the charity committee.

At the September quarterly three past grand masters were present. Immediately upon the opening, the grand lodge by rising vote united in an expression of sympathy for our beloved and esteemed brother, President MCKINLEY, giving thanks that his life had been spared, and praying for his speedy recovery.

The surrendered charter of Aconaugua Lodge, of Chili, was presented and accepted. The lodge had long been in a disorganized condition and for two years had held no meetings.

A pending constitutional amendment proposing to increase the permanent membership by adding to it all past grand treasurers was rejected. A special committee presented the memorial of Past Deputy Grand Master WALWORTH O. BURBOUR, who died July 2, 1901, in his fifty-first year.

From his characteristics as reflected in the eulogy of those who knew him, his must have been a rare spirit. The committee present with the hope that it may thus find a permanent place (which it well deserves) in Masonic literature, a charge, of which they say:

Nowhere in all the range of Masonic literature is there to be found a more perfect piece of instruction to the novitiates, a clearer exposition of the benefits of the Masonic membership, a more graceful charge from the master to the incoming members, than the one composed and modestly used by him till its beauty and appropriateness won for it the admiration and applause of his brethren. It is, as was so lately said by our most worshipful grand master when he installed R. W. Brother Barbour, "a distinct contribution to Masonic literature," and it is with the hope that it will find a permanent place therein by publication in the report of this communication of the grand lodge that we make it a part of this memorial.

We reproduce it here to preserve it because it is the only charge we have ever read that did not—with the simple, direct charge of WEBB ever in our mind—beget in us a feeling of impatience:

And now, my brother, the ceremonies of this degree are concluded. You have been initiated, crafted and raised, and have received all the instruction pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry laid down in the ritual adopted by the grand lodge of this state. It is yours to enjoy all the privileges, pleasures and benefits of this revered and venerable institution of ours, and I sincerely hope you will soon learn to recognize and appreciate their great value.

Conceived in the early days of civilization, so remote that the date is lost in the dimness of antiquity, and organized for the instruction and protection of the workmen of that period, the Fraternity has been a factor of ever-increasing importance in the changing civilizations of the succeeding centuries, and exercises a potent influence on that of our own times. Its founders builded far better than they knew. They erected a structure to serve the material needs of the operative brethren of their time, but they adorned it so richly with symbolism, and with teachings so noble and pure, that it has withstood the lapse of time, the attacks of ignorance, prejudice and superstition, and survived by many generations the conditions which called it into existence.

There is inspiration and hope for the future of the Fraternity in the study of its past, and food for proud reflection in the thought that amid all the changes of social life and custom, amid the rise and fall of empires, dynasties, races and nations, amid the birth, growth and decay of religious sects and creeds, amid all the changes of thought and

growth of knowledge Freemasonry remains the one human institution without fundamental change.

The reason is not far to seek. From its inception the Fraternity has been the exponent of verities as old as humanity itself, and destined to last "until the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll;" so simple that all men can understand them, and which all men must admit, accept, admire and reverence. Truth, justice, charity—meaning in a broad sense manhood, honesty and love for one's fellow-man—these three broad stones were builded securely into its very foundation, and on them men, not only of every "country, sect and opinion," but of every age and every time and of almost every degree of education and intelligence, have found place.

When men no longer needed the assistance and protection of the Fraternity to gain a livelihood, its purposes underwent a modification. But the great underlying principles remained the same, appealing to the best there was in all men and binding them loyal and steadfast to their affection for it; and from generation to generation they have given of their time, thought, influence and money in loving and faithful service, receiving in return rewards that differed with their varying needs and tastes.

You are, to-night, received into full membership in this great Fraternity. You have every reason to be proud of the family which has adopted you. See to it that the family has reason to be proud of you.

The Fraternity stands to-day, as it has stood from time immemorial, as a wise and generous mother offering to her children from an abundant store, gifts whose value is beyond estimate and whose beauty grows upon us day by day.

Her very greeting to you was a smile of approval, and her first words—spoken before your feet were permitted to cross the threshold of her sanctuary—an appeal to every sense of manhood and honor you possess. "Because my children think well of you," she said, "because you are a man and have been found worthy, therefore do I open my doors unto you and bid you enter." Once within, she takes you by the hand and conducts you through the courts and chambers of her magnificent temple; she displays to you the glorious trophies which the centuries have brought her. She spreads a feast before you where presides the genius of modern Masonry, true and distinterested friendship. Do you desire friends? Every man does; every man should.

> "He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare,
> And he who has an enemy will meet him everywhere."

She does not give you friends. You would not value them if she did. Indeed, she could not do so if she would.

> "For friendship is not a plant of hasty growth,
> Though planted in esteem's deep-fixed soil,
> The gradual culture of kindly intercourse
> Must bring it to perfection."

She offers you the esteem, good-will and companionship of men with whom it is an honor for you, or any man, to become associated.

The rest remains with you. Accept it gratefully, at her hands, use it aright, improve it, and friendship will come into your life to enrich it and make it glad so long as it shall last. Nay, she does even more than this. She helps to make you worthy any such friendship. In the ritual of the three degrees she gives you a series of lessons, written in the most beautiful symbolism imaginable, inculcating a morality as lovely and lofty as that of any system of religion or philosophy, ancient or modern, and entirely free from cant, bigotry or dogma; a charity as broad as the universe itself; a faith in God, immortality, and one's fellow-man as simple and direct as that of a child.

She lays her hand on your shoulder and on mine, and directs to high thoughts, pure lives, unselfish deeds.

Strong, impressive and lasting are the lessons of the good mother. I charge you, my brother, give heed to her voice and so shall you show to all the world the full stature of a man.

James B. Sener, chairman of the jurisprudence committee of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, was a visitor and entertained the grand lodge with an interesting account of his visiting experience.

At the December quarterly three past grand masters were present.

The grand master, Charles T. Gallagher, in his address referred to the long list of lodges not represented for a year or more, the delinquency with some lodges being almost chronic. He wisely says:

One of the strengths of our institution is the fact that the grand lodge is a representative body composed of delegates from each lodge —the best form of representative government—and unless the representation is a fact rather than a theory, the nature and aim of such a government fails. It would seem as though one of the first three officers of each lodge might find an opportunity to come to Boston on one, at least, of the four days in the year in which the grand lodge meets; and if, from disability, or by reason of the nature of the employment, business cares, or other duties of the officers, this is not possible, there should be some member designated, early in the lodge year, as proxy for such lodge, to be present at some of the communications of the grand lodge.

In addition to the losses already noted, the grand master announced the death of John F. Neill, grand standard bearer.

The grand lodge had received and transferred to the charity trust $19,000 of the $20,000 bequest of Franklin S. Pratt, late of Columbian Lodge, for Masonic charitable purposes, the other $1,000 being held to await the decision of the court as to whether the bequest is subject to a five per cent inheritance tax.

Charles Theodore Gallagher, of Boston, was re-elected grand master; Sereno D. Nickerson, Cambridge, re-elected grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston.

At the stated communication (December 27) four past grand masters were present.

The grand officers were installed and between the hours of six and ten o'clock p. m. the feast of St. John, the Evangelist, was celebrated in due and ancient form, after the manner of Masons. When it came to the talking the grand symposiarch, Brother GALLAGHER, set a rattling pace for the other speakers, as must needs be for them to get through so early. He brought out some new talent and sandwiched it in with the veteran talent that never stales, notably Bro. SAMUEL K. HAMILTON, formerly of Maine, who mixes the ingredients of a table talk with the skill of a past master, and the new junior grand warden, WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE, who, like the distinguished past grand master of that name, is from Medford. The two are known to be brethren for other reasons than the similarity of their names, and to one at a distance it looks as though they might also be father and son. If so, judging from his samples, there would be no hazard to the craft should he fall heir in a double sense to his father's dignities.

We have also before us the proceedings of the quarterly communication of March 12, 1902, at which the committee reported, to whom was referred at the December meeting the petition of thirty-one past masters and one present master, for the repeal of section 22 of the regulations, copied above, and the amendment of section 21 so as to read as follows:

"'Section 21. This grand lodge recognizes no degrees of Masonry except those conferred by a lodge working under a lawful charter, or warrant, issued by a regular grand lodge of the various states and territories of the United States, and the lawfully constituted authorities throughout the world.'

The committee consisted of THOS. W. DAVIS, past junior grand warden (who presented the report and whose work we presume it to be). GEORGE A. SANDERSON, master of Caleb Butler Lodge, and HORACE T. FOGG, senior warden of Phoenix Lodge. Of these the grand master says:

In appointing this committee the only qualification required by the grand master was that neither of the members of it had taken any degrees of the Scottish Rite of any kind. Other than that, until the report to-day, the grand master has not communicated with the committee, or its members, to discover what their views or intentions were as to the result. I speak of this so that you and the petitioners may know how fairly they have been treated.

The committee reported who appeared in behalf of the petitioners, at least in part, and also stated that they had conferred with others who wished to be heard on the other side. Also that they had "examined very carefully the 'so-called' decisions of eminent Masonic authorities, which were read or referred to at the hearing." They spend much time and space in showing up the shortcomings of another "manifesto" or "pamphlet" which was not before them but which they allege was the work of sympathizers with the petitioners. Its authors may have been guilty of all misrepresentations charged to them for aught we know—

for we have not seen it and so cannot gainsay what the committee aver. but from the title of the pamphlet, as given by the committee—"The Square and Compasses, or the Doubleheaded Eagle—Which?"—it is manifest that the writer aimed at the core of the subject whether he hit it or not.

And this suggests one respect in which the task of the present grand lodge committee was simpler and easier than that of Brother WOODBURY, who wrote the report engineering the legislation now sought to be repealed through the grand lodge in 1882. He had to manage it so that the great voting body of the membership of the grand lodge should not know that the action proposed was taken solely in the interest of one of the parties to a dynastic war in the Scottish Rite. He got through with his job and got his job through without saying a word to indicate to a brother who was not in the secret that there was anything but the most dove like harmony among all Scotch Riters, by making the Rite of Memphis, about which nobody cared a tinker's continental, the ostensible objective point of his attack.

The present committee were unhampered in this respect. They were not Scotch Riters and so were deterred by no fear of injuring the cause of the Holy Empire by stepping in where an imperial angel might prudently declined to tread. They did know, however, that one faction of Scotch Riters. real or pretended, had been placed under the ban and so their first step was to try to discredit the petitioners who at the hearing sought through their counsel to have the questions involved divested of factional considerations, by bringing in the manifesto (for which there is nothing to show that the petitioners were responsible, apart from the inuendoes of the committee) that counsel did not represent the wishes and feelings of those for whom he appeared. They say:

At the hearing it was stated by the counsel for the petitioners that the main question presented for the consideration of the committee was whether the grand lodge had acted ultra vires in the adoption of the regulations, and it was also stated by the counsel that he was not interested in the Scottish Rite question.

The contents of the manifesto show that the counsel did not in the latter particular represent the wishes and feelings of those for whom he appeared, but that is not of sufficient bearing upon the main question to be noticed at present. The contention of the petitioners may be briefly summarized: that the grand lodge has no power to recognize any bodies as Masonic, or admit them to be regular and duly constituted, except those which confer the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry and those only. Upon the answer to this proposition depends the settlement of all the subsidiary issues brought to our attention by the petition. It may at once be conceded that if the grand lodge has acted ultra vires in the adoption of section 21, its legislation on this subject is improper and needs to be corrected, and it must on the other hand be admitted that if the constitutional powers of the grand lodge

have not been exceeded, the particular regulations embodied in both sections 21 and 22 are entitled to full obedience from every loyal member of the Fraternity, and your committee fully believe that, in either event, while these regulations are a part of our grand constitutions, they must be obeyed, because they are the declaration of the supreme Masonic authority in this jurisdiction.

Having shown that they clearly understood the contention of the petitioners, the committee proceeds with what ingenuity it posseses to befog the case, addressing themselves, however, to the "pamphlet" instead of to the statement of the petitioners; reprinting therefrom with corrections such as make it, they say, the complete and correct version of a clause in the declaration of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge (1782) assuming as an independent and sovereign grand lodge the powers and functions which as a provincial grand lodge it had enjoyed under the mother grand lodge—Scotland. The committee parade the word "sovereign" in that declaration as having some special significance with reference to the power of the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to govern the craft in that jurisdiction. This is a piece of confusing superfluity because in the first place if it had ever been complete, which it was not, or had even claimed to be, which it did not, it would have disappeared with the dissolution of the body which exercised it, in 1792 when the lodges which composed it during its life time joined with other lodges in Massachusetts to form the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which derives from the fact that it is a recognized grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of unquestioned lineage, as ample a sovereignty as any grand lodge can possess. Having conceded that if the grand lodge was wrong in recognizing as a part of Masonry, rites and ceremonies unknown to the system which it practices, administered by bodies which it has not created, of whose rituals it knows nothing and whose legislation it does not supervise, it was wrong because it was contrary to the landmarks, the committee does its best to discredit the idea that there are any landmarks. First citing the fact that MACKEY was the first to essay an enumeration of the landmarks, making a list of twenty-five which have been widely accepted but not agreed to in full by later writers, quoting DRUMMOND to the effect that it is safe to conclude that no one of the attempts at enumeration of them is a success, concluding their citation from him as follows:

It has been said that the landmarks are the unwritten law of Masonry; but this is not correct; for landmarks are found in the ancient charges. Indeed, the only evidence that some customs are landmarks is the fact that they are mentioned as such in the earliest publications in relation to Freemasonry. The landmarks cannot be repealed or changed. That they are sometimes infringed upon is doubtless true. But any enactment in violation of a landmark is void, by whatever authority it is made. All Masons agree in this; and the practical difficulty is, that one denies that to be a landmark which another affirms is one."

The committee thus continue :

The ancient charges are generally esteemed landmarks, but these are not to be followed literally, for while they "set forth the obligations of a Mason, in respect to God and religion, to the civil magistrate, to the lodge, to those in official position, to the craft, to the family and to the community," they contain matters of regulation which, however apposite they were to the form of civil government under which our Brethren of the 17th and 18th centuries dwelt, can hardly be considered of binding force to-day. This is especially true of the fourth charge relating to the lodge, and to the qualifications of a grand master, and it is worthy of note, that while this charge speaks of the Apprentice, who may be "made a brother and then a Fellow Craft in due time, even after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs," there is no mention of a higher degree, and the word master when it occurs in this charge refers only to the master of a lodge, who may not become such until he has served as a warden, and "no brother can be a warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow Craft." No one to-day knows with certainty what the limitations of Ancient Craft Masonry were.

We pause here for a moment to say that while there is no mention here of a higher degree, or part, yet in the preceding charge, the third, masters are spoken of in a way to show the distinction of master apart from master of a lodge—as does also the XIIIth of the old regulations —so clearly that no brother ought to feel justified in asserting the contrary simply because the brethren to whom he is talking do not have the printed text before them to convict him of his error. While everybody believes that the "master's part" as it was formerly known was not then clothed with an esotery of its own, and few believe that the Fellow Craft's part was so clothed, yet the distinctions of apprentice, fellow and master are clearly recognized in the charges of a Freemason and the regulations thereunto annexed. But the master's part was clothed with an esotery of its own as early as 1730, and a master's lodge was established in Boston under the authority of the Provincial Grand Lodge before the Royal Arch legend which the committee—accepting Oliver's exploded dictum —say was dissevered from the third degree.

But to return to the landmarks. The committee put forth what we have already quoted and much more designed to impress their hearers with the belief no one has any clear idea of what the term landmark means when he uses it, and that really the term defines only a vague limbo undefined and undefinable. They either do not know, or else remember to forget that while it is true that all Masons do not agree as to all the landmarks, all who are moderately informed do agree as to what some of them are, and have no trouble in reaching a working concensus as to what the term ancient landmarks includes. The Masonic congress which assembled in Chicago in 1893 numbered one hundred members, drawn from all over the United States and the Dominion of Canada. It was probably as fairly representative of the ability and intelligence of the craft as any body of equal numbers as could be assembled in this or any

other country, and included several who had made Masonry the study of a lifetime. Yet after quite a lengthy consideration of the subject it required only two or three unsuccessful attempts to frame a genrally satisfactory answer to the question. "What are the ancient landmarks?" to elicit an answer that was adopted without a dissenting vote, as follows:

The conclusion of the congress is that the ancient landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the charges of a Freemason, and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry, combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as Masons.

The committee say that "no one today knows with certainty what the limitations of Ancient Craft Masonry were." Why not? If no one knows it is because he will not take the trouble to inform himself, for it lies before the craft like an open book. They say that it cannot be considered certain that the division into the three degrees antidated the ancient constitutions. What of it? We do not know whether each distinctive class had its own esotery—for ourselves we do not think that they did. But we do know that the Masonry defined by the charges of a Freemason recognized the distinctions of Master, Fellow and Apprentice, and what is more to the purpose so far as this discussion is concerned, *we know that it recognized no others.* This of itself is absolutely conclusive that the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in admitting bodies to be Masonic that are based on distinctions other than these is repudiating the restraints of the ancient law. The committee ask:

The petitioners claim that Sections 21 and 22, Part V. of our Grand Constitutions, "are inconsistent with the original plan of Masonry, which is clearly defined by the Constitutions, and violate several landmarks embodied in the Code of Laws to which every Mason must solemnly subscribe before he can be installed master of a lodge." Three charges seem to be specially referred to: that which relates to dissenters from the original plan of Masonry; that which inculcates conformity to every edict of the grand lodge that is not subversive of the principles and ground-work of Masonry; and that which relates to innovation in the body of Masonry.

The original plan of Masonry; the principles and ground-work of Masonry; the body of Masonry,—what are they?

For our present purpose it is entirely unnecessary to attempt any such comprehensive statement as would certainly include everything that might possibly be included in an answer to these questions, or rather three branches of one question, for to answer one is largely to answer them all. We prefer rather to restrict ourselves to a few points that are too plain to admit of dispute.

The groundwork of Masonry is the reciprocal acceptance and symbolical teaching by God-acknowledging men of certain obligations derived from the moral law and recognized as being due to their Creator,

to themselves and to each other; the assumption of these reciprocal obligations in substance, form and manner to confer the Masonic status being only possible within the body of certain organizations called lodges existing by virtue of warrants or charters from a representative grand lodge consisting of and formed by the masters and wardens of all the lodges in communication therewith, with the grand master of its own election—at the head; which grand lodge is the supreme power of the jurisdiction which it occupies, save as constrained by the ancient landmarks, the paramount, irrepealable, unchangeable law of Masonry; and when thus lawfully assumed these obligations are a perpetual guarantee—apart from the temporary distinctions of Master, Fellow and Apprentice—of an absolute equality of rights, benefits, privileges and eligiblities.

Is it not almost superfluous to add that these are the fundamentals which characterize Masonry as defined by the charges of a Freemason and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry. The Massachusetts committee in framing an answer to their own questions show the same readiness to

> "Compound for sins they are inclined to
> By damning those who have no mind to,"

as if they were already full-fledged subjects of the Holy Empire The following in their judgment is the best, most definite setting forth of the plan from which dissent is to be discountenanced:

Better than either of these is the definition implied in the teachings of the first and second degrees, that we are to maintain the tenets of our profession as Masons;—brotherly love, relief and truth; to observe the cardinal virtues of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice; to learn to subdue the passions, act upon the square, keep a tongue of good report, maintain secrecy and practice charity, and above all to pay that rational homage to Deity which at once constitutes our duty and our happiness. In short, Freemasonry is a perfect system of morality, employing tools and implements of architecture as symbols.

Was there ever a quarter from which to apprehend danger of dissent from what these teachings stand for? The idea is too puerile to be considered for a moment. It was not the moral, but the Masonic law that was in danger of being honey-combed by human ambition and human cupidity; not the spirit but the body of Masonry that must primarily bear the brunt of any attempted dissent and imposture.

That the committee are not so ignorant of what constitutes the body of Masonry and what are its principles and groundwork according to the original plan, is shown by their own admissions in the following:

Your committee would suggest that if the use of the square and compass as a symbol is to be interdicted by an official of the civil government, because its use tends to misrepresentation, how much more careful should the grand lodge be in allowing the use of this

symbol in conjunction with the great light in Masonry in any other than a regular Masonic body. For we must all admit that the use, in a ceremonial, of the great lights, invests that ceremonial with a Masonic character; and your committee are of the opinion that, the issue once being made, the grand lodge not only cannot sanction, but also, so far as is in its power, should prevent the use of its symbols or allusions to any part of its secret work by any body which it does not admit to be regular.

Years before the grand lodge action of 1882 was taken, the chairman of your committee was satisfied that only the quasi-recognition that the so-called higher bodies of the York Rite had received protected the members of the blue lodge in assembling themselves together, and working the ritual of any other Masonic organization; and your whole committee agree in the opinion that if recognition was now withdrawn from these bodies, as is asked for by the petitioners, every Royal Arch Mason and every Knight Templar in the jurisdiction might be held to be in contempt of the sivereign power and authority of the grand lodge.

There was no need here to specify the so-called higher bodies of the York Rite, only, because these and the Scottish Rite bodies hold precisely the same relation to the grand lodge so far as their genesis is concerned. They were all the product of dissent from the Masonry of the original plan, although the dissent is more glaring in some than in others, but in this country they bear the same relation to the grand lodge because each alike makes the possession of the Masonic status a prerequisite to admission into their respective bodies. The chairman of the committee says he was satisfied that only the quasi-recognition that these so-called higher bodies had received, protected the Masons of the lodge in assembling themselves together and working the ritual of any other Masonic organization, meaning by this latter, some one of the bodies, which Brother Woodbury says the grand lodge does not charter, regulate their ritual or prescribe their regulations. Protected from what? Not from pains and penalties specifically prescribed by the grand lodge, for the grand lodge had not at that time declared them to be either regular or irregular, but for attempted innovation in the body of Masonry and for countenancing dissent from the original plan and the imposture of teaching as Masonry something that could not be Masonry, because taught where some of the essential conditions to make it such were wanting.

All through the report runs the undertone of assumption that things which the individual knows to be wrong, as in the confession of the committee quoted above, become right and ought to be defended the moment a majority of a grand lodge places upon them the seal of approval. The chairman knew, as everyone knows who stops to reflect upon the subject that the exhibition *as Masonry* of the esotery of Masonry in a body which the grand lodge had not chartered, whose ritual it had not regulated and whose legislation it had not prescribed, was a violation of

the primary engagements of every Mason; yet his chief concern then, as it is of the whole committee now, is not how to protect Masonry from innovation and revolution, but how to protect the conceded violators of its obligations from the consequences of their unfaithfulness.

And in order to do this they go through pages of quotations, mainly from those who are *particeps criminis,* in a vain effort to show that whatever a grand lodge declares to be Masonry *is* Masonry no matter if it is the very antipodes of what every grand lodge by unbroken usage throughout the whole period of its organic life has shown, by requiring a strict adherence to it on the part of its lodges, that it recognizes as the genuine Masonry entailed upon it by the landmarks. The first of "the army of disinterested witnesses" called by the committee is Bro. Joseph W. Fellows, of New Hampshire, who says:

"The grand lodge was created as the sole governing body and power of the craft in all things Masonic. It was deemed to have absolute control over the Fraternity. The landmarks were a guaranty that it would not trample upon their rights. They were to be observed as the Magna Charta, but all other powers and prerogatives were ceded to and vested in the grand lodge. No limit was set upon its authority. No line of separation was drawn between Craft Masons as such, and as adherents to the higher degrees then rapidly increasing, but by universal consent, in obedience to the imperative demand, full power and authority was lodged in the governing body."

It is barely possible that a brother of Brother Fellow's ability could unconsciously overlook the crucial fact that the landmarks were not only the Magna Charta of Masons, but of *Masonry,* protecting it against the power of individuals, lodges or grand lodges to revolutionize it. Yet this is so manifest from the fifteen promises exacted of every master from the organization of the grand lodge (and perhaps earlier) down to the day when he was installed as master and later, that no fact can be plainer in Masonry. His statement that the higher degrees were then rapidly increasing is so far from the fact that there was not one of them existing, indeed it is scarcely certain that the distinction of Fellow Craft had an esotery of its own, and certain that the master's part did not, and it is equally certain that there then existed no Masonry outside of Great Britain out of which the higher degrees could have come. But whether from lack of information or otherwise, this piece of misinformation is of a kind with the statement made by him in a report to his grand lodge the preceding year (1895) as follows: "The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has probably earlier history, and is more extensively established than the York Rite," meaning by the term York Rite the Free and Accepted Masonry of the original plan.

Free and Accepted Masonry culminated in organization in 1717 and the charges of a Freemason were agreed to in 1721. The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite as now organized came into existence in 1802, just

one hundred years ago and seventy-nine years after the organization of the Grand Lodge of England. About 1740, nineteen years after the organization of the first grand lodge, a number of degrees falsely alleged to be Scottish origin made their appearance in France and some of it if not all of these were later appropriated by the manufacturers of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite which was launched at Charleston, S. C., in 1802, from whose supreme council all other existing supreme councils derive their authority. So much for its alleged earlier history. Now as to its more extensive establishment. At about the same time that Bro. Joseph W. Fellows, of New Hampshire, was claiming this, Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana, among the erudite Masons of his time and an active member of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, was saying that not over one-twentieth of those claiming to be Masons in the world were other than those speaking the English and German languages, and while we cannot now readily put our fingers on Bro. Theodore S. Parvin's tabular statement of the Masons in the world at about that date, we remember that his estimate corresponded quite closely to that of Brother Fellow's "one-twentieth!"

But a still more astounding statement was made by our New Hampshire brother in the same report, namely, that the civil polity of the two rites is almost identical. The only comment we desire to make on this extraordinary assertion, is to call the attention of our readers to the following remarks of the most eminent of Masonic historians, Robert Freke Gould, on these new systems, of which the so-called Scottish Rite, with its irresponsible head holding his office by a life tenure, is the type:

"Foolish and unnecessary as it will always appear to destroy the original beautiful simplicity of the craft, the great evil of these innovations lies in their destruction of an important principle. Freemasonry is founded upon the perfect equality of all its members, and its governing body is an elective and representative one. In fact, the craft governs itself. But in almost every one of these new systems, with scarcely an exception, the governing power is autocratic and irresponsible. A hierarchy is formed, each superior degree directs without appeal those below it, and the highest class rules all the others. Each class is self-elected, that is, it receives into its sacred circle only those whom it pleases, so that those of the lower classes have no voice whatever in the administration of their affairs or in the election of their rulers. This one consideration alone precludes these systems from ever being entitled to call themselves Masonic. They are not and never can be Freemasonry. They are simply separate societies, all of whose members happen to be Fremasons."—Hist. of Freemasonry, Vol. III., p. 348.

We desire to add to Brother Gould's remark that the fact that "one consideration alone precludes these systems from ever being entitled to call themselves Masonic," that the same consideration precludes any grand lodge from "admitting" them to be regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies without demonstrating thereby its disloyalty to the landmarks.

If Brother Fellows really believes that the higher degrees were rapidly increasing in 1721, that the so-called Scottish Rite has the earlier history in Masonry and is now more extensively established and that the civil polity of the two systems outlined above by Brother Gould is nearly or quite identical, it would seem hardly worth the while to quote him on the powers of the grand lodge or the duties of the craft.

Since the committee quote repeatedly from Brother Drummond to prove that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts rightfully had the power which it exercised in the adoption of sections 21 and 22, (which it did in 1882 under the impression that it was asserting its sovereignty against the pretensions of the Rite of Memphis, when it was in reality being used to protect the exchequer of the Holy Empire of the Scottish Rite against a pretender of the same ilk then threatening to damage its revenues, and thereby demonstrate their respect for him as a Masonic authority,) we desire to call their attention to his opinion of the right of the craft to govern itself, a denial of which is ingrained in the very structure of the Scottish Rite, one body of which the commitee now confesses without any pretense of concealment, was the intended beneficiary of the legislation of 1882. Brother Drummond says:

"The right of the craft to govern itself is a fundamental principle, while its form of government is a landmark." (*Maine Rep. Cor. 1891, page 177.*)

And as to the resisting power of the landmarks we quote his now classic declaration in his special report to his grand lodge when the Grand Orient of France eliminated the name of Deity from its constitution:

"No man or body of men can make innovations in Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the institution."

The committee make a great number of citations to prove that the grand lodge is the supreme Masonic power within its territorial jurisdiction, which nobody denies in this country except Massachusetts and the few grand lodges who have followed her departure in admitting that there are half a dozen bodies within the territorial limits of each with whom they share the control of confessed "Masonry;" bodies which grand lodges do not charter, whose ritual they do not regulate and whose legislation they do not supervise or prescribe.

But the committee carefully conceal from the uninformed that the jurisdictional limits of grand lodges is twofold and that in both respects its boundaries are fixed by powers other than its own—the political power which fixes and which likewise changes the boundaries of the autonomous territory which it occupies, and the power of the landmarks that defined the boundaries of the institution whose preservation is entailed upon the

grand lodge as the sole purpose of its existence, and having thus defined it, fashioned it, described the marks and qualities by which alone it can be indentified, cut away the mould in which it had been cast and said: "This is Masonry! There is but one!" Unless Masons forswear themselves there can be no counterfeit!"

We greatly regret that neither time nor space will permit us to take up seriatim all the citations made in order to convey the impression that their authors held that because the grand lodge is supreme in Masonry within the landmarks, it is also supreme to override them, which is true only of those who planned the campaign by which—using the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and the Grand Commandery of Ohio as a base of operations—the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was reduced to vassalage to the Holy Empire, when the great bulk of its members guilelessly supposed that they were demolishing the Rite of Memphis, and of others of the same ilk who, seeing the success of the Massachusetts campaign tried it on other grand lodges with like success. The Massachusetts committee are loud in their condemnation of the authors of the "pamphlet," for what they call a gross attempt to deceive their readers (and justly so if they did attempt it), and also complain of statements "which have been torn from their surroundings and made to do duty in the way of foundation for argument never dreamed of by those who uttered them."

Surely the committee can have found nothing in the perversion of the true intent and meaning of its author to equal the perversion of the remarks of Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, of Pennsylvania, to the support of the action of Massachusetts in "admitting" to be "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies" the foreign hostile organizations to which he refers, or to the support of the theory assiduously and insiduously inculcated by the committee, that the toleration of certain organizations made up of Masons for a considerable period before it became generally suspected that they were using the whole or a part of the esotery of the lodge in their rituals, warrants the grand lodge of Massachusetts in continuing the recognition it extended to them by the legislation of 1882, now that the revolutionists have by the legislation they got through the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, disclosed not only the open secret that the three degrees were taken as the *basis* of their systems, but that certain portions of the esotery of these degrees is used in their ceremonies. The committe quote Brother VAUX as follows:

"Can it be possible, then, that individuals who voluntarily, of their own free will and accord, have sought association with Freemasons under the rules and regulations imperiously commanded, use the character thus obtained, secure the rights and privileges thus conferred, and then consent to be the associates in foreign or hostile organizations, without rendering themselves amenable to the spirit of the law

they have violated? Such a course of conduct on the part of these Brethren, in fact if not in intention, denies the exclusive sovereignty of the grand lodge, and violates the cardinal principles to which we have referred. Surely this is a Masonic offense. Surely the grand lodge power is sufficient to reach it. It cannot be admitted for a moment that these Brethren can hold a divided duty, separate allegiance, inconsistent relations, and while asserting on the one hand their allegiance to the grand lodge, on the other permit themselves to deny the Supreme power of the grand lodge which then would be but an impotent assertion of its power."

And this extract is followed by the remark: "Time is lacking to refer to and challenge all the misleading representations which have been made to you brethren, in the pamphlet which has been circulated among you!"

The remarks of Brother VAUX as quoted above were "torn from their surroundings" as we shall presently show. They are a part of a paragraph written by Brother VAUX, commenting on the following, reported by the Illinois committee on jurisprudence and adopted by the grand lodge in 1884:

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having taken occasion to define Masonry anew, we are compelled to re-examine the basis upon which that definition rests. The result of that re-examination is to strengthen our convictions that the Grand Lodge cannot, without losing sight of its obligation to sustain the law of the Ancient Charges, subscribe to any definition of Masonry that will include within the category of Masonic Bodies those organizations whose only claim to be considered as such rests in the fact that those who organized them were already Masons.

The conclusion, then, at which we arrive, so far as it applies to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and its territorial jurisdiction, is that, like Massachusetts, we recognize no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the various states and territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world, viz: the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason; and that as we cannot admit as being regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies any save those organized for the practice of these recognized degrees, we can find no basis anywhere for the assumption, on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to interfere with the operations of the various associations of craftsmen enumerated in the Massachusetts amendment, and known also to exist within this jurisdiction, or with any other similar body which, like them, do not assume control over any portion of the Masonry of the Lodge.

Whereupon Brother VAUX said:

It cannot be denied that the subject treated of in the foregoing extract is becoming important to the Grand Lodges of the Craft in the United States. These Grand Lodges are the Supreme Masonic authority in their jurisdictions. They possess the inherent power, and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over, the lodges and Freemasons within their boundaries. Whatever is of Freemasonry exists by the direct recognition of this supreme power. Freemasonry is no uncertain term. From

the beginning it has included, and now includes, the symbolic degrees. From the initial step, to the completion of the work of the Master Mason, Grand Lodges exercise absolute and exclusive direction and control. Free and Accepted York Masonry, as represented by these Grand Lodges, has its history and its traditions. From the earliest times it has asserted its character as the sole and exclusive successor of the rights, powers and privileges of Freemasonry. It never has recognized, it never will recognize, nor permit any association claiming to be, or calling itself Masonic, to interfere with its exclusive dominion. Having this power, therefore, for its own protection, for its continued existence, for the integrity of its character, for the universality of its teachings, for the purity of its ritual and ceremonies, it is bound by the highest obligations to assert its rights.

At the point where this extract ends—the middle of the paragraph—the committee tore off the portion of it quoted by them (supra) and sought to make it do duty in the way of foundation for an argument never dreamed of by Brother VAUX, an argument which might well stir his remains to mute protest in their dreamless rest.

But it did not suit the purpose of the committee to place before the readers of their report his vigorous exposition of the absolute exclusiveness of the term Freemasonry as associated with the symbolic degrees, and his excoreation of those who having accepted Masonry thus defined have stolen its name for outside associations they have banded together to create, as being guilty of a violation of the cardinal principles of the fraternity. Taken as a whole it is unsurpassed as a trenchant denial of the right of any Mason, whether in his capacity as a member of the grand lodge or otherwise, to erect anything in the name of Freemasonry, which transcends the fixed limits of the three symbolic degrees; mutilated as it was by the Massachusetts committee, we have seen that they thought it might be used with effect in behalf of an affirmation to the contrary. The same intention to pervert matter from its true intent and meaning when the committee present the following as sustaining their contention that because the grand lodge is supreme in Masonry it may go outside and fetch in something else and call it Masonry. They say:

A convention meeting in Chicago in 1887, composed of seven grand masters and twelve past grand masters from twelve jurisdictions, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. is the supreme governing power in and over Freemasonry within its territorial jurisdiction; and that the landmarks of Freemasonry, together with the laws, edicts, regulations and statutes of such grand lodge, constitute *the only law and authority of Freemasonry within said jurisdiction;* and all constituent lodges, and all members thereof, and all Masons within said jurisdiction, must obey and conform thereto.

Resolved, Further, That there is no power or authority in or over Freemasonry above the legitimate and duly recognized Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., nor is it within the power of any body, organization or collection of Masons to assume to exercise such power or authority.

This was the only declaration made by the conference. It was not the purpose of the conference to make any, but because of the Massachusetts departure it was felt that a restatement of the foundations which that departure had loosened, was necessary; and the known intention of the authors of the resolutions warrants us in placing the emphasis upon the words we have italicized.

One word as to the reference of the committee to our own views. They say:

Between three and four pages are devoted to the views of R. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, of Illinois. A part of the extracts are credited to the Ohio Freemason and deal with the question whether their grand lodge has any authority over Masonry outside of the symbolic lodge, about which your committee have already treated at length, and a part are taken from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge if Illinois. It is intended to show that the Grand Lodge of Illinois endorses the personal views of R. W. Brother Robbins, who in 1889 was chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence.

It is a matter of minor importance what our views are except as they commend themselves to those who have the power to make *their* views effective. But as to whether our views reflected the views of the Grand Lodge of Illnois on the Massachusetts departure, including the preliminary question whether the subject had ever been "officially presented" in a way to test the sense of that body, the committee could have saved themselves the trouble of quoting the individual opinions of others, and their readers the trouble of guessing what those opinions were worth, had *they* reproduced the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in adopting the report of its jurisprudence committee, which they forced *us* to reproduce, above, by garbling the criticism of Brother VAUX thereon, and to which we beg to call the renewed attention of the committee and of our readers. We have written thousands of lines on this subject since that report was adopted, and as we were the writer of that also we think we can safely say that not one of those thousands have contained anything inconsistent therewith.

Ere we conclude we must recur for one moment to the last refuge of the committee, the argument that because grand lodges have for a long time tolerated the existence within their territory of organizations nominally Masonic but whose only claim to be considered such rests on the fact that those who organized them were already Masons, they cannot now deny that this toleration has invested them with the quality of "Masonic bodies" without a breach of faith, such toleration amounting to an implied contract.

This brings us sharply to the question whether having shut our eyes to processes that we did not know to be wrong because we knew nothing of them ourselves, and later having become so convinced of their unlawful

character that we advertise to the world that these processes *shall not be duplicated,* we must stand by the wrong at the expense of the known and self confessed right. Can it be possible that there can be an implication that rest on our consciences with the weight of a solemn promise so oft repeated that we know it by heart, imposed upon us and consciously accepted by us to the express end that we *must* follow the self-confessed right

When the chairman of the Massachusetts committee had exacted from him as a condition of his installation as master the promise that he would "discountenance all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry," did it contain a clause providing that under certain conditions he might consider dissent as a vested right?

MICHIGAN, 1902.

58TH ANNUAL. MUSKEGON. JANUARY 28.

A portrait of FRANK O. GILBERT, the retiring grand master, graces the fly leaf of the Michigan volume, and memorial portraits of Past Grand Masters JOHN W. CHAMPLIN and WILLIAM S. WEBBER are found on their appropriate tablets. Fourteen past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-two jurisdictions were present.

Grand Master GILBERT reported the death of two past grand masters, JOHN W. CHAMPLIN in his seventy-first and WILLIAM L. WEBBER, in his seventy-seventh year, and of Past Senior Grand Warden J. B. F. CURTIS, whose service in the west was in 1880. Brother CHAMPLIN, who was long the representative of Illinois, near his grand lodge, was a native of New York, but had lived in Michigan since 1854. He was eight years on the supreme bench of his adopted state, and later was professor of law in the University of Michigan. He was grand master in 1871.

Brother WEBBER was also a New Yorker by birth, but came to Michigan in 1836. He also was a lawyer by profession. He was grand master in 1874.

On the death of President MCKINLEY the grand master issued a circular letter announcing his murder and eulogizing his character, which he ordered to be read in every lodge and spread upon its records as a memorial page, and further ordered that the altars and great lights be draped in mourning for sixty days.

Thirty-three dispensations were issued changing the date of the annual communications of lodges which fell on Christmas, the day preceding or the day following. All but five of these fixed an earlier date than that fixed by the by-laws, but it is only fair to say that many of them were issued early enough to permit notice to be given to absent members, without which in our opinion the date of the annual meeting should never be anticipated. One of them was issued December 16, changing the date from December 24 to December 17.

Rituals will get lost and when they do, more are wanted to replace them. He says:

A number of applications having been received for second rituals, the grand secretary informed me there were not enough on hand to supply all the lodges in this jurisdiction. Upon investigation I found the expense of a second edition would be quite large, and no provision having been made in the resolution to pay the same, I did not feel like taking the responsibility of the same, and determined to refer the whole matter back to the grand lodge, I issued the following circular:

To Worshipful Masters:

When the grand lodge, a few years ago, directed the printing of the ritual, a most positive declaration was made that only one copy thereof should be furnished to each lodge. Under this instruction only a sufficient number of copies were printed to furnish one to each lodge, with enough in addition to supply new lodges and replace lost or destroyed copies for a number of years.

At the annual meeting of the grand lodge, January 22 and 23, 1901, a resolution was adopted that each lodge might, upon application therefor, receive a second ritual under like restrictions as for the first one. * * *

The circular goes on to say that the grand secretary had on hand enough rituals to supply a small portion of the lodges with a second copy, and as he had no authority to print another edition he thought it best to treat all alike and not issue any, but to await the action of the grand lodge. Of this he says in his address:

In this connection I might say, I believe that the above resolution was passed in a hurried manner, without the members of grand lodge giving the matter any consideration, and as all the lodges have prospered finely with one ritual, it occurs to me it might not be a bad idea to rescind the resolution, as there seems to be no pressing need of more rituals.

We wonder that it did not occur to him to suggest trying the good old Masonic way of getting along with less than one copy.

Proceeding to the topic of "Lost Rituals," he says:

Grand lodge regulations gives the grand master authority to order new rituals to be sent to lodges, to replace lost ones. It seems as though there was too much carelessness and that slight care was taken to prevent their loss. No doubt in some cases this is a fact, because it is such an easy matter to obtain a new one.

On March 6, I received a communication from Port Hope Lodge No. 138, stating their ritual was lost. I found that the senior deacon lost the ritual at session of grand lodge, stating it was lost between hotel and Masonic Temple. After carefully considering all the circumstances in the case, I directed the grand secretary to issue a new one.

June 24, 1901, I directed grand secretary to issue new ritual to Worshipful Master George W. Mount of Tawas City Lodge No. 302. This ritual was stolen from his desk where it had been carelessly left without being put under lock and key.

There doesn't seem to be quite as wholesale lying around loose of the rituals as there was at one time in Ohio, but enough of it to point a moral, if not to adorn a tale.

The grand master submitted eight decisions, some of which are of more than local interest:

3. Can you grant a dimit to Bro. ———— to join a lodge in Ohio, he living in Michigan?

Answer.—No. A brother residing in this grand jurisdiction cannot join a lodge in another grand jurisdiction.

4. Is a person who has had the forefinger amputated disqualified?

Answer.—I hold that a person who can make all the steps, give all the signs and grips, and place himself in all necessary positions in a proper manner, is not disqualified.

5. ———— Lodge has an application from candidate who in 1894 was rejected by Apollo Lodge No. 642, Chicago, Ill. The Grand Lodge of Illinois holds perpetual jurisdiction. Can we take candidate?

Answer.—I think it would be very discourteous to the Grand Lodge of Illinois to permit the acceptance of a rejected candidate of one of the lodges of that jurisdiction even if our new amendment upon that subject could be construed to include those rejected in other grand jurisdictions, which I do not think is the correct interpretation of it. At any rate I would advise that nothing be done to mar the kindly feeling existing between our grand lodge and that of Illinois.

7. Can our lodge declare brothers suspended for non-payment of dues without due process of trial, the said brothers having confessed indebtedness and requested they be suspended, as they had no more interest in Masonry?

Answer.—No. No brother can be suspended or placed under any disability without formal charges and trial according to penal code as laid down by grand lodge.

8. Is dancing and card playing in Masonic halls considered illegal; and are lodges which permit the same subject to discipline?

Answer.—Grand Master Carton decided (see proceedings 1897, page 130): "It is improper to permit either dancing or card playing in a Masonic lodge room after it has been dedicated. Card playing and dancing are subjects upon which a great many good people, who are members of the fraternity, differ; and while these differences exist we should

exclude them from the lodge room, even if it would be otherwise proper to permit them there."

Referring to number 3, the answer we presume to be a correct interpretation of Michigan law, but if so the Michigan statute has displaced the common law of Masonry, which is that a Master Mason is "free of the guild" and may make his Masonic home where he chooses, without reference to his place of abode. A brother, if a Master Mason, residing in Michigan can join a lodge in Illinois, that is, our law recognizes the right of the lodges to affiliate brethren residing in other jurisdictions. The result would only be to add to the number of members of Illinois lodges sojourning in Michigan and probably in every other jurisdiction in the country.

The jurisprudence committee approved all his decisions with an addition to number 4, of which they say:

In decision 4, with regard to the question whether a person who has had the forefinger amputated is disqualified, your committee recommend the addition to the language of the most worshipful grand master, of the words "without mechanical assistance," making such decision read: "A person who can, without mechanical assistance, make all the steps, give all the signs and grips, and place himself in all necessary positions in a proper manner is not disqualified."

The grand master himself discussed number 8, coming to the following conclusion:

It seems as if this matter should be left in the hands of the constituent lodges to regulate for themselves. I would recommend that the decision of Past Grand Master Carton be repealed.

The committee discuss it along the same lines, reaching as it seems to us, the one sensible conclusion, in which the grand lodge concurred. They say:

Even if it is entirely proper to give such parties in large temples, where they can be given outside of lodge rooms proper, it seems to your committee to be an injustice to prohibit the smaller lodges, who have no such commodious quarters, from giving like entertainments with those given by the larger lodges.

Again, where a chapter, council and commandery, or either of them, occupy a lodge room jointly with a blue lodge, this law of the blue lodge is frequently evaded by the chapter, council or commandery giving a dancing or card party in the very room which has been dedicated to the purpose of symbolic Masonry; and we know of no way by which this can be permitted except by denying to these bodies the right to occupy the rooms jointly with the blue lodge.

At the same time the reasons which prompted Grand Master Carton's decision still exist, namely, the strong difference of opinion upon the propriety of dancing and playing cards in the lodge rooms, which certainly exist among the membership of certain lodges, and such entertainments should not be given in the lodge room where such differences of opinion exist.

Your committee therefore recommend that the decision of Grand Master Carton be so modified as to permit the giving of dancing and card parties in lodge rooms where the sentiment in favor of the same is practically unanimous, and where no discord or lack of harmony will exist as the result of giving such entertainments.

Among the grand master's recommendations was one that the grand lodge resume the practice of printing reports on foreign correspondence and the committee on jurisprudence echoed this and the grand lodge concurred. The committee say:

We believe that at the time grand lodge decided first to greatly limit the space to be given to the report of the committee on corrspondence, and, afterwards, to entirely omit that report, grand lodge did not appreciate the extent to which that report was read by the craft in this jurisdiction, and that it will tend to make the body of our Masons, who are disposed to read that report, broader and better informed if such report should be printed as heretofore.

In addition we would say that it is the universal practice in all the grand lodges of the world, with possibly one or two exceptions, to print this report, and we do not believe that the craft of this state desire to be out of line with the other grand jurisdictions in this respect.

The committee further say that they think the taking up valuable space by the writers of these reports in making and reporting mutually complimentary allusions to each other's work, called out the recommendation of a previous finance committee that correspondence reports be eliminated; they however wisely concluded that the whole matter might "safely be left to the good taste, good sense and discretion of our (their) own able committee." We thoroughly agree with these concluding words as being timely and just, but we cannot forbear saying that they show the writer to have himself some of the qualifications of a charter member of the Mutual Admiration Society.

Two other matters brought to the attention of the grand lodge were the following:

I am also informed by members of this same lodge that, although grand lodge prohibits any fee attending a petition for membership, yet they entirely disregard such a law and in some way exact a fee for such petition. I would suggest the above matter be referred to the committee on jurisprudence.

Our grand lodge regulations say that a lodge may grant a dimit to a brother. As the law regulating dimits now stands, the grand lodge compels a brother to petition another lodge, and that lodge to ask for dimit. It seems only justice that some regulation should be made whereby a lodge must grant a dimit when a brother is clear on the books and other regulations are complied with.

The report of the jurisprudence committee on the first of these subjects discloses a mare's nest with eggs of such proportions that the grand lodge did not seem disposed to disturb them. At all events the report

of the committee was adopted. Near the outset of their report the committee could afford, in view of its conclusion, to bravely say:

Our laws are passed to be obeyed and not to be disregarded, and so long as they are upon our statute books no exception should be made in the case of any lodge, no matter how large its membership, how great its revenues or how important its contribution to grand lodge revenues.

But—

Your committee would, however, report, as the expression of their personal opinion, that the law prohibiting lodges from charging an affiliation fee is not founded in justice and ought to be repealed. Many lodges charge a larger fee for the degrees than many other lodges. Under the operations of this law, a brother who has paid only $21 for his degrees may present his petition for affiliation to a lodge, every one of whose members have paid $50 for the same degrees, and that lodge, under the operation of the present law, is prohibited from charging him a single dollar to help make up the difference between him and every member of the lodge to which he seeks admission.

Again, many lodges have large sums of money in their treasuries, and a number of constituent lodges maintain sick benefit, funeral benefit and other like funds, in which every member of the lodge, or his dependents, have an interest. These funds have been built up by sacrifices and long continued payments of the individual members of the lodge.

Under the operations of the present law, a brother who has contributed nothing to these funds may apply for admission to that lodge and they are prohibited from charging him anything as a contribution which would in a measure equalize him with the remaining members of the lodge.

Of course the members of such lodges have the one remedy of rejecting the petition for affiliation, but is this carrying out the spirit of the very law under consideration, which was to promote affiliation and reduce the number of non-affiliates?

If any good has been accomplished by the legislation of the last few years upon the subject of non-affiliation, it has already been accomplished by the requirements of the grand lodge that every non-affiliant should apply for affiliation before February 1st, 1900, or stand suspended, and your committee, expressing their personal opinion only, believe that the time has come to restore to constituent lodges the right to regulate the matter of affiliation and the charges to be made therefor along with their other internal domestic affairs.

This is a matter whose importance transcends all jurisdictional lines. If lodges have become honey-combed by their environment in to mere mutual benefit societies into which a brother seeking the fellowship of a Masonic home must buy his way by purchasing a certain amount of insurance, the fraternity everywhere is justified in asking whether they have not outlived their usefulness.

The committee reported a plan to amend the law relative to dimits so as to make it mandatory on the lodge to grant one to a brother who has been named as a member of a lodge under dispensation, and to one who

under their transfer system has joined another lodge and that fact has been certified to by the accepting lodge, but the plan lies over until next year. The committee, however, were not ready to require a lodge to grant dimits to every brother who asks for them in other cases. We trust they will by and by realize the unprofitableness of holding an unwilling member.

The grand secretary (Jefferson S. Conover) reported with pardonable exultation that every lodge had made returns and every dollar of dues had been paid, an end secured by ten years of persistent labor, but only at the last moment of the decade.

The report of the board of control of the Masonic home shows an item of $925 from chapters of the Eastern Star; possibly it facilitated the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Order of the Eastern Star, organized by the wives, mothers and sisters of Master Masons is worthy of the commendation of this grand lodge, and we recommend to the fraternity throughout its jurisdiction the encouragement of existing, and the organization of new chapters.

The grand lodge declined to take action on the invitation of the Grand Lodge Alpina to participate in the Geneva congress; approved the action of the grand master in sending $300 to the Jacksonville sufferers; ordered printed a new edition of the ritual, furnishing each lodge with two copies, and also the preparation of six copies of a German translation of the same for the use of the German lodges; chartered three new lodges and continued one under dispensation; had under consideration the circular of Bro. Lionel Jacobs, of Florida, and declined to change its own law relative to the membership of brethren engaged in the liquor traffic, or to make any suggestions to the Grand Lodge of Florida, on that subject; made an appropriation and appointed a committee to arrange for entertaining the Grand Lodge of Canada during its coming session at Windsor, on the other shore of the Detroit river; approved the action of the grand master in permitting Detroit lodge No. 2 to have Toledo lodge No. 144, of Ohio, confer the third degree in Detroit, a permission granted as a return courtesy in consideration of the action of the grand master of Ohio, in permitting Detroit Lodge to confer the degrees in Toledo, the law committee basing its approval on the understanding that the purpose of the dispensation was to permit an exemplification of the work, but not to confer the degree, which under their law would not be permissable for a foreign lodge; provided for mileage and per diem to a brother acting as proxy of the grand master in doing public work and to such grand officers as respond to the call to his assistance, as he is authorized to when asked to lay the corner-stone of a public building of important character; also granting mileage and one day's per diem to the grand officers and past grand masters who respond to the notification which he is required to issue when the Masonic burial service is used; placed on the

pay roll the representatives of eight lodges of the Upper Peninsula, who were "stuck fast" in the ice on the ferry steamer in the Straits of Mackinaw and reported by telegraph; sent telegraphic greetings to Past Grand Mastr Hugh McCurdy, in ill health at Los Angeles, Cal., in response to a characteristic letter from Brother Hugh; greeted the presentation of a case by the grand master deserving of charity with the Masonic call, "Pass the hat," and chipped in $133.36 to gladden the heart of a Masonic widow in needy circumstances with a mortgage on her little home, and their own hearts as well, and selected Detroit as the next place of meeting.

Neal McMillan, of Port Huron, was elected grand master; Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but the promise of one next year is better than no bread.

MINNESOTA, 1902.

49th Annual. St. Paul. January 22.

The Minnesota gallery is this year enriched with a portrait of the retiring grand master, Gideon Sprague Ives. Seven past grand masters and the representatives of forty-one jurisdictions were present, M. W. Alonzo T. Stebbins, the envoy of Illinois, included in both categories. Bestor G. Brown, senior grand warden, of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, was formally received as a visitor. Telegrams of regret were received from Past Grand Master E. W. Durant, slowly convalescing from a severe illness at his home in Stillwater, and from Deputy Grand Master Henry R. Adams, at the bedside of a dying uncle in Brandon, Vt., and the following cablegraphic acknowledgment of a cablegram of sympathy sent the year previous to the king of England on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, received from Grand Secretary Letchworth:

I have received the commands of the king to ask you to be so good as to convey to the members of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota His Majesty's grateful thanks for their kind and fraternal expression of sympathy with him in his great sorrow.

Through the same channel was also received the resolution adopted by the board of general purposes of the Grand Lodge of England on the death of President McKinley.

The necrological roll as presented by Grand Master Ives in his annual address is a long one, including Grand Treasurer Joseph Hayes Thompson, a native of Maine, aged nearly sixty-seven; Past Grand Master

William F. Dickinson, at fifty-eight, and Past Junior Grand Wardens William Lee and Edward P. Barnum. Brother Lee died in his ninetieth, and Brother Barnum in his seventy-second year. The last three were all natives of Massachusetts.

Brother Dickinson came to Minnesota in 1856 and was successively an employe in a newspaper office, three years a soldier in the civil war, a merchant, and for the last twenty years of his life a successful banker. He held many positions of honor and trust in his county, and was one of the leaders of his political party. He was an able and zealous member of the board of custodians of the work of his grand lodge, from the inauguration of the system until his death.

Brother Lee was for fifteen years a school teacher in winter and a carpenter in summer, until he came to Minnesota (1854), where he followed his trade of carpenter and builder until old age compelled his retirement. He had been an active Mason fifty-nine years, was junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1853, and held the same office in the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in 1857.

Brother Barnum was in his youth a sailor and after coming west (1855) a hotel keeper, builder and proprietor of a shingle mill, a post sutler in the civil war, a merchant and a newspaper publisher, relinquishing the latter business upon his appointment as clerk of the district court, which position he held from 1892 until his death. He was prominent in the councils of his party and in 1890 was the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor. For the last eight years of his life he was chairman of the board of custodians of the work and accounted one of the best ritualists in the jurisdiction. These were types of the men who sought the northwest in its early, formative days.

Following are four of the five decisions reported by the grand master:

1. A brother is stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, at which time under the lodge by-laws he was an honorary member and only required to pay grand lodge dues. Question: Will such brother on restoration to membership take his former status in the lodge?

Answer—No. His status is that of a new member. See Masonic Code, Secs. 555 and 562.

2. Is the report of a committee on the petition of a candidate to be read in full or only the conclusions of the committee given?

Answer—The lodge is entitled to the entire report.

3. Is a person having club feet eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry?

Answer.—No.

4. Is a person who has lost all the first and second fingers of his right hand and the third and fourth fingers of same at second joint (the thumb not being injured) eligible?

Answer.—No.

These are given chiefly for information. Referring to number 3 we should say: That depends; the degree and variety of the deformity might make a difference.

The jurisprudence committee found that all the decisions squared with their regulations and with Masonic usage.

The grand orator (WILLIAM P. ROBERTS) delivered an interesting and practical address on "Our First Degree—Pure, Practical and Patriotic," in which he justly lays stress on the importance of the first degree and elaborates through nine profitable pages of print, the tenets, the cardinal virtues and the charge.

A special committee created to consider the advisability of establishing a Masonic home, got the approval of the grand lodge for the following judicious report:

Your special committee to consider the expediency of erecting a Masonic home in this jurisdiction respectfully report, that owing to the limited time at our disposal and for want of facts and data necessary, it is impossible to submit a full and intelligent report on so important a matter at this session of the grand lodge, and we therefore recommend that action thereon be deferred until the next annual communication, and that a special committee of three be appointed to make a thorough investigation into the whole matter and to submit a report at such communication; also that the grand secretary be instructed to notify each lodge that the subject is being considered by such committee and asking the lodges to submit to said committee such views on the subject as they desire to communicate.

The jurisprudence committee did not fare as well with the following:

Your committee on jurisprudence, to whom was referred the question "Is a person who is engaged in business as a wholesale liquor dealer eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry," having considered the same, fraternally report, that such a dealer is eligible if otherwise qualified.

After discussion, a futile attempt to refer the report to the committee on ancient landmarks, and further discussion, the following substitute offered by Past Grand Master GRISWOLD prevailed:

Resolved, That no person who is engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, is eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry, or for membership in a Masonic lodge.

On their report, however, the grand lodge declined to enter into reciprocity of jurisdiction with the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, as proposed by the latter, whereby persons on the border might apply to the nearest and most conveniently reached lodges without refernce to the boundary line; declared inoperative and void, a resolution adopted the year before (abolishing all exemptions from grand lodge dues) because it had not been previously referred to the law committee as required by law, and after considerable discussion rejected a resolution repealing one adopted in 1896 providing that of Fellow Craft or of Master Mason shall

not be conferred on more than five candidates at the same time, which we take to mean at the same meeting of the lodge and not literallly "at the same time."

Seven new lodges were chartered.

The standing committee on semi-centennial observance (appointed in 1900) recommended that the entire evening of the day on which the grand lodge convenes in 1903 be devoted to the semi-centennial exercises, and that as the grand lodge was organized on February 24, 1853, the next annual communication should be postponed until the corresponding date, and the by-laws were so amended.

The only survivor of the founders of the grand lodge, Bro. D. W. C. Dunwell, is living at Lewiston, Idaho, and it was decided that he be invited to be present at the charge of and as a guest of the grand lodge at that annual communication.

The grand secretary was directed to insert in the proceedings a memorial page devoted to President McKinley. It bears, besides appropriate text, a good vignette of the deceased.

Ambrose D. Countryman, of Appleton, was elected grand master; Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (91 pages) is as usual by Bro. Irving Todd, whose power of condensation is the despair of the guild. He can thus compress his work on the proceedings of fifty-seven grand lodges and still have it a review, not simply a grand lodge directory.

Illinois for 1901 gets adequate notice. The lodge contributions to charity reported at $43,969, he characterizes as a noble record. He is honest and frank enough to say that our report is not up to the usual standard, but he charitably attributes this to change of residence and the breaking up of fixed habits. He must have sometime had experience.

The proceedings of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Minnesota at the tenth annual reunion, constitute a very attractive feature of the Minnesota volume. The illustrations are portraits of R. C. Naramore, founder and first president of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Connecticut, and Daniel Sickels, of Brooklyn, N. Y., "originator of the veteran idea," deceased in 1902 in his eighty-ninth year, and a picture of a solid silver loving cup presented to the association by Edwin Prince Capen, of Atlantic Lodge No. 81, Portland, Maine, (a resident of Minneapolis,) in memory of his father-in-law, Joseph Hayes Thompson, late grand treasurer.

The presentation of this cup was the first thing done after the reading of the minutes.

The feature of the proceedings is of course the address of the President, Geo. R. Metcalf, devoted largely to the necrology of the year. The association has an annual feast, but it has never been a merely social organization, it has become the historian of Minnesota Masonry, as well as of Minnesota Masons.

Brother Metcalf, who had held the office of president from its organization and has had the chief part in shaping its work, prefaced his declination of further service in order that others might share in the good fortune and by their genius and devotion broaden the development of its interests, with the following:

Eight years ago I ventured to predict, in the face of many a doubter, that our annual reunions would grow to be the leading social feature in grand lodge week, and now, at the completion of the first decade of our existence, with his prophecy fulfilled, I will hazard another prediction that should this association continue to live for the best interests of the grand lodge; to store up in its archives as well as to publish in its proceedings the facts of Masonic history, and the acts of the fathers of Minnesota Masonry, and above all to avoid degenerating into an annual feasting organization for the sole and momentary gratification of its members, the time will come that the election to preside over the Masonic Veterans of Minnesota will be regarded as only secondary in point of importance and honor to being chosen grand master of Minnesota Masons.

Benjamin F. Farmer, of Spring Valley, first vice-president, was elected president; Giles W. Merrill, St. Paul, re-elected secretary.

MISSISSIPPI, 1902.

84th Annual. Winona. February 27.

A half-tone portrait of John Logan Power appropriately makes the frontispiece of the emergent communication, as do similar portraits of Grand Master Oliver Lee McKay and Past Grand Master Andrew H. Barkley of the annual proceedings and the report on corespondence.

The volume opens with the proceedings of an emergent communication held in Jackson September 25, 1901, for the burial of Grand Secretary Power, who died the preceding day, after a continuous service in that office of thirty-two years.

Brother Power was a native of Ireland. Early orphaned, sixteen years of age found him in New York, penniless. Making his way to Lockport, where he learned the printer's trade, he drifted to New Orleans

in 1854 and shortly to Jackson, which was ever afterward his home. He became connected with the press of the city, was for many years proprietor of the Clarion and Clarion-Ledger and of late years was esteemed as the Nestor of the Mississippi press. He was secretary of the secession convention of his state in 1861, and of the constitutional convention of 1865, between which periods he had served in the confederate army, enlisting as a private and coming out a colonel. At his death he was serving his second term as secretary of state.

The funeral was from the First Presbyterian church of which deceased was a member, the attendance including the governor, state officials, judiciary, military, confederate veterans, local organizations and hundreds of friends from all over the state. At the conclusion of the services at the church, the record says:

The sun was sinking in the west when the services in the church were concluded and the funeral pageant reached the cemetery, where, after religious services, the honored dust was laid to rest until the Angel shall summon the quick and the dead on the last dread day, the words of hope and promise which Masonry says at the graves of its dead being said by Brother Speed, and at the conclusion of the service, Most Worshipful John Corson Smith, past grand master of Illinois, who had come from his home in Chicago to demonstrate his love and respect for Brother Power, paid an eloquent tribute of affection to the dead, and, after the stars were glistening in their eternal calm and silence, Brother Speed spoke a few last sad words of love and farewell and the brethren covered the venerated form of the great grand secretary, who had so long and so faithfully served the craft, and it was hidden beneath a blanket of flowers, emblems of our great resurrection, and he was left to sleep on until the Grand Lodge on High shall assemble before the great white throne.

One evening of the annual communication was devoted to a memorial service, held in the Methodist church, where with prayer and hymns eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Brother Power, "the best beloved Mason in Mississippi," by Grand Master McKay and Past Grand Masters Barkley, Miller, Savary, Riley, Murry, Roane, Harrison, McCool, Cobb, DeLap, White and Speed. All these are printed in full but the latter, and that his are not is a great disappointment to those who have read Brother Speed at his best on similar occasions. He took the liberty to omit nearly all of his remarks on account of the length of the exercises and the fact that he had already contributed a biographical sketch of the deceased, which was published with the proceedings of the emergent communication. We first learned to admire Brother Power from the story of his heroic work in the great yellow fever epidemic of 1878, as it passed under our eyes as a reviewer. Afterwards at the Masonic congress of 1893, of which body he was secretary, it was our good fortune to be thrown with him much of the time during the week of the congress, generally eating at the same table, and to feel the charm of that personality which must have been one of the factors which won

for him the universal love of the people of his adopted state. Opportunities offered to briefly renew our acquaintance on subsequent occasions when he visited our grand lodge while with his daughters in Chicago. Many Illinois craftsmen will recall with pleasure the opportunities which brought them into personal relations with him.

Fourteen past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-eight jurisdictions, among these the representative of Illinois, now on permanent duty in the southeast were present.

After calling the long roll of the official dead of his own and other jurisdictions Grand Master McKay referred to the death of Bro. William McKinley, president of the United States, "in whose life," he said, "were exemplified the highest type of American citizenship and manhood." On the day of the attempted assasination he wired a message of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley in the name of the Masonic craft of Mississippi, which was appreciatively acknowledged.

His paragraph headed decisions recalls the famous chapter on "The Snakes of Ireland," in a history of the Emerald Isle: "There are no snakes in Ireland." He says:

Owing to the practice in vogue for many years past, of subordinate lodges referring all questions of law to the committee on law and jurisprudence, which in my humble opinion should go to the grand master for action, I have not been called upon to make any decisions, in fact have had no question referred to me of such a nature. I received numerous requests from the craft for information, which required only reference to the law in connection with the digest.

His opinion that the questions should go to the grand master is widely shared. Making a bridge of the grand master's nose is, outside of Mississippi, generally thought to show a want of proper respect for the grand east. He recommended the recission of the edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington, on grounds thus restated by the committee on correspondence:

From the evidence before us, we are assured that said grand lodge has *absolutely receded* from its former position on clandestine Masonry, thus removing all cause for controversy. Your committee recommend that the edict declaring non-intercourse with said grand lodge be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the grand master be empowered to enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington by exchange of grand representatives.

Evidently bearing in mind the old charge that none shall put a brother out of his work if he be capable to finish the same, in expressing views favorable to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, he recommended that as the committee on foreign correspondence had originally handled the subject, recognition be extended through the resolution

reported by that committee last vear, which was done. This goes to show that a resolution is a good thing to have in the house.

The grand master presents some very cogent reasons for giving the grand lodge a permanent location, one of which is that the body has grown too large to be properly handled at smaller towns in the state; but we judge that the brethren have not yet suffered enough discomfort to offset the pleasures of visiting round, as the grand lodge decided that the time had not yet come to discard its wheels.

The grand master stated that it had been the main ambition of his administration that legislation might be made effective that would make the Masonic home an accomplished fact, and to this end recommended that the grand lodge instruct the trustees to solicit bids and specifications for proposed buildings, to report back the next year, and when so much was done they would be in a position to solicit for location. He thought the home fund (approximating $35,000) warranted this action but the special committee to whom his recommendation was referred disagreed with him and their views prevailed as follows:

1. That we deem it inexpedient at the present time to begin the building of the Masonic home, for the reason that after expending the money for the grounds and buildings, the income from the balance of the fund will not be sufficient to pay the annual expenses of maintaining the home.

2 We approve the recommendation of the grand master that St. Johns Days, December 27th and June 24th, be annually set aside as Masonic home days, and that the brethren meet on those days and celebrate in some suitable manner the occasion, and take up collections for the Masonic Orphans' Home.

3. We approve the recommendation of the M. W. grand master that the five hundred dollars annually contributed the Protestant Orphans' Home at Natchez be discontinued, and that five hundred dollars be annually contributed to our own orphans' home, and that this appropriation begin at this communication of the grand lodge.

The information collected by the grand master as a basis for his recommendation for present action is of great interest. He found from his correspondence with the managers of the fraternal orphanages of sister jurisdictions, and those of private control in their own, "that those under control of the religious denominations operated at a far less cost per capita than those under the control of the fraternity." We think this is in line with the experience of the craft in this country, that as a rule grand lodge management of business enterprises including educational and eleemosynary institutions, has not proved to be economical. We subjoin the results of his inquiries as to denominational orphanages in Mississippi:

Palmer Orphanage, Columbus, Miss.

Under control of Presbyterian Synod of Mississippi:

Cost of building	$10,000
Capacity of building	60
Number of inmates	33
Cost per orphan, per year	$75.00

Source of revenue, charity gifts of the people.

Water Valley Orphanage—

Under control of the Methodist denomination of Mississippi:

Cost of building	$9,000 00
Capacity of building	100
Number of inmates	72
Cost per orphan, per year	$60 00

Source of revenue, charity gifts of the people.

Jackson, Miss., Orphanage—

Under control of the Baptist denomination of Mississippi:

Cost of building	$15,700 00
Capacity of building	100
Number of inmates	50
Cost per orphan, per year	$60 00

Source of revenue, charity gifts of the people.

He said a good word for the Fraternal Press, as not receiving the consideration it deserved of the craft in that jurisdiction, and in connection therewith mentioned that he had received from the American Tyler (Ann Arbor, Mich.) and later from the Shibboleth (Memphis, Tenn.) a proposition to donate a certain amount of the subscription price to the Masonic home on all subscriptions obtained in the state. Later the grand lodge adopted the Shibboleth as its official organ.

He reported also that he had granted permission to the Masonic committee of Wm. McKinley Lodge No. 431, at Canton, O., acting under the authority of the grand Lodge of Ohio and also the McKinley National Memorial Association to solicit contributions of the Masons of Mississippi for a monument to the late president at Canton.

The acting grand secretary, Past Grand Master Frederic Speed, in his report refers to the practice of printing the returns as on the whole of doubtful value. He says:

I doubt whether there is any adequate return for the expense incurred and the space occupied in our proceedings by printing the returns of lodges, and I think the time has come when the grand lodge ought to consider whether it is desirable to continue the practice. By binding the original returns into volumes, a full and complete record of our membership is preserved. A case has happened within the last few months where a young man passed over a large portion of the state assuming the names of members of lodges and by representing himself to be such persons, he was enabled to easily secure from a number of lodges a considerable sum of money. He would not have been enabled to practice this

deception but for the fact that he obtained the information from the grand lodge proceedings, and this is not the only instance which has come to my knowledge, in which the information given in the printed returns, has been availed of by Masonic frauds. The practice has been discontinued by many grand lodges, and while there are some advantages I think that the disadvantages outweigh them, and the expense is also an item to be considered.

The returns appear in this volume, as usual. The report of the committee on jurisprudence answers thirty-eight questions and covers ten and one-half pages of the proceedings. Most of the items reflect Mississippi regulations, but some of these are of general interest:

2. What should be done where a member tells a candidate who is rejected who it was in his opinion who cast the negative vote and whose duty is it to investigate the matter?

Answer.—Charges should be preferred. It is the duty of every member in general and the committee on complaints and offences in particular, to prefer charges.

5. Can candidates who receive their degrees at a stated communication which is begun on Saturday and called off until Monday because of there being more work than the lodge could do, be advanced at the next stated communication.

Answer.—Yes. The communication referred to in section 23, means the next stated one held after the degree is received and not that a calendar month shall intervene.

7. Can one who is of illegitimate birth be initiated?

Answer.—The old rule in Masonry, that one must be of a good kindred, 474-1850, has been reaffirmed by this grand lodge. In the fourth of the ancient charges, which this grand lodge looks upon as "a declaration of landmarks," 77-1856, still in force and can never be changed, 29-1881. It is said that the candidate "should be descended of honest parents," and this seems to have been founded upon an older regulation, in which the words used are "and no bastard;" Mackey's Jurisprudence page 50, 17-1897.

8. Is one who is known to be keeping a base woman and having children by her eligible for initiation?

Answer.—No, the moral sense of the member who recommends his petition must have been very dull, indeed, to have certified that such a person was a man of good moral character.

15. Can a Mason, who recovers a judgment against a brother, while he is a profane, after his initiation proceed to enforce the same, without giving him notice, without subjecting himself to charges.

Answer.—Masonic lodges are not tribunals for the adjudication of controversies between brethren or others, in the courts of the country, and, where nothing occurs in the civil courts which involves moral turpitude, it is the duty of Masons to bow before the majesty of the law, and abide by the judgment of the tribunals which it sets up. Masons ought not to resort to civil tribunals until they have made an attempt, in a brotherly way, to settle controversies; but, failing to do this, they lose

none of their rights as citizens, when they become Masons, and it is their privilege to resort to the courts of the country and receive what benefits they confer upon them, and by so doing they do not subject themselves to Masonic discipline.

24. A member who is suspended by his lodge in New York state, where the law appears to be that dues run during the period of suspension, applies for membership in one of our lodges, and the question is whether he must comply with the law of that state or of this jurisdiction, in order to reinstate himself, before his application can be entertained by our lodge.

Answer.—He must comply with the law of the Grand Lodge of New York, which fixes his status with us, as it does there.

25. Is it a Masonic offence for a member to refuse to obey a summons to come to a funeral.

Answer.—It is a Masonic offence to refuse to obey a summons, and unless the brother can make a reasonable excuse to the lodge, charges should be brought against him and the matter investigated. If it is found that he has no reasonable excuse he is in contempt of its authority and has violated his obligation. See Digest page 19.

27. Is a Mason subject to discipline who is employed to dispense liquors to the members of a club, which has a system of depositing a given sum of money and receiving therefor a ticket entitling them to a certain number of drinks.

Answer.—It does not make any difference who employs him. If a Mason, in any capacity, sells intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, he must be expelled. Rule 33.

28. Is a Mason amenable to the Masonic law for allowing his son, who has no credit, to engage in the saloon business in another state and to buy a stock of liquor on his account, the father having no interest in said saloon.

Answer.—Yes. No Mason, either as principal, agent, employee or in any other capacity, can sell intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, and one who furnishes the capital with which to conduct such a business, whether he derives a profit or not from its use, is a liquor seller within the intent and meaning of our law. It is as reprehensible to do an unlawful act through another as if it were done in person.

34. Is it necessary that there should be a motion made to receive the report of a committee of investigation, on an application for membership and that a ballot should be spread, and to discharge the committee.

Answer.—The report of a comittee of inquiry is the same as that of any other committee of the lodge. Ordinarily when it comes in the master orders a ballot to be taken, but if there is any reason for special action it should be done by motion duly seconded. When the committee reports their functions cease and it is not necessary that there should be any vote discharging them, and it is the same whether a committee is investigating a petition for initiation or an application for membership.

38. Can a warden, who is not a past master, preside at the conferring of degrees, in the absence of the master.

Answer.—He can.

These all passed muster without debate except the answer to the 28th question. A motion was made to reconsider this but was lost.

To us the reason given for the answer to question 7 does not seem sufficient. It is possible that the words "Should be descended of honest parents," were a euphemism for "no bastard," but we do not think we are warranted in assuming this. The older regulation is not law, if Mississippi, like Illinois, accepts the charges of a Freemason, the "Anderson Constitutions" as the law. Those who reported the law did not make it; they were themselves selected because of their superior knowledge, to sift the material at their command and decide what of it was law and what was not. They did not put the stamp of genuineness upon the "older" or "no bastard" regulation, but rejecting that chose another as reflecting the law, so that the conditions under which the law was agreed to bars appeal to that regulation in interpreting the other.

Past Grand Master SPEED submitted a complete disciplinary code which after receiving the approval of the law committee were adopted. The rules are very full and explicit, and ought to secure uniformity in the conduct of trials and result in securing as nearly a just outcome of the same as human passion and prejudice will permit. We regret, however, that it does not recognize the plenary jurisdiction of a lodge over all offenders whose unmasonic acts are committed within its territory, without reference to the lodge of their membership, whether that be located within or without the state, as does the present Illinois code.

The Mississippi code contains a provision for a change of venue under certain conditions, to-wit:

After the case has been made up ready for trial, by taking all the evidence which cannot be heard in the presence of a lodge, the venue may be changed to another lodge:

a. With the consent of a majority of the lodge and the accused.

b. If either the lodge or the master shall be satisfied that such prejudice exists against either the accused or the accuser, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in that lodge, regardless of the wishes of the parties.

c. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the grand master that the harmony of the lodge would be so far disturbed or marred by the trial, as to impair its future usefulness.

d. If when the case is heard on appeal, by the grand lodge, and a new trial is granted, it shall appear that such prejudice exists in the lodge against either the accused or the acuser, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in that lodge or that its harmony would be so far impaired as to endanger its future usefulness.

Such change of venue shall in all cases be made to a neighboring lodge, sufficiently remote to be beyond the influence of the cause which renders the change necessary, but as convenient as possible to the lodge in which the charges originate.

There is no Masonic obligation on a lodge to try a case for another but courtesy should induce it to do so, if its own harmony will not be disturbed thereby.

No such procedure is known to the Illinois code, and known only in our practice in some rare instances where charters of lodges have been arrested for failure to mete out justice under circumstances which made the further exercise of the functions of a lodge a scandal, such arrest of functions bringing the offender within the jurisdiction of a neighboring lodge.

The following, which was adopted, discloses a method of dealing with mileage and per diem which is novel to us:

The special committee on mileage and per diem beg to report: That they recommend that the present system of collecting mileage and per diem shall be continued—that is each lodge shall deduct from its remittance of dues to the grand secretary the amount it may be entitled to for mileage and per diem for its representative to the grand lodge, the amount to be retained by each lodge to be computed by the grand secretary and mileage to be paid from the location of the lodge to the place of meeting of the grand lodge by the shortest practicable route, and be plainly marked upon the blanks furnished for making returns.

But what if the mileage and per diem amounts to more than the dues to be paid by the lodge, as it ought to in many cases?

The Grand Lodge of Cuba and the Grand Lodge of Puerto Rico were recognized; a tax of twenty-five cents per capita was levied for the endowment fund of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home; two cents for the charity fund and eight cents for the relief fund, and Biloxi was selected as the next place of meeting.

Harry T. Howard, of Biloxi, was elected grand master; Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (116 pages) is from the long accustomed hand of Past Grand Master Andrew H. Barkley, and in his usual courteous and interesting style. His notice of Illinois is of our proceedings for 1901. He epitomizes the more salient points of the business of the sessions and pays Brother Blanding the compliment of transferring two nonpareil pages from his oration to the Mississippi report.

We do not wonder that Brother Barkley is puzzled. He says:

We are unable to divine how Brother Robbins could have fallen into the error that we recommended the recognition of the Mexican bodies.

The special report on this subject (proceedings page 108) reads: "The condition of Masonry as we learn from these papers and other reliable sources is so unsettled that we consider it advisable to postpone the consideration of the subject of Masonry in Mexico to a future time. We have nothing to lose and it may be much to gain by waiting for further developments."

We were puzzled ourselves because we remembered that Brother Barkley had steadfastly refrained from advising the recognition of the Mexican aggregation. Upon looking the matter up we found that by some unaccountable mental lapse or corresponding aphasia of the pen, we had written "Gran Dieta of Mexico" when we intended to write *Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.*

We are willing to make any number of apologies for we appreciate the gravity of our offence in placing our brother even momentarily in so compromising a light.

MISSOURI, 1901.

81st. Annual. St. Louis. October 15.

A fine half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, Campbell Wells, embelishes the Missouri volume. It is a fine face, betokening the able, energetic officer that he proved to be. His Mohammedan decoration bespeaks the breadth and catholicity of the Missouri craft, which does not ask "to be shown" whether a brother worships at the shrine of Allah, or of Jehovah, or of the Grand Architect of the Universe, so that he has the true Masonic spirit and the essential trust, before it bestows upon him the highest honor within its gift and entrusts itself to his guidance.

No less than seventeen past grand masters were in attendance, but the diplomatic corps was somewhat frazzled, or else the committee on credentials were somewhat rattled. Their report states that only twenty-one envoys were present, while their list shows thirty-six in evidence. Neither their statement nor the list seems to include the ambassador from Illinois.

Grand Master Wells announced the death of Past Grand Master Benton H. Ingram, aged sixty-two years, and his burial by the grand lodge with Masonic honors. He reported that he had opened a specific grand lodge in Tuscan Hall, St. Louis, September 19, President McKinley's funeral day, whence it was escorted by three hundred Knights Templars and twelve hundred Master Masons to the Odeon where memorial services were held in the presence of an immense audience, thousands having been turned away after the building was filled to standing room. He gives the programme, which was in faultless taste, the principal feature being the address delivered by M. W. Bro. John D. Vincil. The address appears in the proceedings, and although delivered without notes (it is published from a stenographic report) it was a noble production, showing the effects of Brother Vincil's long training in extempore speech in the Methodist pulpit.

Touching dispensations refused, the following indicates at once the grand master's perception of law and the fitness of things:

Dispensation was refused to a lodge to hold special election to fill vacancy caused by the removal of W. M. from the jurisdiction, I holding that the S. W. should assume charge of the lodge.

I refused to grant a dispensation to a lodge to perform the funeral ceremony over the remains of a departed brother some time after he had been buried.

His decisions, twenty-two in all, merited the commendation given them by the jurisprudence committee, for their clearness of statement, who moreover approved them all as correct statements of law. Some of them follow here:

1. If a brother comes into my office and I question him and satisfy myself that he is a Mason, can I vouch for him being a Mason so that he can sit in open lodge without further examination?

Answer.—You can not, unless you were designated for that purpose by the worshipful master of the lodge to be visited. If such an examination, without official authorization, were sufficient to enable you to vouch for a brother, it would necessarily follow that brethren, totally unqualified, might examine visitors at their homes or offices and vouch for them when they would be unable to prove themselves as Masons, if properly examined. In fact, I have heard of such cases in this jurisdiction. Our portals should be well guarded by "due trial, *strict examination* or lawful information."

2. A petitioner who refuses to be properly prepared for initiation must be permitted to retire and the secretary ordered to return the fee to him.

4. A Master Mason is expelled. He petitions his lodge for restoration and is restored to good Masonic standing, but not to lodge membership. Should he have a certificate showing his standing and can he use that certificate in applying for membership in another lodge or must he again petition the lodge that expelled him?

Answer.—He should be given a certificate showing his good Masonic standing, which he can use in petitioning for affiliation with any lodge in this jurisdiction.

5. Can a lodge at any subsequent meeting expunge any matter from the records which have been regularly approved.

Answer.—It is highly improper to expunge from the records of a lodge any matter which has been regularly approved by the lodge and any such attempted action of expunging will not change the effect of said records.

6. The following is presented by the secretary of Clifton Heights Lodge No. 520: On January 13, 1900, our lodge granted a dimit to Brother A———— for the purpose of joining another lodge in Allegheny City, Pa., where he is residing. On January 1, 1901, Brother A———— returns his dimit, accompanied by a check for $4.00, dues for 1900, to our lodge, and asks to be reinstated, as he prefers to remain a member of Clifton Heights Lodge.

What course should we pursue in the matter? Is he eligible and can we take him back in Clifton Heights Lodge when he resides in another state and ceasing to be a member of our lodge from date of dimit?

Answer.—Take no action whatever, other than to return him his dimit and check.

7. Is a member of the fraternity when suspended for non-payment of dues liable for dues during the time of suspension?

Answer.—No.

8. Osage Lodge No. 303, presents the following: A brother living here took out a dimit from his lodge in Quincy, Ill., about eighteen months ago. About twelve months ago he was taken sick and has been bedfast ever since. He expects to die and has expressed a wish to be buried with Masonic honors. He has not applied for membership in a lodge since taking dimit.

Is he entitled to Masonic burial except he gain membership in some lodge?

Answer.—No.

9. A brother presents the following: A member of ———— Lodge, No. —, A. F. & A. M., has been convicted in the United States court of having used the mails with intent to defraud and has served out the term of his sentence in the state penitentiary at Jefferson City.

(a) Do these facts of themselves demand action by this lodge without regard to what members of the lodge think of him, notwithstanding conviction and sentence.

Number 1 is a good working rule because it enables the master to turn down a too officious brother without friction, but an unofficial examination might be made as satisfactory to the master, who has finally to bear the responsibility, as would be one by the same brother after he had been designated for that purpose.

From the answer to the question in number 6, we infer that the grand master held that the brother could not affiliate with Clifton Heights Lodge unless he was a resident of Missouri. If this is so Brother VINCIL will tell us why. With reference to number 8 we would inquire how long a person can remain unaffiliated in Missouri before losing the right to expect Masonic burial? If, as we remember, he has twelve months' grace, we don't think the recording angel would have dropped a tear if the grand master had ruled that the twelve months' sickness in bed should be taken out of the brother's time, nor do we think the Grand Lodge of Missouri, rigid as it is in denying the power of the grand master to set aside any of its regulations would have dealt with him "according to a new regulation." Concerning the statement of number 9 the grand master in reply to as many questions decided: (a) That these facts did not of themselves demand action by his lodge without regard to what members of the lodge think of him notwithstanding conviction and sentence; (b) that the convic-

tion and sentence is not indisputable evidence of Masonic guilt; (c) that the lodge need not necessarily expel him because of said sentence of the court; (d) that he has a right to sit in the lodge as a Master Mason, and (e) that the lodge believing him not guilty of intentional crime can ignore all these facts and allow him to continue his membership in good standing, with all of which we agree.

10. A brother presents the following: Mr. A. B. petitions a lodge for the mysteries of Freemasonry, is elected and duly initiated and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, whereupon he folds his arms and rests from his labors for ten years, after which he becomes ashamed of the careless and indifferent manner of discharging his duties.

To the question growing out of number 10, the grand master decided (in line with Illinois precedents) that the lapse of time was no bar to his being raised to the degree of Master Mason. In the following answer—which sufficiently indicates the questions—we fully concur:

Answer.—I held (1) that the lodge had no legal right to receive the petition unless accompanied by one-half of the fee for the degrees. (2) That the W. M. had no right to postpone the ballot after the report of the committee on investigation. (3) That notwithstanding the above-mentioned irregular and illegal proceedings, since the candidate had paid the necessary fee, which had been accepted by the lodge and the ballot had been spread resulting in his election, he was entitled to and the lodge should proceed to confer the degrees upon him.

We also agree with the two following:

14. Does a brother disclose his ballot by refusing to deny that he cast a black ball?

Answer.—He does not. It is the only proper course for him to pursue, if so charged.

15. What is the status of a brother who had been duly elected and installed as worshipful master of a lodge, and had removed from this jurisdiction during his term of office, still retaining his membership in said lodge; that is, should he be classed as a past master and a member of the grand lodge?

Answer.—The brother is question would be, at the close of the term for which he was elected, classed as a past master, and as such would be entitled to a vote in the grand lodge.

He grouped his decisions respecting physical qualifications in a class by themselves, and very appropriately, as it seems to us, in view of the extraordinary character of some of them; it is to be said to his credit, however, that they strike us as a very clear exposition of Missouri as distinguished from Masonic law. We copy with them his prefatory remarks:

Inasmuch as our present law in regard to physical qualifications is comparatively new and still a matter of considerable comment and some contention in this and other grand jurisdictions, I deem it proper to report all questions and answers on that important subject during my term of office.

The following comprises a complete list of the same, though some of the questions have been duplicated several times:

1. A candidate for the degrees in Masonry has his left hand off at the wrist. Is he eligible?

Answer.—Yes, provided he has an artificial hand.

2. A petitioner for the mysteries of Freemasonry has lost one leg, but has an artificial limb, with good use of the same, being able to kneel and perform literally all of the requirements in the various ceremonies. Is he eligible?

Answer.—Yes.

3. An applicant for the mysteries of Freemasonry has lost the fingers from his right hand, but has the thumb and knuckles of the first two two fingers. Is he eligible?

Answer.—Yes, provided he has remaining a sufficient portion of his hand to properly communicate the various grips of the degrees.

4. A candidate for the mysteries of Freemasonry has left arm off just above the elbow, but has an artificial arm and hand, of which he has good use. Is he eligible?

Answer.—Yes.

5. An aspirant for the degrees in Masonry has lost his right hand at the wrist. Is of excellent material, if disability referred to does not bar him, and is willing to procure suitable artificial hand. Is he eligible?

Answer.—No.

6. After the election of a candidate it was ascertained that he had lost a portion of one foot, it having been cut off about half way between the instep and the toes. Is he eligible?

Answer.—Yes.

The grand master reported that he happened one day to be in St. Louis, and ascertaining that a trial would occur on that evening in a certain lodge, he attended the same. At the trial the accused was supended for one year. The next morning the grand master received a petition from the accused asking him to set aside the trial for certain gross irregularities permitted and committed by the master who presided, setting forth the same and appealing to the grand master as an eye witness for the truth of his allegations. Their truth was substantially admitted by the grand master in a communication addressed to the master of the lodge setting forth that on account of them he had set the proceedings and verdict aside, and would report and refer the matter to the grand lodge for its determination. The matter went to a special committee of five. This committee reported that the grand master has the power to review the action of lodges and their masters, because he is charged with the enforcement of the laws enacted by the grand lodge for the government of the fraternity and cannot permit either to be violations of the moral or Masonic code. Concluding they say:

Such condition appears in this case, and your committee believe that the grand master has the power, and it is his duty, during the recess of the grand lodge, to interfere for the purpose of protecting any member of the fraternity from arbitrary, unjust and unwarrantable action, either of the subordinate lodge or of its worshipful master. We are firmly and unanimously of the opinion that the grand master conscientiously discharged his full duty, under the law, and recommend that his action be sustained.

Pending the discussion of the report a substitute was offered that the action of the grand master in setting aside the verdict be approved and that the charges and specifications against the accused be remanded to the lodge for a new trial, and that the grand master be requested to preside. This was lost, and the report adopted.

Subsequently the committee on appeals and grievances reported that they had before them an appeal from the judgment of the lodge suspending the accused, of which they say:

This appeal was taken before the action of the grand master, setting aside the verdict. In the opinion of the committee the action of the grand lodge, sustaining the ruling of the M. W. grand master, disposes of the appeal. Therefore, the appeal is dismissed.

It may throw an additional ray of darkness upon this extraordinary case to copy the words with which the report of the special committee opens, namely:

Being apprised that an appeal from the action of the lodge was pending before your committee on appeals and grievances, we were in doubt as to the scope of the reference, and concluded that it was our province only to pass upon the action of the grand master, without entering or determining the case on its merits. We have, therefore, considered only those matters presented by the record, which were reviewed by the grand master, and upon which his action was founded.

We have spoken of this as an extraordinary case because the whole record is a succession of surprises from the time when the master presiding at the trial began his high-handed proceedings in the presence of the grand master who didn't stop them by taking the gavel into his own hands, down to the time when the grand lodge refused to adopt the substitute coupling with approval of the grand master's action, an order remanding the case to the lodge for a new trial. The moral of the mysterious affair is not a moral, but a fact; the charges against the accused have got lost in the shuffle.

Grand Secretary VINCIL in his very complete report again calls attention to a cause of shrinkage in the revenues:

Heretofore I have called attention to the cost to the grand lodge of exchange on checks sent by lodges in payment of dues. No relief has been obtained. The amount this year will equal former losses. This should be corrected. Lodges might as well deduct exchange from the

amount due and send their dues, less exchange, as to forward checks on which exchange is chargeable. In my last report I asked for some declaration affording a change on this matter. About one hundred lodges sent checks without exchange.

His report on constitutional amendments submitted to the lodges the previous year shows that those bodies were not working overtime:

The result of the vote on the same is herewith presented. One hundred and thirty-eight lodges reported having taken action thereon. The vote stood as follows: In favor of the first amendment, 106; opposed to amendment, 32.

In favor of amendment No. 2, 108; opposed to said amendment, 30.

Of the 555 lodges on roll, 417 made no report, showing that less than one-fourth took action on the proposed change in the constitution.

A strange case became the subject of correspondence between the grand masters of Missouri and Colorado. A man calling himself K. J. Hill applied to the master of Pueblo Lodge No. 17, Colo., for help. The master knew nothing of him only that he was posted on the secret work of the lodge, and refused him. Hill then asked him to send a telegram to Osage Lodge No. 303, Nevada, Mo., of which he said he was a member. A prompt reply came, saying "assist K. J. Hill to the extent of his necessities. Send bill and particulars at once." (Signed) A. J. Smith, W. M.

The next day came another telegram of the same date:

"Our K. J. Hill is here; evidently some mistake."

(Signed) A. J. Smith.

Before the second dispatch came he had got his money ($15) and was gone. About three weeks after he was found and sent to jail for obtaining money under false pretence. A coincidence, and one that possibly gave the impostor his clue, was that the member of Osage Lodge whom he impersonated was about that time in Colorado, reaching home between the times of sending the two telegrams.

An amendment was offered to the by-laws bringing manufacturing or dealing in intoxicating liquors as a beverage into the same category with saloon keeping which is already anathema, but the jurisprudence committee to whom it was referred, did not reach its consideration.

The Missouri craft were already planning for the "Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903," and the grand master brought the subject to the attention of the grand lodge. The report of the special committee to whom it was referred gives a comprehensive idea of what is planned and the action of the grand lodge thereon:

Your committee, to whom was referred that part of the grand master's address, under the head of "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903," would respectfully beg leave to report: That, whatever may be our

personal views upon the subject, inasmuch as it is proposed to erect a building on the exposition grounds, to be an adaptation of the famous Pantheon of Athens, the standard of Greek architecture, not less than 200x300 feet in size, with broad porches surrounding it, and an immense interior court, with fountains, flowers, etc., in which each society co-operating will have a separate and distinct headquarters, and many conveniences in the way of free dispensary for the sick, under a medical commission which is being organized, with branch post-office, telephone service, check rooms, etc., and, inasmuch as "The World's Fair and Fraternal Building Association" has been incorporated, the directors of which are all Masons, with M. W. Bro. Noah M. Givan as president, which will afford a guarantee that no objectionable features will be allowed, that would detract from the dignity and character of a building, such as Masons would want to have headquarters in, and inasmuch as it is out of our power to erect a separate Masonic building, and this is the only medium afforded us of extending to our Masonic visitors that courtesy and hospitality for which Missouri Masons are proverbial; Therefore,

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the funds of this grand lodge as its contribution to the erection of the proposed building, to be paid to the National Bank of Commerce whenever requested by M. W. Bro. Noah M. Givan, president of the board of directors, the retiring grand master, the incoming grand master, the grand secretary, and the grand treasurer, or a majority of them.

An amendment was made to the by-laws defining proceedings for suspension for non-payment of dues, which is substantially the proceeding which the Illinois code declares "shall be deemed a fair trial," except that in Missouri only a majority vote is required to suspend instead of a two-thirds vote as in Illinois. Reinstatement after such suspension, however, differs radically from ours. It is thus provided for:

Payment of dues before the ballot is taken shall stop proceedings, and, after suspension, shall reinstate the brother. If paid after suspension, the secretary shall report the same to the lodge, and the fact of such payment shall be noted in the proceedings of the lodge. No brother who shall remain in arrears for three years after his suspension shall be reinstated by the payment of his dues, except by vote of a majority of the members of the lodge present at the time of his application being acted on.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges; listened to an address by Grand Orator Walter Williams on the Value of a Life, far above the average in close thinking and close writing, and sent the following to the jurisprudence committee for report:

Resolved, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit any person who is not a present or past master or present warden to preside over the lodge as W. M. or perform any of the duties of the W. M., except on funeral occasions.

Joseph C. Finigin was elected grand master; John D. Vincil re-elected grand secretary, both of St. Louis.

The report on correspondence (160 pages) is from the accustomed hand of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, who thoroughly reviews the Illinois proceedings for 1900. Noting the distribution of our surplus among the lodges, he says:

This being adopted will leave it to the lodges to establish local charities rather than foster a Masonic home. "As you like it." Missouri "pro rated back to the lodges" some years before we started a Masonic home, a large sum of money then in hand in excess of any needs by the grand lodge. It pleased the lodges, but no local charities took shape from our liberal benefactions. The lodges used up the money, and we had to create a home thereafter. Had the amount thus returned been husbanded during the intervening years, our home would have been largely ahead of its present financial condition.

And referring to our report he thus comments:

He is of the opinion that jurisdictions that have more recently entered upon the experiment of establishing Masonic homes may be ultimately led to inquire "whether some other form of beneficence will not be more economical." Be this as it may, one thing is very certain. Those grand lodges that have created and are maintaining these beneficent institutions are so perfectly satisfied with their venture, that they will never stop to consider different or more "economical" methods. Missouri belongs to that class.

And yet Missouri does not find that the home plan reaches every class of cases, as we find by the report of the committee on charity at the communication under review; they say:

Your committee have noticed that there seems to be an increasing tendency to ask this grand lodge for appropriations on account of charity for the benefit, no doubt, of deserving parties. But in view of the provisions offered by the Masonic fraternity of Missouri, through the Masonic home, your committee is of the opinion that applicants for charity should, in their respective applications, state whether any application had been made for their admission to the Masonic home, and, if so, what reasons had been assigned for their rejection.

This bears upon a point to which we have often invited attention in our discussions of the relief question; the inelasticity of the home plan which makes no provision for a large class of cases which do not require continuous help. Unless that plan is departed from—and to just the extent that it *is* departed from its inadequacy is confessed—these cases must go hungry a part of the time or else come into what the sociologists call—and in no offensive sense—the pauper class. The report would seem to indicate that the "deserving parties," who are unwilling to become inmates of the home, or at least have not shown their willingness to become such by making overtures for admission is increasing, but whether this is so or not, there will always be a considerable class to whom it is like the breaking of heart strings to be torn away from the environment which makes so large a part of what we call home. Be ever so humble the shack that

shelters us, the surroundings and the associations of happy or sorrowful years that go with it always in our thoughts give it a value that no luxury or freedom from care can offset.

He notes with pleasure the abandonment of the topical plan in our report and for his praise of its index special acknowledgment is due.

His observation leads him to think that the mercenary spirit with which the environment of Masonry has honey-combed the institution to a dangerous extent is not yet waning, and on this subject says:

To the mind of this writer, the tendency to commercialize Masonry, and measure standing therein by a money standard, has been steadily on the increase with passing years. It is not an uncommon thing, as observed in my acquaintance with lodges, to reject members of the fraternity who apply for affiliation, simply on the ground that they have reached advanced years in life. The palpable reason is that they become burdensome to lodges. These dollars and cents Masons overlook the fact that such, who desire to change residence and membership, have borne the burden and heat of the day elsewhere for many years, and have never failed to meet their obligations as to dues. But this goes for nothing as long as money is the prime consideration, while the lodges are haunted with the fear that they may have to care for an aged member of the craft.

Brother VINCIL is not enamored of the "Cripple Law" of his grand lodge:

Brother Robbins gave very close attention to the address of our Grand Master Allen, excerpting therefrom quite freely, especially his decisions under our "cripple" law. Nothing was said as to his views of such legislation as Missouri has been engaged in for a few years. He could not do the subject justice nor can I.

We think we are pretty closely in accord on this question. Whatever may be said about the increased ability of crippled persons to receive, practice and impart a knowledge of Masonry, coming through wonderfully improved, "artificial appliances" of recent years, the fact remains that at the time the law regarding physical qualifications was agreed upon, that law did not contemplate conformity by such aids. This seems to us as certain as anything we can have as to the intention of a landmark, and that knowing its intention we are but preparing to cut loose from the restraints of all the landmarks if we consciously depart from it.

MONTANA, 1901.

32ND. ANNUAL. HELENA. SEPTEMBER 18.

The frontispiece of the Montana volume well sustains the reputation of the art gallery of that grand lodge. This year it is a striking chemi-litho-gravure of the retiring grand master, THEODORE BRANTLEY, chief justice of the supreme court of Montana.

Nine past grand masters and the envoys of twenty-three jurisdictions were present, the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES, among the number—his Atlantean shoulders burdened also with interests of three other autonomies and an attack of rheumatism. Let us hope that he has been relieved of the latter. In an interesting exordium Grand Master BRANTLEY discusses the anarchy-breeding tendencies of great fortunes in unscrupulous and corrupting hands, strengthening that class of public enemies to whose teachings the murder of President MCKINLEY was due. His tribute to the character of our murdered brother is noteworthy for its comprehensive brevity:

Springing from lowly but respectable parentage, by his sterling worth, untiring industry and fine natural endowments, he rose step by step to the highest honors in the nation. As a private citizen and head of a family; as a private soldier; as a commissioned officer; as an attorney at the bar; as a public prosecutor; as a member of congress; as the governor of his own state; as the chief magistrate of eighty millions of people, his exemplary life has furnished inspiration for every patriotic American and an example for every American boy who is taught to love our land and all of its institutions. Gentle and kindly in his dealings with his fellows; clean in his private life; devoted to his domestic duties; pure and upright in his public life; never spoiled by the enjoyment of honors or the possession of power; quick to perceive the right course, and tactful in the adoption of the means to reach his ends; ready to yield to the suggestion of others, but never swerved from the path of duty by the use of questionable expedients; true to himself; true to his friends; true to his country, and devoting all of his splendid abilities to further the welfare of his fellow men, he presented to us one of the finest examples of American manhood.

The day set apart by the proclamation of President ROOSEVELT for a day of mourning and prayer—the day of MCKINLEY'S burial—coincided with the second day of the session of the grand lodge and at the suggestion of the grand master the grand lodge gave the hours of mourning to its observance. After the adoption of resolutions in memory of the honored dead we find the following minute:

In accordance with the resolutions adopted, the grand lodge was called to refreshment till 2 p. m. and the brethren to the number of two hundred formed in line and marched to the auditorium, where services appropriate

to the occasion were held, including addreses by Past Grand Master Wilbur F. Sanders and Hon. George R. Milburn, associate justice of the supreme court.

The large auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity and a sense of the irreparable loss seemed to oppress every heart.

The grand master also announced the death of Past Grand Treasurer Henry Elling, who held the keys to the strong box in 1869 and 1870. A native of Prussia, he was one of the pioneers of Montana, having come there in 1864. He announced also the death of Past Grand Master William T. Boardman, at the early age of fifty-three. He was a native of New York, came to Montana in 1876, and was grand master in 1890. In public affairs he held many positions of honor and responsibility, both by election and appointment.

Deceased also were nine past masters, a great mortality for a young and relatively small jurisdiction.

The grand master promptly sent $50 to the Florida sufferers and the grand lodge approved.

Six decisions were reported, all but two of which turn on local law. The exceptions are the following:

5. Objection is made to the advancement of an E. A. A committee is appointed to inquire into the cause thereof which reports after hearing evidence that the cause does not exist. The report is adopted by more than a two-thirds vote of the lodge. Thereupon objecton is made upon the same ground by another member who promises, if allowed sixty days for that purpose, to furnish the necessary proof. No such proof is furnished, but the member persists in his objection. Should the E. A. be advanced notwithstanding the objection? The answer is, yes.

6. When a member of a lodge is dimitted and thereafter removes from the jurisdiction of Montana, the dimitting lodge has no authority to try him for Masonic offences committed in a foreign jurisdiction.

All are sound and well stated, and all were approved.

He reported the demise of the Gran Dieta Mexicana and that the records thereof had been committed to the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, and inasmuch as they had been in fraternal relations with the federated body he saw no reason why the request of the constituent for recognition should not be granted, but he made no recommendation. This, however, was supplied by the committee on correspondence, and recognition was accorded. The committee say:

The attempt to establish a general grand lodge in Mexico under the title of the Gran Dieta Simbolica having been unfortunately defeated by opposition both at home and abroad, the situation has been relieved by its voluntary dissolution. In the letter announcing this there were three grand lodges that had adhered to its fortunes till the last, which were recommended for our favorable notice and recognition. One of these was the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. Very recently one of our Mon-

tana lodges, Acacia No. 33, received a request from Chichimec Lodge under this jurisdiction requesting them to confer the degrees upon a candidate elected thereto. This lodge was composed of English speaking Masons and such was the information contained in this letter, that we formed a very high opinion of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and would recommend it for recognition.

This reminds one of the fellow with whom the situation had been "relieved" by the demise of his mother-in-law: "Was she resigned?" asked a friend. *"Resigned!* She *had* to be."

We have no tears to shed over the failure to establish a general grand lodge any where, but we are glad to print any evidence of such good behavior of any of the constituents of the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico as will offset the distress which our good brother must have suffered what time other constituents of that body were getting found out in practices illy calculated to give him a high opinion of the parent body.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia, of which Bro. Sir Gerard Smith is grand master, was also recognized. The grand master referred to previous action of the grand lodge looking to the accumulation of a Masonic home fund, and to its order for the appointment of a committee to receive bids for sites, recommend a site, and a plan for the construction and operation of a home at this session. He did not think it would be prudent to buy property unless they were ready to establish a home at once but urged efforts to get the enterprise in operation as soon as possible. The committee reported a goodly number of bids received, but did not recommend a site for reasons which show that they have got down to business considerations. They say:

Figuring on the most economical lines, from the best information which your committee has been able to obtain, it is our opinion that an establishment could not be maintained for less than $6,000.00 per annum, and this conclusion is arrived at, basing the calculation upon the care of thirty or thirty-five of our fraternity, who we are informed are now desirous of availing themselves of the hospitality of a Masonic home. There can be no doubt that this number would be increased from year to year, and of necessity the sum mentioned would be increased proportionately as the number of inmates of the institution grows; this is not figuring on the widows and orphans of deceased Masons, who may be in such circumstances as would make it necessary to look after and care for them at a Masonic home.

The only means known to your committee to provide a sum for the maintenance of a Masonic home, is by the levy of a per capita tax, and with our present membership in the state, no amount less than $2.00 additional would be sufficient to warrant your establishing an institution of this kind, and attempting to maintain the same.

Without much research on our part with a view of obtaining information from the fraternity as to the advisability of a tax of this kind, we have had intimations (not to use any stronger term) that the per

capita levy and lodge dues now in force, are sufficiently heavy to make it in some quarters and among some of the fraternity somewhat burdensome.

We believe that the funds set aside for the building of a Masonic home can be loaned more advantageously than by having them deposited in banks drawing 5 per cent interest, and to this end we suggest that the proper officers of that corporation be authorized to loan this money on approved security, either real or personal, at a rate of interest not less than 8 per cent per annum.

The above stated reasons are in our opinion sufficient to warrant your committee in submitting for your consideration, this report without any further recommendations.

The report was considered section by section, received as a whole and the committee discharged, and the grand secretary was directed to convey the thanks of the grand lodge to the parties submitting offers and to apprize them of the action had. The grand secretary was further instructed to prepare an appeal to the lodges to consider the subject of the home and make contributions to the fund, and finally the finance committee found it practicable without embarrassing the grand lodge to transfer $1,000 from the general to the Masonic home fund and it was done.

Two new lodges were chartered; the subject of life membership through remission of dues after twenty-five years' continuous payment, referred to the law committee to report in the form of an amendment to the by-laws next year, and Butte selected as the next place of meeting.

A foot note by the grand secretary reports that the banquet which followed the exemplification of the third degree work by King Solomon's Lodge No. 9, on the evening of the first day of the session, seemed to be none the less enjoyed because given in disregard of the grand lodge's expressed disapproval. Perhaps it was enjoyed all the more for being banned. It was a French woman who wished it was wicked to drink ice water, but there is a good deal of human nature in Helena as well as in Paris.

George T. Slack, of Fort Keogh, was elected grand master; Cornelius Hedges, Helena, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (122 pages) is of course the feature of the Montana proceedings. As usual it is the work—and hard work too, if it is true that "hard writing makes easy reading"—of Past Grand Master Cornelius Hedges, grand secretary, (we are not sure that we ought not to add the Sr. after Brother Hedges' name, seeing that there is a Cornelius, Jr., who is assistant grand secretary.) Youth cannot wither nor rheumatism stale our genial brother's infinite variety. In his introduction to his thirty-first annual report he takes a birds-eye view of the world, old and

new, and of the relation, present and potential, of Masonry to the forces of civilization in the twentieth century. He says:

In the world's advancement Masonry, as one of the centripetal forces is on the fighting line and widening its conquests every year. Not content with a worship of the past, it is putting its old wine into new bottles and is working out the spirit of the law, hitherto too much trammelled by a servile observance of the letter and the traditions of men.

Unbelievers may scoff and pseudo-philanthropists may throw stumbling blocks in the way, but they cannot stay the car of progress, nor cloud the coming light. "Our God is marching on." The multitudinous east is opening wide its doors, sending its idols to the junkshops and outstretching feeble arms for help. It is coming.

He will pardon us, equally optimistic as we are, while we touch here a subjunctive discordant note. If the Masonry which has been a centripetal force because it has been at once the prophecy and the realization of a model commonwealth far in advance of its times, in whose governmental structure equality is ingrained, making every member a participating peer with every other, is to give place to or ally itself with an alleged Masonry whose oligarchical structure is saturated with the doctrines of caste and privilege, then it will cease to be on the fighting line of civilizations, its face being turned towards the king-ruled past instead of the people-ruled present.

His notice of Illinois is of 1900, administration of Grand Master Hitchcock, in speaking of whose address he manages to get in several other matters, he says:

The address is moderate in length and modest in style for one representing the second largest jurisdiction in the country, of 723 lodges and near 60,000 members, showing such a flourishing condition as to count a net gain of 2,130 in a single year.

In referring to a motion pending to limit to one term the right to hold the office of grand master he reminds the advocates of the idea that there is nothing now to prevent their choosing a new one every year. He confesses that the pro-rating the surplus back to the lodges struck him with unpleasant surprise, as he had looked to see it go towards a home to be owned and supported by the grand lodge. He seems to have little faith that it will be used as a charity fund in each lodge, but will doubtless note with pleasure the coincidence of the increase of the charitable contributions of the lodges at a time when their treasuries were swelled by it. He is glad of our approval of the finding and holding of their jurisprudence that the decision of the question of physical fitness of candidates rests with the individual member who is called upon to vote and should not be referred to the grand master, and we are equally pleased to know that he is in accord with us in the matter. In closing he says:

We are more pleased to know that our views concerning the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington and Peru so nearly accord. It seems to us that the feeling of brotherhood could not be very deep and sincere when it is so easily ruptured upon the first appearance of difference. If we are not ready to forgive a brother seventy times seven, we ought at least to go to the extent of "Come let us reason together." It is better to conciliate than alienate, to unite rather than divide, to save rather than destroy. The growing intelligence of the world is teaching the advantage of combination everywhere and in everything. Masonic charity demands more than giving food to the hungry. It demands reconciliation, or at least tolerance of differences of opinion. We may be wrong instead of our opponent and then we shall sometime be ashamed and sorry for it.

Such is the spirit that runs through all our brother's reports and that is why you can never get angry with him no matter how much you may dislike any given policy which he advocates.

NEBRASKA, 1901.

44TH ANNUAL. OMAHA. JUNE 5.

Nineteen past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-three jurisdictions were present, the envoy of Illinois not among them.

Immediately after the opening the business of the grand lodge was temporarily suspended and a committee was admitted bearing an oriental chair, the gift of Past Grand Master GEORGE W. LININGER, for which he ransacked the antiquity shops of a large portion of Europe, Egypt and Palestine, finding it at last in Italy. It is an exact reproduction of a chair taken from Freschobaldi palace, and belonged to an old Florintine family of the sixteenth century, and has their coat of arms embroidered in the back. In appearance it is, he says, perhaps as good as the chair in which the grand master of England rules, which has been used a great many years, and which he incidentally remarked, no one ever presides in except the grand master. In his absence a chair is placed in front of it for the presiding officer. While in Jerusalem Brother LININGER found the altar of Solomon, and on attempting to carry it away found that it was hewn out of solid rock. But for that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska would doubtless have had a new altar.

The grand master (ALBERT W. CRITES) whose portrait on steel, embellishes the volume under review, announced the death of Past Grand Master JAMES A. TULLEYS, aged sixty years. He was grand custodian at the time of his death, and was buried by the grand lodge convened in emergent communication at Red Cloud, January 24, 1901.

The grand master had withdrawn the commission of their representative near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, because of the abandonment of the representative system by that jurisdiction. He reports the following:

I received a complaint from Brother John T. Waltemeyer, late of our Falls City Lodge No. 9, now residing in Maryland, in substance to the effect, that the grand master of that jurisdiction had interdicted his lodges from receiving a petition for affiliation from said brother, and allowing him the privilege of visitation. It seems that this brother petitioned our Falls City Lodge for the mysteries of Masonry, but, before receiving them, became a resident of Maryland. Our Falls City Lodge requested the lodge nearest his residence to confer the degrees, but it was refused. He then returned to Nebraska for the purpose of receiving them, after which, he went back home and attempted to visit, or perhaps, affiliate with the Maryland brethren, and was met by this interdict. The matter has been once before this grand lodge and a report is found in the proceedings of 1895, at page 301 thereof, to which reference is hereby made. I wrote to the grand master of Maryland, asking him to remove the interdict and permit the brother to take his chances with the Maryland brethren. After considerable difficulty and procrastination, I received a lengthy statement from Most Worshipful Brother Thomas J. Shryock, in which he, in substance, denies that his office placed such interdict upon Brother Waltemeyer. I am satisfied, however, that there is more in the charge than Brother Shryock seems willing to admit, and, if so, this grand lodge should take some appropriate action for the protection of its brethren. I submit the entire correspondence to you.

There seems to have been a misunderstanding somewhere, but as the committee on jurisprudence reported, after consideration, that there was nothing to be submitted to the grand lodge for its action, the incident may be regarded as closed.

Complaint was made to him that at a Masonic fair and festival about to be given by the brethren at Lincoln, to raise money to clear up the indebtedness on their new temple, then nearly completed, articles donated were to be raffled off, he prohibited the Lincoln lodges from taking any part in, or protecting or encouraging any such schemes. He had since been advised by the masters of both lodges that his prohibition had been observed, but information came to him while the lodges as entities took no part in the fair, the brethren composing them promoted every feature of it with enthusiasm. He says:

It was said that the lodges, as such, had no part in the erecting and equipment of the temple, but that a Masonic Temple Craft corporation had it in charge, and were the promoters of the fair. It did not seem to me that any Masonic institution ought to be above Masonic law, and it did seem to me that those brethren thus offending, ought to be amenable to the law.

Owing to the fact that the fair had progressed so far, before knowledge of its character came to me, and that considerable financial loss would be inevitable if I should lay an absolute prohibition upon all

Masons and upon the fair itself, I did not take any more thorough action than I did, but I feel that this grand lodge ought to set its seal of condemnation most emphatically upon the proceedings. I submit the complaint and other papers in connection with it.

The jurisprudence committee reported and the grand lodge adopted the following:

That in the matter of the lodges at Lincoln and the members thereof, relating to a lottery held in aid of the Masonic Temple Craft of that place, we heartily endorse the position and instructions of the M. W. grand master in relation thereto, and that the subsequent action of the members of said lodges in disregarding said instructions meets our unqualified disapprobation; and we recommend that any subsequent similar action by any lodge or members thereof, should be a proper subject for masonic discipline.

Carrying the action of the Lincoln brethren to its logical conclusion warrants one in believing that the compunction they naturally feel at having disposed of the $500 piano that some one donated, for $1,000, and other articles with equal thrift, they will impute to the Masonic Temple craft corporation (limited we presume and soulless of course) and let *it* bear the smart of the censure.

The grand master reported decisions numbered 1 to 30 inclusive, some of which we reproduce:

1. Whether a candidate for the degrees of Masonry who resides outside of the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies, can be received, even though a waiver of jurisdiction is granted by the lodge of his residence; Quere.

2. A candidate whose right thumb, and first finger are intact, but whose second, third and fourth fingers are off at the second joint, or one who has lost his leg below the knee, is ineligible to be made a Mason.

4. A number of our lodges have their stated communications on some evening on or before the full moon; such lodges were unable to hold any stated communication during the month of May, which is prescribed as the time for holding their annual elections. I authorized them to hold such elections at their last stated communication before the grand lodge should hold its annual communication, and this without any dispensation fee for such permission.

5. A brother petitioning on dimit for membership by affiliation, may be prevented therefrom by a single black ball, and when thus obstructed in the lodge nearest his residence, he is not in bad standing, provided he renews his application as often as once in each six months.

8. During the progress of a ballot, no interruption should be suffered save from a formal objection to the petitioner. Unless objection is entered, the ballot should be spread, and the result declared at the conclusion thereof.

9. A lodge should not by a mere vote remit dues of a brother for more than one year ahead of such remission, but I know of no law pro-

hibiting such action. In case of such remission, the lodge is still liable for the grand lodge dues.

11. Other Masons not named in the dispensation for a new lodge, and who were not made by the lodge while working U. D., may join in an application for a charter, provided, of course, they are unobjectionable to those named in the dispensation or made thereunder.

13. A taliper, that is, one whose feet are both clubbed, is ineligible to be made a Mason, although he is able to walk without crutches, and conducts a large manufacturing business.

18. Under our law, a lodge is required to pay the expenses of the burial, only when the brother and those of his relatives who are legally chargeable with the duty of burying him, are unable to defray the expenses of doing so. The expression in our law, that a brother in good standing is entitled to masonic burial, means only that he may be buried by the lodge with masonic rites and ceremonies. It does not mean that the lodge shall be at the expense of burial, unless his estate is insufficient or his relatives unable to defray the same.

19. A public ball or dancing party cannot be given in a lodge room. A private dancing party for Masons and their families in the lodge room is not prohibited, though personally I do not approve it.

20. A brother holding a demit is entitled to apply for membership in any lodge whatsoever, and wholly irrespective of his own place of residence. He must be properly vouched for or prove himself a Mason before the lodge can refer his petition for affiliation.

21. A lodge may adopt resolutions of condolence to a brother who has suffered the loss by death of a near and dear member of his family.

22. A brother who has been convicted in the courts of an offense involving moral turpitude, should be put upon trial in his lodge for such offense, and if found guilty, should receive appropriate punishment. As Masonic law is very nearly coincident with the moral law, when a brother offends against the latter, it may be stated, as a general thing, that he has offended against the law of Masonry.

23. A lodge at Kirksville, Mo., requested our York Lodge to confer the second and third degrees upon an entered apprentice of the Kirksville Lodge, he to remain a member of said Kirksville Lodge. The brother presented himself for the purpose of receiving the degrees, and a member of York Lodge objected to his entrance as a visitor. I decided that the brother was not in strictness a visitor, and an objection to him on that account should not be entertained, but that after receiving the degrees or any of them, such objection should be recognized and enforced if still insisted upon.

The *quere* attached to number 1 is well calculated to queer any one not thoroughly acquainted with laws of Freemasonry in Nebraska, and as paragraph 5 of section 106 does not happen to appear in the "Addenda" to their code, found in this volume, we are left in uncertainty whether the jurisprudence committee meant to approve anything but the doubt. Nebraska, like other jurisdictions, has had troubles of her own with her moons (*vide* number 8,) but the jurisprudence committee seem to have circumvented the planet by providing that the officers shall be elected at

the last regular meeting on or before a fixed date—May 31, so that for eleven-twelfths of the year at least, the lodges may have moonlight for their meetings. For the benefit of those who carp at the severity of the law of Freemasonry in Nebraska respecting non-affiliates, we cite per contra number 5, which shows that one can preserve his good standing by only suffering the humiliation of a rejection once in six months. What more can they ask? As number 8 was approved we infer that under their law the right of objection is not, as elsewhere, held to be supplementary to the ballot, to be resorted to only after immemorial method of excluding an unwelcome candidate has failed to exclude, but may be exercised to prevent a ballot. Number 9 was wisely disapproved. Number 10 is directly opposed to Illinois law, under which no names can be included in the petition for a charter but the original petitioners for the dispensation and those made thereunder. Referring to number 13 we want to say, lest we be deemed hypercritical, that our objection to the word "taliper" is solely as an innovation. Of number 18 the law committee very properly say:

We recommend that so much of decision 18 as relates to the right of Masonic burial be approved, and that that part which holds or implies that a lodge is ever required as a matter of Masonic law to pay the funeral expenses of a deceased member, be disapproved.

And as properly eliminated the words "very nearly" from No. 22 before approving it. Referring to number 23, we understand the grand master to mean that if at any time the brother appeared as a visitor and not for the purpose of receiving a degree, then an objection would exclude him. Number 27, which was an opinion and a recommendation rather than a decision, was approved, but no steps were taken to carry the recommendation into effect. We agree with both that the law is pernicious. Numbers 28, 29 and 30 were properly disapproved. As for the honors given at the laying of corner-stones, they may have been all right, but if so his designating them as the private grand honors was likely to mislead every half-informed craftsman in the jurisdiction. Of course it is inconceivable that he really gave the private grand honors in public.

The grand master recommended that the constitution be so changed as to make the grand master the absolute ultimate judge of the propriety of the formation of new lodges by making the recommendation of the nearest lodge and of the grand custodian, merely advisory, but the law committee successfully set its face against the change.

The grand orator, Bro. Charles S. Lobingier, delivered a very interesting address on the part played by Freemasons in the American Revolution. In copious notes he gives the authorities upon which his statements rest. Much labor was evidently given to its preparation, and by the same token it would require much time to essay any critical review

of it. Some of the stories are apochryphal and with others do not warrant the inferences drawn from them, at least not to the extent assumed.

The Grand Lodges of Cosa Rica, Cuba, Western Australia and Egypt were, on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, recognized. In his notice of Costa Rica, he says:

From a careful study of this valuable publication, we are enabled to report that their organization is a sovereign grand lodge regularly erected, and in its constitution and regulations, provides for the faithful promulgation and preservation of the sacred tenets of Freemasonry, in entire accord with the landmarks, customs and usages of the Fraternity.

Brother PHELPS seems to have taken a more superficial view of the Costa Rican constitution than Brother DRUMMOND, who found on examination of "that valuable publication" that the landmarks were expressly repudiated.

Egypt was recognized through the direct efforts of Past Grand Master LININGER, who spent some time in Cairo and brought with him the promise of the position of grand representative in case recognition was extended. Brother LININGER had a special hour allotted to him at the evening session of the second day, in which he gave a very interesting account of his recent visit to Europe, Asia and Africa. We have only time to notice what he had to say about Masonry in Egypt. This he began by reading a letter from the grand master (IDRIS RAGHEB,) pleading the excuse of sickness for not calling on him, extending his greeting and that of his grand lodge and suggesting an exchange of representatives with Nebraska. Continuing Brother LININGER says:

I have read this letter for several reasons, to show you how kindly they treated one of your representatives, also that we might take occasion in this grand lodge to carry out the wishes expressed by the grand master of Egypt. They have a good live institution there, and I have visited quite a number of their lodges. The grand master was confined to his bed while I was there, but he sent his steward and deacons around to see me every day. This is the way they treat Masons, and there was nothing these brethren would not have done for me. They kept me on the go all the time, and I received invitations to attend all their lodges. I visited several and saw their work in the lodge and chapter. I attended Bulwer lodge at the time of the installation of officers. These meetings generally occur about five o'clock in the afternoon, and they do not consume more than an hour in their lodge work. Most of the time is spent at what they call the table lodge, where they seat themselves at the table about seven or eight o'clock and remain there until eleven or twelve. There is where they have the social part of Masonry. There is no drinking to excess, no carousing, and people are sober and temperate. There is a large number of lodges in Egypt and the Masons there are good men. I ask the grand lodge to open a friendly intercourse with them, and I want to suggest the name of Henry C. Crozier as our representative there. This brother is an Englishman, and a very zealous Mason, and I most heartily recommend him for that position. He was very friendly to me, and I saw him

nearly every day. He arranged a meeting for me nearly every night, and we talked Masonry to a great extent.

* * * * * *

Most of the lodges of Egypt are holding their charters from the grand lodge of Egypt; yet there are some army lodges and other English lodges holding charters from the Grand Lodge of England.

* * * * * * .. ..

The grand master's secretary took me around to the grand lodge rooms. They have a building of their own and among the things he showed me was a plaster cast out of the tombs at Sacara or Memphis. In one of these rooms there is illustrated the fellow craft degree. They took a plaster cast of that section and had it in their grand lodge room. They presented me with a photograph of it. The cast was made only three or four months before I was there, so these people who are disputing the antiquity of Masonry have not yet become familiar with this fact. I myself saw this and know that it exists, and I am satisfied that the Fellow Craft degree is shown in the tombs and temples at Thebes, Luxor, and Memphis. There is no doubt but that the Fellow Craft degree was conferred in those ages, and that those men had their guilds. They may not have had their grand lodges as we have them to-day, but they had their guilds during the early period.

The committee on relief reported the following:

In the matter of Creighton Lodge No. 100, for relief to pay bill of San Diego Lodge No. 35, of California, in payment of nurse fees, funeral expenses, etc., for Brother Fred Fisher, a member of Creighton Lodge No. 100, who died at San Diego, California, February 28, 1901, and which bill of $170.26, said Creighton Lodge finds itself unable to meet, we recommend that it be allowed.

After thorough discussion a motion by Past Grand Master WHEELER to indefinitely postpone the subject prevailed.

Omaha was selected as the next place of meeting, after an animated contest between that city and Lincoln. The capital city was doubtless handicapped by the recollections of the fair.

ROBERT F. EVANS, of Dakota City, was elected grand master; FRANCIS E. WHITE, Plattsmouth, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (102 pages) is the third by Past Grand Master CHARLES J. PHELPS, and its greater length and consequent greater interest and value justifies our reason for the hope expressed last year that Brother PHELPS might be given more rope. It might be lengthened still more with profit to us all but chiefly to his grand lodge.

The review of Illinois (1900) is by Past Grand Master DANIEL H. WHEELER, who explains for the committee that the copy for Illinois and six other jurisdictions was unfortunately destroyed by a careless employe, and that the loss was not discovered until after the balance of the report was in type. Hence brief reviews were hastily prepared, that the breth-

ren of these jurisdictions might know that they were not overlooked. The work does not need the apology made for it. Our regrets are not for the quality of what we have, but the worst of such accidents is that the world never knows what it loses. The magic word for which we have all been looking may have been spoken in the lost "copy."

Of the action of our grand lodge in distributing the surplus among the lodges, Brother WHEELER says:

This was, we think, a wise disposition of the funds, and an encouragement to the lodges to foster and enlarge the same and to be used among deserving brethren within their respective jurisdictions.

On the page opposite his notice of Illinois, our eye catches the following:

The Grand Lodge of Idaho has started in quest of light by the appointment of a committee to report an "adoptive work." If by this they mean a ritual, we prophesy that before the committee completes its labor, Idaho's youngest entered apprentice will be a grandfather. We were one of a committee of this grand lodge, appointed thirty-six years ago, and the committee made its report, which was adopted by the grand lodge, yet the "rite" bobs up quite often in grand lodge, even at this late date. Success to the committee and its worthy but usually unappreciated labors.

One might guess from the adjective "adoptive" that our Idaho brethren were hunting a new work for the Eastern Star. If so and the process of evolution goes on at the rate it has started in some jurisdictions he might have hazarded little by making it *grandmother* instead of grandfather.

NEBRASKA, 1902.

45TH ANNUAL. OMAHA. JUNE 4

Twenty-two past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-five jurisdictions were present, among the latter the ambassador from Illinois, Past Grand Master GEO. H. THUMMEL. Grand Master ROBERT E. EVANS, refers first to the passing of the lamented MCKINLEY, and then to the Martinique horror in this strong passage:

The disaster in the Islands of the West Indies is still fresh in the minds of all. Its awful horrors are beyond comprehension. Man overrates himself. He thinks, he whistles, he whittles, and the mountain stream from which he drank in childhood drives his machine. He looks, he claps his hands in glee as a child. He stops, he thinks again, and his mother's teakettle is taking him with the speed of the wind over valley, hill, plain, and sea, and he feels himself a man. He watches the lightning, he reaches to

the clouds and holds the elements so that by a touch he can "belt the world with thought" and says to himself, "I am a giant." So he seems. But when he stands in the presence of Martinique and its horrors, when he faintly comprehends the power displayed, and in its presence his own utter helplessness, he knows he is but "A cipher wrought against Infinity."

He presented the request of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand for recognition; of the "Alpina" invitation to the Geneva congress, and also the following:

I am also in receipt of a communication issued by the authority of the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, notifying this jurisdiction of its dissolution and recommending the several grand lodges which it represented for recognition by this grand jurisdiction. In connection therewith I submit a communication from Columbian Lodge No. 238, F. & A. M., located at Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to our grand secretary, requesting recognition.

New Zealand was recognized, action on the request of the Grand Lodge Alpina declined on the ground that by common knowledge and consent several of the bodies to be represented in the proposed congress were in no sense Masonic, as we understand the term; and, in the language of the committee on correspondence:

Regarding the application of Columbia Lodge, situated at Tampico Tamaulipas, Mexico. for recognition, we fraternally report that said applicant has not submitted with said application sufficient evidence of its organization to enable us to determine its character.

We therefore recommend that the application lie over one year to enable said lodge to furnish this grand lodge with a copy of its constitution and regulations, and with such other data as will enable a final determination of the matter to be made.

The committee also reported the following. Perhaps Past Grand MasterERHARDT suspected from its past history that the body possessed something more than "*all* the attributes, etc.,"·at all events on his motion the matter lies over for a year:

Your committee on foreign correspondence, to whom was referred the application for recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, in the republic of Mexico, with its seat in the City of Mexico, fraternally report that we find said grand lodge to be duly organized, regularly established, and, at this time, possessing all the attributes of a sovereign grand lodge, with a constitution and regulations in conformity with those with whom this grand lodge is now in fraternal relations.

We therefore recommend the recognition of said Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico as a duly organized grand lodge, and that an exchange of representatives be accorded.

Recurring to Columbia Lodge as its number indicates it to be what in Nebraska they term a "subordinate" lodge, we presume the further investigation is prosecuted from curiosity to determine whether it is an orphan of the late unlamented grand diet, or a runaway or estray from some other governing body.

The grand master reports that their plan for change of membership had better be repealed unless it can be amended to work better, referring in this to that part of the law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, which is designed to get a brother out of one lodge and into another without getting wet or having a chance to get away, and without his getting indebted for dues to two lodges at one and the same time. The codification committee fixed an amendment to cover these points and make the law read thus:

"Any affiliated Mason, desiring to join another lodge, shall be entitled to a certificate of his standing in his own lodge, and upon such certificate shall be entitled to apply for membership in any other lodge. Upon election to membership, the secretary of the lodge in which such election has taken place shall notify the lodge in which the membership has theretofore rested of such election, and thereupon the secretary of the lodge receiving such notice shall issue a dimit to the brother so elected, which dimit shall be forwarded to the lodge in which he has been elected and the change of membership shall commence from the date of the dimit."

The request of the committee for unanimous consent that the amendment be considered at once was talked to death, and so the subject goes over for a year.

Twenty decisions were reported, a part of which follows:

1. After a Master Mason's lodge shall have been duly opened in its lodge room, the installation of the officers of the lodge may take place in a public room and a suitable address be a part of the exercises. However, all that constitute a lodge must be present and after the installation ceremonies are over the lodge must repair to its lodge room and be regularly closed.

2. A lodge having elected its officers and failed to install within time cannot lawfully by vote continue in office its officers of the past year and so avoid installing the newly elected officers even though a portion are re-elected officers.

3. When a brother has been elected senior warden and accepted the office but is absent on the night of installation, the master, having received no notice from the senior warden elect, has no right to declare the office vacant and proceed to an election to fill the vacancy.

8 It is not a violation of Masonic law for the master of a lodge to sign a petition asking the city council to grant a saloon license, but in my opinion a master of a Masonic lodge will be well to see that his name appears on no such petition.

10. The secretary is the proper custodian of the fee accompanying the petition from the time of its receipt until the ballot has been spread and the result declared.

11. A Masonic lodge can take part in a funeral procession in which other organizations participate, but the Masonic service must be separate from all others and after they have completed their services; and after the fraternity shall have taken charge of the remains no other service shall intervene or follow.

12. A Masonic lodge can hold memorial services to which the public may be admitted, but cannot take part as a lodge in such service with other organizations not Masonic.

15. There are but three ways in which a Master Mason can acquire knowledge of the fact that another is a Master Mason so as to be qualified to avouch for him. First, by sitting in a duly congregated and regularly opened lodge of Master Masons. Second, by an avouchment by one known to both to be a Master Mason in good standing. Third, by an examination made by a committee appointed by a proper officer of the lodge, of one seeking to visit the lodge.

20. One who lived within the jurisdiction of, and was the material of a lodge located at West Superior, Wisconsin, petitioned that lodge for the degrees and was elected to receive them. Before securing them he moved into the jurisdiction of our No. 46 and applied through it to the lodge at West Superior for a waiver of jurisdiction, which was granted. How long should No. 46 wait before acting upon his petition? As soon as No. 46 has secured notice of the waiver the petition may be received and it will take the usual course.

21. One who has been rejected in South Dakota may apply in this state if otherwise eligible.

Referring to No. 1, in Illinois if the ceremonies be public the lodge need not be opened, but of course it is the duty of the master to see that a proper record of the installation is made. Nos. 2 and 3 are obviously correct, but we copy them because they indicate that somebody suggested or tried both plans. No. 8 was disapproved, but we think that action was stretching the shadow of the law forbidding Masons to engage in saloon keeping to a pretty fine degree of gauziness. No. 10 suggests that in Illinios the law has not been construed to distinguish as to the source from which the monies are received which it is the duty of the secretary to promptly pay over to the treasurer. Of No. 15 the law committee say:

It is, however, only just to the grand master to say that his fifteenth decision, disapproved above, was made pursuant to action taken by this grand lodge in 1883, and found on pages 3048 and 3073 of our proceedings. We are of the opinion that said action was erroneous and should be rescinded.

We do not know on what ground the committee held the action of the grand lodge erroneous, as our bound volumes of the Nebraska proceedings are not where we can reach them now, but we agree very positively with the master that lawful information that a person is a Master Mason cannot be acquired by having sat with him in any other body than that described by him, however much it might, in our own mind, add to the probability that he is such .

No. 20 was properly, as we see it, disapproved, but the ground of the committees disapproval of No. 21 not being stated, the reason does not suggest itself to our unaided dullness, inasmuch as the question whether the South Dakota lodge would waive jurisdiction is not mooted.

Other work by the jurisprudence committee is indicated by the following, the grand lodge concurring:

We have considered the question submitted by the grand master as to the majority of lodges required to vote in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the grand lodge, and we are of the opinion that the majority vote of all the existing chartered lodges is necessary in order to warrant the submission of the question of ratification of such proposed amendment to this grand lodge.

We recommend the adoption of the resolution that it is unmasonic to communicate by telephone objections to the initiation or advancement of a candidate.

To the query, "Can a man with a congenital absence of the left hand be made a Mason?" we answer, "No."

The following is from the minutes:

The grand master called the attention of the grand lodge to a report that some lodges were introducing new and strange features in the second section of the third degree, and it was ordered that all lodges discontinue the use of such paraphernalia or *emblems*.

The grand lodge listened to an oration on Masonry, prepared by the grand orator (ASHTON C. SHALLENBERGER) and delivered in his absence by Brother BLACKLEDGE.

Brother SHALLENBERGER is the man for whom a large part of the Masonic world is looking, because he can again put his finger on these books:

In the libraries at Washington I have seen worm-eaten books *two hundred years old and more*, in the Spanish and in the French languages, telling the story of the progress of Masonry in those far-off countries in the language of men long since numbered among the forgotten dead.

The italics are ours.

Two new lodges were chartered, telegraphic greetings exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in session; ten per cent of the net receipts set apart for the relief fund; a committee appointed for the comparative study of prevailing methods of promulgating the work in the various grand jurisdiction; Omaha selected as its next meeting place, and general permission given to the lodges to make broad their phylacteries, by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction may attend church service, as a lodge, at any time, without a dispensation.

NATHANIEL M. AYERS, of Beaver City, was elected grand master; FRANCIS E. WHITE, Plattsmouth, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (103 pp.) is the divided work of Past Grand Master CHARLES J. PHELPS, chairman, and Past Grand Master

DANIEL H. WHEELER, of the committee. Comparison suggests itself, and later suggests GAY's lines:

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t' other dear charmer away."

The review of Illinois for 1901 is by the chairman, identified by "his mark" (C. J. P.). He summarizes the address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK, quoting him on the subject of new lodges, and reproducing his one reported decision.

The oration of Brother BLANDING impreses him as a "well conceived discussion of fundamental principles and teachings" of which he finds the key-note in the opening words. He reproduces the minutes of the reception of Brother CHRISTOPHER M. FORMAN (when he comes to Nebraska call him "Mac," or he will not answer), as the representative of Nebraska, giving the remarks of our grand master and their ambassador in full; and sizes up the residue with the comprehensive remark that "many important subjects relating to their jurisdiction came up, and much fraternal discussion was followed by wise action."

Of the special report of the committee on correspondence, he says:

In an eighteen page special report of the committee on foreign correspondence upon a resolution to recognize several foreign grand bodies, including the Grand Lodge of Norway, the Grand Lodge of Sweden, the National Grand Lodge of Denmark, the Grand Lodge of Peru, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, the National Grand Lodge of Spain, the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary, the Grand Lodge of Saxony, the Grand Lodge of the Electric Union, at Frankfort-on-the Main, the Grand Lodge of Prussia, the Grand Lodge of Germany and others, Brother Joseph Robbins enters into a very interesting discussion of the rules which, he contends should govern in determining the porpriety of such recognition. Without a direct agreement with Brother Robbins in all his propositions, we do think his report is a valuable one and should be studied by those who undertake to advise their grand lodges with reference to the recognition of applying grand bodies.

For his reference to our general review we offer our fraternal acknowledgments.

Jumping from Illinois to Wyoming—over the many intervening marks of the blue pencil—we take a single paragraph in which he interrogatively puts the argument for the existence of prerogatives in the person and office of grand master with great force.

Notwithstanding the Wyoming regulations oppose the granting of special dispensations to ballot, confer degrees out of time, etc., he copies from the grand master's address the record of three such dispensations which "for good and sufficient reasons" he had issued, and says:

Why then, make pretense of a loftier stand than other grand jurisdictions? And why not recognize the fact, for fact it is, that Masonic

law has always been framed with a view to the exercise of prerogatives by the grand master. where exigencies arise, else more comprehensive legislation would have been the rule?

The final wind-up of his work—the last words of his notice of Brother KUYKENDALL'S (Wyoming) report do not indicate that he was mentally fagged out. Bro. K. having said that within the last fifty years he had seen our country expand from the Mississippi river to the shores of the Pacific and assisted in laying the foundations of four states on the great American desert as represented on the maps when he was a boy, Brother PHELPS adds: "A sort of four father of states."

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1901.

34TH ANNUAL. SAINT JOHN. AUGUST 27.

Three past grand masters were present and the representatives of thirty-seven jurisdictions. The grand master (Judge JAMES GORDON FORBES) after having referred to the passing of the Queen, announced the death of Grand Tyler DINGEE SCRIBNER at eighty-four years of age, who for thirty years had guarded the portals of the temple; EDWARD TWEEDIE, past junior grand warden; WILLIAM J. LOGAN, past deputy grand master JAMES MCDOWELL, past grand director of ceremonies, and Past Masters JOHN STEVENS, THOMAS W. REED and JAMES A. WILSON.

The grand master reported having summoned a special communication of the grand lodge to assemble at St. Stephen to join with the brethren of Sussex Lodge in attending divine service on St. John's eve, June 23, and that he had learned that several of the lodges had held services that day. He visited every lodge save one in the jurisdiction, and held himself ready to visit that, but the promised invitation never came.

On the report of the committee on relations with foreign grand lodges the Grand Lodges of Western Australia and Costa Rica were recognized, and the Grand Lodge Alpina, of Switzerland, was respectfully advised that the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was not disposed to enter into the proposed International Union or to participate in its proceedings.

One new lodge was chartered, and the grand lodge and lady friends were given a delightful excursion on the River Saint John, arranged for their entertainment by the grand master.

Through the generosity of Past Grand Master THOMAS WALKER, M. D., the grand lodge came into possession of the warrant issued to

Sion Lodge (now Zion Lodge No. 21) by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and dated August 15, 1792.

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN (55 Canterbury St.) was elected grand master; J. TWINING HARTT (120 Prince William St.) re-elected grand secretary, both of Saint John.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1901.

112TH ANNUAL. CONCORD. MAY 15.

A half-tone cabinet size portrait of the retiring grand master, GEORGE I. MCALLISTER graces the fly leaf of this generously printed volume. There are also similar portraits opposite the memorial pages of the brethren reported by the grand master as deceased during the year.

A full corps of grand officers, ten past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-nine jurisdictions were present at the semi-annual communication at Manchester, December 27, 1900, where the work of the three degrees was exemplified on actual candidates, and the brethren banqueted in ample form.

In his comprehensive address at the annual communication the grand master tenderly remembered the dead of the year: BRADFORD SUMNER KINGMAN, deputy grand master, in his fifty-sixth year; WILLIAM PORTER WALKER, past district deputy grand master, at seventy-five; HENRY BERNARD SMITH, past grand chaplain, at fifty-two and JOSEPH WYMAN HILDRETH, past grand marshal, at seventy-four.

The grand master in face of the emergency caused by the great fire at Jacksonville, Fla., promptly forwarded $200 for the relief of the sufferers, and his action was as promptly approved. He reported contributions at an encouraging rate for the projected Masonic home for which he thinks there is need in their state.

The grand master decided, with grand lodge approval, that installation after re-election is necessary; that a stiff knee which cannot be bent disqualifies for the degrees; that public whist parties are not allowed in Masonic rooms although proposed by other organizations occupying the apartments jointly with the lodge; that a lodge cannot attend a brother's funeral unless it performs the Masonic burial service, but that it is not precluded from attending by the fact that another organization also per-

forms its burial service; that the deposit of the apron and the evergreen is not a sufficient performance of our burial service, but that the Masonic burial service must be performed (which leads us to ask what or whose Masonic burial service is prescribed by the New Hampshire law); that it is the duty of the master to examine a candidate on his proficiency, in a lodge and in his absence the senior warden should perform that duty (and, inferentially, that the latter could not do it if the former were present, whereas we do not see why any brother designated by the master may not do it, even the candidate himself, as we have often seen and we know of no more complete way of demonstrating his proficiency); and that under their regulations—which provide for but one ballot for all the degrees—a candidate for advancement may be stayed indefinitely by summary objection made privately to the master. The jurisprudence committee made a lengthy argument sustaining this view, taking the ground that equities are not rights. Our grand lodge which formerly followed the prevailing New Hampshire practice, changed on the express that conceded equities should be made rights, and in this view we fully concur.

He also decided that where the by-laws of a lodge required its stated meetings to be holden on Tuesday on or before the full of the moon, and the full moon occured on Tuesday, that Tuesday was the one upon which the meeting should be held and not on the preceding Tuesday. The master who gave notice to a portion of the officers and members of his lodge, but not to all, that the stated meeting would be held on the fifth of June, when the full moon occurred on the twelfth, was found to have done this in order to smuggle into the lodge a friend who had been previously rejected, was suspended from his office until the meeting of the grand lodge where he was cited to appear, and by that body ordered to be put on trial by a commission of past masters.

The Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Western Australia were recognized, and a communication from the "Grand Master of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio," Justice PINNEY drew from the jurisprudence committee the report that they understood this to be a clandestine organization, wholly without law or right and deserving nothing but contempt from the fraternity; and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the fraternity in New Hampshire be cautioned against holding any Masonic intercourse whatever with any one hailing from or acknowledging allegiance to said Justin Pinney organization, or any one subordinate to the same."

HENRY BREWER QUINBY, of Lakeport, was elected grand master; FRANK DANA WOODBURY, of Concord, re-elected grand secretary.

Of course the chief feature of interest in the New Hampshire volume is the report on correspondence (162 pages) by Bro. A. S. WAIT, whose contributions in this department are always of great value not

only in substance but for their judicial and fraternal spirit. Illinois for 1900 is included in his review. He gives an epitome of the salient points of Grand Master HITCHCOCK's address, and touches some of the more important items of business, but found nothing which called for discussion elsewhere.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1902.

113TH ANNUAL. CONCORD. MAY 21.

The illustrations of this attractive volume are two half-tones, one a portrait of the retiring grand master, and the other a very successful group artistically considered of the elective officers of the grand lodge for 1901. Eleven past grand masters and the envoys of thirty-four jurisdictions were in attendance at the semi-annual communication, held at Manchester, December 27, 1901.

Three different lodges worked the degrees on actual candidates during the afternoon and evening, a banquet being sandwiched between the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees.

The same number of past grand masters were present at the annual as at the semi-annual communication, but the diplomatic corps was out in increased force, the representatives of thirty-seven jurisdictions being present. The representative of Illinois, SEWALL W. ABBOTT, was present on both occasions.

Before delivering his address the grand master (HENRY B. QUINBY) received the report of Deputy Grand Master HARRY M. CHENEY, (read by the latter), who had acted as grand master during a two months' absence of his chief.

He properly declined to approve a waiver of jurisdiction granted by a Massachusetts lodge in favor of a New Hampshire lodge, having found that the subject of it, a profane, left the former state to acquire a permanent residence in the latter, and consequently there was nothing for the Massachusetts lodge to waive. Consequently, also, the gentleman would have to wait the constitutional period after coming into the jurisdiction. Following are four of the five decisions reported by him:

1. That a brother who has been suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, in seeking reinstatement, must accompany his request by the deposit of a sum of money equal to his indebtedness to the lodge at the time of his suspension.

2. That a lodge may receive and act upon the petition of an unnaturalized resident of its jurisdiction.

3. That it is not the duty of the grand master of Mason's in New Hampshire to decide matters appertaining to Eastern Star chapters; because of which I refused to make an official ruling as to whether or not one was a "Master Mason in good standing" in order that a committee of investigation in an Eastern Star chapter might make their report upon the petition of his daughter.

The facts presented to me were briefly these: In 1891 a citizen of Lemington, Vt., a waiver of jurisdiction in regular form having been obtained from the Vermont lodge in whose territory he resided, petitioned Evening Star lodge for the degrees, and upon the ballot being taken he was declared rejected. From 1891 to the date of the inquiry made by the secretary of Evening Star lodge, his civil status had continued to be the same as when his petition was rejected—he had continued to be and is a resident of Lemington, Vt. In 1902 he desires again to petition Evening Star Lodge.

Must a new waiver of jurisdiction be obtained, or may the lodge receive and act upon the petition without procuring a second waiver of jurisdiction?

Answer.—A new waiver of jurisdiction must be procured.

The fifth was a double-barreled decision—that the physical condition of the subject of it was such as to render him ineligible for the degrees, and that he must not be permitted to advance beyond the degree of Entered Apprentice which he already received. All were approved. No one will question the correctness of numbers 2 and 3. Number 1 is a surprise to us if we correctly interpret it as intentionally forbidding a suspended brother to petition for a remission of arrears as well as for reinstatement. We think that in most other jurisdictions, as in Illinois, the right of a lodge to remit a portion or all of the arrearages is fully recognized. The reasons assigned by the deputy grand master for number 4 are thus given:

The doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, as held in New Hampshire, is based upon a principle entirely separate and distinct from that involved in this inquiry. A thoughtful consideration compelled the conclusion that the waiver of jurisdiction granted by the Vermont lodge was limited, and had sole reference to the action contemplated in its particular proceeding; that when the petition was disposed of in 1891 by the rejection in Evening Star Lodge, the authority which the waiver granted became exhausted; that the petitioner is now under the jurisdiction of the Vermont lodge in whose territory he has his domicile. Besides this, the safety of the fraternity seemed to be best assured by this view of the question, and the general courtesy due from one lodge to another seemed to require it.

We are not prepared to question the wisdom of requiring the lodge to secure a new waiver under the circumstances, but we should need more time to think of it before assenting to the principal reason given for requiring it. The fifth decision we regard as radically wrong, holding in

accord with our grand lodge that the making of the brother in a regular lodge regularly at labor foreclosed all question of his eligibility and that his right to advancement is precisely the same as that of any lawful Entered Apprentice.

Grand Master QUINBY mentions two events of the year of chief importance. One was the laying of the corner-stone of a Masonic building at Lancaster, when the address was delivered by Governor JORDAN, and we let him tell it in his own language:

The other incident of note, and which I regard as one of the most important in our history, is the uniting of the brethren of Dover with the Scottish Rite bodies of the northern jurisdiction, an occurrence fraught with incalculable good to the craft. By it we are made one body among whom there is no contention but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree.

Most meritorious is the liberal spirit displayed by our Dover brethren, who by their action have materially advanced our order in this state, and have typified the beautiful spirit of friendship and brotherly love; henceforth no cloud shall obscure our Masonic horizon; we are brethren in very truth.

What in the world this means is beyond our ken—was this a corporate union or a union of individuals, and if the latter did the brethren unite with themselves or with somebody else? Is the resultant "one body" imperial or representative?

In memory of President MCKINLEY, the grand master directed that the working tools of the lodges be draped in mourning for thirty days.

He reports thirteen decisions; of these we copy such as pertain to matters wherein practice is not uniform, or nearly so:

1. In voting to grant a petition for waiver of jurisdiction, must ballot be secret and unanimous?

Answer—Yes.

2. Is the appearance of brethren in open lodge without aprons, and with jewels pinned to lapels, proper?

Answer—No.

3. May the second section of the Fellow Craft degree be conferred on several candidates at once?

Answer—Yes.

8. The proprietor of a hotel wishes to apply to be made a Mason. It is presumed that, as is the case with nearly if not all summer hotels, liquor is sold in his house. He is considered a good citizen. Would we be justified in receiving his application?

Answer—I know of no law proscribing hotel keepers, and can therefore see no reason why the application should not take the regular course of any other.

9. Is a brother who has been suspended as worshipful master from his lodge for unmasonic conduct in good and regular standing in the same until the suspension has been removed?

Answer—If this question is asked by prpoper authority under seal of the lodge, shall be pleased to give an opinion.

11. We have a brother that took his E. A. degree in 1899, and who soon after went away. He is now living in Maine, and wants his other degrees and would like to take them. Who has jurisdiction over him?

Answer—Your lodge.

13. A man has lived in the jurisdiction of our lodge about eight months. Must he wait a year before applying to be made a Mason?

Answer—Yes, and must also become a legal resident.

The committee on the doings of grand officers, upon whose report the decisions of the grand master and the deputy were approved, say in reference to the decision that the second section of the Fellow Craft degree may be conferred upon several candidates at once, that they presume the grand master had in mind the section of the constitution which limits the number to five. By the last decision reported it will be seen that the District of Columbia doctrine that a year's sojourn means the same in Masonry as a year's residence or fixed abode, does not prevail in New Hampshire.

The grand master announced the death of Edmund Mills Forbes and Alpheus Gay, past district deputy grand masters, aged sixty-seven and eighty-three respectively.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; sentenced the master who was ordered to be put on trial one year before, and who was convicted of smuggling a friend into the fraternity by holding a stated meeting of his lodge on the wrong date, to be publicly reprimanded at the next semi-annual communication and stand suspended for one year thereafter; presented the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel, and sent to the jurisprudence committee, too late for report, the following:

Whereas, There is a corporation doing business in New Hampshire under the name of the Masonic Protective Association, of Worcester, Massachusetts, claiming to be a fraternal benefit association; and

Whereas, Said association is organized as a dividend paying corporation, and not a corporation organized along the lines of fraternity and charity,—

Resolved, That all Masons throughout this jurisdiction be notified that said association is not entitled to be classed as a Masonic fraternal body, and is not entitled to the recognition of this grand lodge as such.

Harry M. Cheney, of Lebanon, was elected grand master; Frank D. Woodbury, Concord, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (165 pages) is the twenty-fifth consecutive report by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, and merits the customary high commendation which his reports have always received.

In his review of Illinois for 1901 he credits the oration of Grand Orator V. M. BLANDING, to Rev. Bro. WILLIAM F. WALKER, who was grand master in 1845, now deceased. It is easy to see how the mistake occured, on finding that the portrait of Brother WALKER, which with others of our earlier grand masters is sandwiched into the proceedings, appears in the text of the oration and hence associated with it in the mind of the reviewer. He found our transactions confined to matters of local interest, but finds our discussion of the title of several European, Mexican and South American bodies to recognition to be worth a careful perusal, and refers to our general review in terms so fraternal as to merit special acknowledgment.

NEW JERSEY, 1902.

115TH ANNUAL. TRENTON. JANUARY 29.

Two steel portaits embellish this volume, those of the retiring grand master, JOSEPH E. MOORE, and President WILLIAM MCKINLEY. The latter is placed opposite the memorial issued by the grand master at the time of the distinguished brother's death and now made a part of his annual address. The grand master fitly characterizes him as a typical representative of Masonic manhood.

Grand Master MOORE also anounced the death of ISAAC E. ANTRIM, grand pursuivant, HOLMES W. MURPHY and WILLIAM WALLACE GOODWIN, past deputy grand masters, three past district deputies and forty-eight past masters. The list of irregularities requiring executive interference is a short one and throughout justice was tempered with mercy.

Of course the grand master was constrained by the vigor of New Jersey traditions which hold that the most trifling irregularity on the part of the lodge in the process of conferring the degrees works a taint in the blood of the recipient but we can imagine that he must have felt that there was something of the mock heroic in"healing" a brother who the carelessness of the secretary about dates got raised to the third degree one week earlier than he should have received it under the regulation, although the lodge was regularly at labor.

We copy the following information, confessing ignorance until now of the fact that the past master's degree is a part of the work of New Jersey lodges:

By request of Hiram Lodge No. 52, of Montana, transmitted to me by the grand master of that jurisdiction, Central Lodge, No. 44, conferred the P. M. degree upon Worshipful Brother E. S. Johnson, of Hiram Lodge. The P. M. degree is not recognized in Montana, but Brother Johnson, being by birth a Jerseyman, desired all the light and honors connected with the exalted station of worshipful master, and is now probably proud of his distinction among his less favored brethren.

Of course we can't quite see the value of a request from Hiram Lodge for as we view it, Brother JOHNSON being the only Masonic entity in Montana recognizing the past master's degree, his request was all sufficient to protect the Jersey lodge against all possible charge of invasion of jurisdiction.

The grand master asked that the question of resuming fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington be referred to the committee on jurisprudence. He had been in correspondence with the grand master of Washington, but while regretting the present situation it still seemed to him that the erring sister had not at all receded from the position which compelled the action by New Jersey. The committee saw the matter through the same spectacles as the grand master, and the grand lodge adopted their recommendation that no further action be taken in the matter. The stumbling block with the committee was the resolution which the Grand Lodge of Washington adopted at its last session (1901) namely:

"Resolved, That this grand lodge asserts the right to determine the question of legitimacy of lodges domiciled within its territorial jurisdiction."

Does New Jersey claim anything less?

Of the forty-two cases presented for decision as to physical qualifications and rigidly examined either personally or by deputy, thirty passed muster. The crowded condition of the hotels and choked condition of the printing offices consequent on the presence of the legislature at the season of the annual communication, prompted the grand master to recommend a change in the time of holding it, and he sugested the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in March. The date finally selected was the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in March.

The one decision reported is the following:

"When is a brother twelve months in arrears of dues?"

This question I referred to the committee on jurisprudence who gave answer in the following:

"Dues are not in arrears until after they are payable, therefore dues payable December 31, 1900, were first in arrears January 1st, 1901, and twelve months in arrears January 1st, 1902." [Approved.]

The grand lodge has a special benevolent fund, the existence of which enabled the grand master to send $250 to the sufferers by that fire at Jacksonville, Fla., at the hour of their greatest need.

The grand lodge was gladdened by the presence of no less than twenty-five distinguished guests, twenty of whom were present and past grand officers of the Grand Lodge of New York, three from Pennsylvania, and one each from Delaware and Wisconsin. The grand masters of four jurisdictions were seated in the east at the same time. Altogether it was a high tribute to New Jersey hospitality.

The grand lodge granted warrants to two new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of Western Australia; wired greetings to the Grand Lodge of Quebec then in session; made appropriations for permanent beneficiaries not eligible for admission to the home; presented Bro. Jacob Ringle with an elegant jewel in recognition of his many years' labor for the establishment of a Masonic home at last crowned with success; showed its high appreciation of the services of Grand Master Moore by presenting him with a past grand master's jewel, ordering his portrait engraved for the proceedings, and a large portait for the grand lodge gallery, and instructed the grand master and the committee on jurisprudence to take up the question of the landmarks and report at the next session what they consider as applicable to the Masonic law of New Jersey, and report next year. It is needless, perhaps, to add that this report will everywhere be looked for with great interest.

W. Holt Apgar was elected grand master; Thomas H. R. Radway, re-elected grand secretary, both of Trenton.

The report on correspondence (173 pages) is again the welcome contribution of Past Grand Master Charles Belcher, who reviews the proceedings of sixty-four grand lodges, five of them for two years.

The Illinois proceedings for 1901 are thoroughly examined and the business epitomized. The omission of names in the report of our committee on appeals and grievances is to his mind a very creditable mode of procedure, an opinion which we notice is shared by most reviewers. Of another matter he says:

> We also note a proposed amendment to the by-laws, providing for a per capita tax of 20 cents to be set aside as a special fund to be known as a charity fund, and the thought comes to us, what a nice nest-egg the money returned to the lodges last year would make for such a fund!

Of our special report he kindly says:

> It is preceded by a special report on the proposed recognition of foreign grand bodies, which we are strongly tempted to give in its entirety. It is an exhaustive paper, which sets forth cogent reasons for

his recommendation that they should not be recognized. We recommend our brethren who are seeking light on the subject to obtain the proceedings and thoroughly digest the statement of facts in this connection.

To satisfy our curiosity concerning the examination of candidates as to physical qualifications he says it is done principally through the medium of district deputies.

NEW MEXICO, 1901.

24TH ANNUAL. ALBUQUERQUE. OCTOBER 21.

Ten past grand masters were present and the representatives of sixteen jurisdictions made up the diplomatic corps. Illinois not represented.

The grand master, ELISHA S. STOVER. whose half-tone portait embellishes the volume, dealt tenderly and lingeringly upon the death and character of President MCKINLEY, quoting with great aptness from Brother MCKINLEY'S tribute to the memory of Brother GARFIELD, twenty years before. He announced also the death of Past Grand Master SIMON BOLIVER NEWCOMB, aged sixty-three. He presided over the convention which organized the grand lodge, journeying three hundred miles by wagon to be present. He was the first senior grand warden, and in 1881 became grand master. He was a native of Nova Scotia, was judge of the western district of Texas during the reconstruction period and later for two terms district attorney for the third judicial district of New Mexico.

Following are the decisions reported:

1. That under our by-laws a lodge is not prohibited from burying an unaffiliated Master Mason in good standing, but, if his dimit is more than one year old, he is in no condition, Masonically, to claim it as a right, but a lodge can grant it as a favor.

A Master Mason can be "in good standing" and not be a member of any lodge. He is a member of a world-wide fraternity, and if he has not been convicted of any Masonic offense by "some regularly constituted Masonic tribunal" he is "in good standing," although not entitled as a Masonic right to any lodge privileges.

2. I have held that Art. 10 of our by-laws taken in connection with Art. IX, Sec. 9, which provides that "A ballot for the mysteries elects for the three degrees," that if an objection is "made in open lodge in writing signed by the objector" or "in secret to the worshipful master," that reasons therefor must be stated, and it is the privilege and duty of the lodge to pass upon the sufficiency thereof, and if sustained by a majority vote, the initiate cannot proceed until the lodge reverses its

action, but when the objection is in secret to the W. M. the name of the objector should not be disclosed.

If the brother has committed a Masonic offense, charges should be preferred and trial had as provided by law.

3. No one who was made a Mason in lodge under the jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, and dimmited therefrom, can affiliate with or visit a lodge of this jurisdiction; and no one member of a lodge under that jurisdiction should be permitted to visit a lodge in this.

All were approved through the report of the committee on address, who, with reference to number 2, say:

2. We agree with the grand master that an objection after initiation does not bar advancement unless sustained by a majority vote of the lodge, and that when such objections are made in secret to the W. M. it should be the duty of the W. M. to give the lodge the grounds of the objection for lodge action, withholding the name of the objector.

In this connecction the committee desires to be understood as being of the belief that the conferring of the E. A. degree gives the possessor rights that he did not heretofore possess—among which is the right to demand a hearing in his own defense. At the same time we desire to call attention to the increased necessity for a more searching investigation by the committee appointed on the original application.

Number 1 shows a more liberal spirit towards non-affiliates than is apt to prevail in frontier jurisdictions.

In view of the existence of clandestine lodges in this country, he urged that strangers applying to visit should produce documentary evidence of their good standing.

In view of a general non-compliance with the resolution of the grand lodge requiring the proceedings to be read by the lodges, he issued a circular letter urging a general compliance with the requirement that the grand master's report and the decisions be read and suggesting to the lodge that while only so much was obligatory, it would be most beneficial to them and to the fraternity if they would go further and read the reports on correspondence, of which he says:

The authors of these reports are selected because of their great ability and Masonic knowledge, and every question of interest to the fraternity throughout the world is ably discussed by them. A close study and discussion of these reports will awaken an interest among the brothers of your lodge and incite them to seek a greater knowledge of the sublime principles and truths of our noble institution. I would recommend in this connection, that you make your regular meetings as interesting as possible by having the brethren, after the regular order of business, discuss Masonic law and literature and have them study the same between meetings. I am sure that you will find that this will be not only a source of pleasure to the individuals, but that it will redound to the credit of this grand jurisdiction. In this way you can increase the attendance at your regular meetings, and it will also act as a means of instilling a more brotherly feeling in the hearts of

the brethren. This will bring us nearer to the aims of the institution, and enable our brethren, when visiting elsewhere, to be fully conversant with the subject of Masonry.

He properly declined to grant a dispensation to fill by election a vacancy caused by the death of a master, it being the right and duty of the wardens in their order to succeed to his powers and duties.

Of the defunct Mexican grand diet, he says:

The report on this subject made last year by Bro. W. H. Seamon to this grand lodge, and your action taken thereon, gave the finishing stroke to the gran dieta, which departed this life April 30, 1901. I have observed with much satisfaction the reception accorded this report by Masonic writers. It has been reprinted in several of the most prominent Masonic journals, and even some grand lodges have considered it of so much value as to include it in full in the proceedings. It is considered the most important contribution to the question which has been submitted and has added to the reputation of this grand lodge.

The death of the gran dieta has removed a great obstacle from the path of true Masonry in Mexico, but the deathbed recommendations of its constituent grand lodges, which are the Grand Lodges of the Valley of Mexico, Tamaulipas and Coahulia shows that the fight for supremacy in Mexican Masonry will be continued by the same forces.

Of other grand lodges in Mexico, he says:

Our recognition of the Grand Lodge Cosmos has given us no trouble. The brethren are few in number, but they are working harmoniously and quietly, as all good Masons should do, ,to spread the true principles of the institution amongst the deserving in their own jurisdiction. I see no objection to granting recognition to the grand lodges —United Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, Hidalgo and Degollados, which are in friendly relations with Cosmos and have the support of the influential Mexican people. The gran dieta said, as it drew its last breath, they were irregular and not practicing true Masonry. Brother Seamon has some evidence to the effect that they are not guilty of any specific crimes, but he believes that the best interests of Masonry in Mexico require the formation of one grand lodge for the entire Republic, and recommends caution for the present, hoping that delay will help rather than retard the accomplishment of this object.

It was determined that no further action should be taken until the future of Masonry in that republic should be more clearly assured. The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized and the conclusions of the committee on correspondence relative to the Grand Orient of Belgium adopted. The comittee say:

Recently some of the American grand lodges have withdrawn the recognition extended, for the reason that Belgium has exchanged representatives with the godless Grand Orient of France, and recognition has been refused by others for the same reason. We do not consider this to be a legitimate reason for refusal of recognition.

In our review for last year we reported at length on the character of the work done by this body; commending it highly for the high character of its work, which seems to be the discussion and study of

political, scientific and economic questions, on which subjects the members prepare addresses, pamphlets and volumes of great merit. We called attention to indications of lack of emphasis on the question of existence of God, quoting from one address which seemed to us positive information that they did not look upon this question as we do. In the proceedings for this year we note other indications of the same permissible skepticism. For instance, on page 36 we find regret expressed that religious ceremonies were conducted at the burial of a former member. On page 40 we find one lodge reporting that it is particular to keep the two great lights on its altar. Beginning with page 44 we find a description of the ceremonies of the adoption of twenty-eight children. The master made a lengthy address to the large audience, largely composed of ladies, explaining their ideas of Masonry. There is much of what we call skepticism in the address. For example, he attacks the doctrine of Faith; says it is intolerent and undesirable, absolutely essential to religion. He has high ideals, but the note of skepticism seems so strong that we are forced to ask, Do you believe that it is essential for a Mason to believe in the one living and true God?

On the same occasion another speaker said, "We have just learned that a mixed lodge has been formed in Paris, in which women are admitted as members," and expresses the wish that Belgium will soon follow that example and have women of intellect working with them to accomplish the same ends. On pages 120 to 125 an able brother in an address on the subject of proper religious instruction for children enunciates ideas and principles which if uttered in an American lodge would result in his expulsion.

We have high admiration for the intellect of this grand orient; it must exert a powerful influence for good in Belgium social life, but, with the indications alluded to, bearing in mind that American grand lodges positively forbid initiation of atheists and require an unqualified belief in the one living and true God, we are compelled to recommend delay in recognition until we can be satisfied that Belgium makes the same requirements of its members as we do.

In view of the financial necessities of the grand lodge, the grand secretary (Alpheus A. Keen) recommended that the lodges be required to pay five dollars for each initiation and ten dolars in advance for each dispensation to elect and install officers; the grand lodge, however, made the tax three dollars for each initiation in addition to the existing tax of two dollars for passing and one dollar for raising. The grand lodge agreed to meet next year at Santa Fe.

Arthur H. Harlee, of Silver City, was elected grand master; Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (83 pages) is again by Bro. W. H. Seamon, who gives Illinois for 1900 very complimentary notice. He copies with apparent approval from the introduction to our report the remarks of this committee on non-affiliation.

In his notice of Mexican Masonry he replies to the charge of F. E. Young, of the Gran Dieta, that he had misled the Grand Lodge of New

Mexico by submitting only a portion of the treaty between the United Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz and the Supreme Consejo. Brother SEAMON says he submitted to the grand lodge the complete treaty, one sent out by YOUNG himself, but in making up his report omitted portions of it in order to shorten the report, marking the elisions, but the printer failed to insert the marks. However, this was immaterial, as he introduced the treaty with the words "The following extracts from."

The second charge refers to the DIAZ letter. In replying to this Brother SEAMON confirms the ground we took that the use of President DIAZ' name as grand master or honorary grand master in connection with the resolutions of sympathy on the destruction of the Maine exploited with a great flourish of trumpets by Grand Master SUTHERLAND, of New York, was a fraudulent one. He says:

Young says that this letter means an acceptance of the position of honorary grand master by Diaz. I say that it does not. Diaz only says that he is aware of the fact that the gran dieta had conferred upon him the post of honorary grand master. He does not say that he had, or intended to, accept it, but does say that he has not used the authority and did not intend to do so. Young's literal translation is technically correct, but it is only one of many which can be made, which are equally correct. Anybody acquainted with the Spanish idiom knows this letter was a declination. At the June election following, the gran dieta showed that it considered it a declination by electing Bro. DeGress honorary grand master, and he has shown his faith by asking for admission to Missouri Lodge No. 1 of the city of St. Louis.

It is in keeping with the peculiarities of the gran dieta that on July 8, 1898, it sent out a notice, under seal, stating that Diaz had been elected deputy grand master and that on the 24th day of June he took the oath of office. This same circular says that he was, together with the other officers, including Young, to hold it until the latter part of June, 1899. Yet during this time they were trying to make Brown of Georgia believe that he had accepted the office of honorary grand master. Taking the documents of the gran dieta itself, than which there can be no more reliable authority(?), I say that Diaz was not grand, or honorary grand, master of the gran dieta since January, 1, 1898, and I have no reason to believe that he held it previous to that period, except the statements furnished by the gran dieta. As this is the last time I shall refer to this organization I might as well say that the resolutions of sympathy sent out by the gran dieta on February 20, 1898, sympathizing with the loss of the Maine, purporting to have the endorsement of President Diaz as honorary grand master, was a glaring fraud. Diaz did not know anything about it; as president of the Republic, he would not have sanctioned it. It was intended for a piece of buncombe to persuade recognition, and it caught a few flies, as it was intended to do.

We should be glad to copy the whole of that portion of his report referring to Mexican affairs, but have already given all the space we can afford.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1901.

14TH ANNUAL. SYDNEY. JUNE.

By some unacountable mistake we have before us only the proceedings of the quarterly communication of December 13, 1901, the grand master, J. C. REMINGTON, presiding.

The grand master said at the opening of his address:

Less than a week after last addressing you from this chair, I stood by the graveside of my predecessor, our late M. W. Bro. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, K. C. M. G., who died on Sunday, the 15th September. At the wish of his family there was no Masonic funeral ceremony, but I was accompanied by the deputy grand master, the grand secretary, and other members of this grand lodge, of which our deceased brother was the constitutional ruler for four years, from 1895 to 1899.

Continuing he said:

Simultaneously with this sad event, the news reached us of the death of another prominent member of the craft, the late President William McKinley, of the United States of America; and, as you would anticipate from my last address, I caused a cablegram to be sent to Washington, conveying the sympathy of this grand ldoge.

The following acknowledgment from Colonel John Hay, secretary of state, dated 30th September, reached me in due course:

"Among the many messages of grief, and of sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the other members of the late President's family in their overwhelming trouble, received by the government and acknowldged by me on their account, and among the multiplying expressions of profound respect for President McKinley's unselfish devotion and great services to his country, together with a wide and increasing testimony to his exalted character and gracious personality, from every part of the United States —indeed from all parts of the world—I have the honor to acknowledge, with sentiments of sincere appreciation, your telegram on behalf of the Freemasons of New South Wales."

He noticed also the death of the Hon. GEORGE THORNTON, M. L. C., who was a past provincial grand master under the Irish constitution prior to the union.

In our report of last year we noted the brief reference of Grand Master REMINGTON to the action of the Grand Lodge of England in sustaining an unlawful lodge in New South Wales, and our readers will remember that in our notice of England in our report of 1900 we gave a portion of a debate in grand lodge on the subject, and the warnig protest of Earl CARRINGTON, past grand master of New South Wales, and the representative of that grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of England. As the diffi-

culty is liable to have far reaching consequences, we give the grand master's explanation of the New South Welsh side of the matter:

My predecessor, the late M. W. Bro. Sir Joseph Abbott, had, as grand master, addressed the Grand Lodge of England in March, 1899, setting forth the facts at great length, but only one paragraph need now be quoted, as all other questions have been dealt with by the Grand Lodge of England (or rather by its Board of General Purposes) with a high hand. It runs thus:

"There remains another practical aspect of the question. A lodge existing in the neighborhod of a grand lodge, but under independent authority, provides a disastrously convenient means for any disaffected members of that grand lodge, who may be smarting under the application of discipline, to vent their spleen, and to cause mischief, through an acquired membership in the existent private lodge. This is clearly apparent in the case of ...., who was excluded from this grand lodge for non-payment of dues. Nevertheless he was received with open arms by the ex-Cambrian brethren."

The grand secretary of England replied on the 17th May, 1899, by direction of the Board of General Purposes, in a long letter, which, however, ignored the point above raised, unless it may be considered dealt with in the folowing paragraph:

"I am to state that the whole of the facts have already been before the board. While, however, the board does not concur in the conclusions you draw, it is deemed better not to enter upon any discussion of side issues which are comparatively unimportant."

This letter came to my hands upon my installation as grand master, and on the 10th October, 1899, the grand secretary wrote under my direction as follows:

"1. The whole matter resolves itself into the question, Was the English warrant of Lodge Cambrian, No. 656, legally surrendered to your district grand secretary in 1888, and subsequently 'endorsed on the margin' in obedience to your instructions? Our grand lodge maintains that it was. Yours practically assented to this for many years, but your board of general purposes now alleges that it was only a case of 'the majority of the lodge determining to retire from it.' Our records show no justification for assenting in any way to this doctrine.

"2. Neither can we admit that Masons could be legally initiated in any lodge whose officers were elected and installed in defiance of the rules and ancient customs of the craft; nor that the board of general purposes can condone such gross irregularities as are known to have taken place in this instance.

"3. Nor can we permit visits to or from a lodge to which are affiliated brethren who have been 'excluded' from our lodges for non-fulfillment of their Masonic obligations.

"4. It is much to be regretted that in dealing with our late grand master's appeal, the 'good of Freemasonry' seems to have been dismissed as one of the 'unimportant side issues;' but his successor deems it useless to press this further, and now leaves it to time to resolve the situation, relying upon your implied promise that the difficulties of it will not be increased."

Despite this implied promise, the board of general purposes, on 6th September, 1899, had recommended the Grand Lodge of England to recognize as lawful the irregular acts of the brethren claiming to be Cambrian Lodge, No. 656, E. C.

A vigorous protest was made against this by our grand representative in England, M. W. Bro. Earl Carrington, past grand master, but a resolution that the report be received and entered on the minutes, was carried unanimously. The reason for this was not far to seek. The grand registrar had declared that "*there would be no opportunity for a discussion on any motion for the adoption of the report*," and the deputy grand master (in the chair) had ruled as follows:

"The point seems to me, although I cannot bring a legal mind to bear upon the question, to be whether the decision of the board of general purposes is final or not. We are advised by the grand registrar that it is final. We always support our legal adviser, and I think it would be a dangerous precedent to act otherwise."

Writing on 27th September, 1899, the grand secretary of England forwarded this report to us, and concluded with expressing his hope that "the fullest Masonic harmony within the colony of New South Wales will ensue."

On 7th November, 1899, our grand secretary, in acknowledging its receipt, was directed by me to say that I fully shared "the apprehensions expressed as to the possible disturbance of Masonic harmony in this territory; but also Lord Carrington's hope that wiser counsels may yet prevail, and everything in the shape of schism or disunion be at an end."

On the 6th December, 1899, in reply to ours of 10th October, we received another letter from the grand secretary dated London, 22nd November, containing the following very significant paragraph:

"If the Cambrian Lodge of Australia has admitted as joining members brethren who had been excluded from your lodges for nonfulfillment of their Masonic obligations, you would be entitled to interpret and apply your laws as to permitting visits to or from that lodge, as you would in the case of one of your own lodges acting in a similar manner. And if that be the sole ground on which you prohibit your members from visiting the Cambrian Lodge of Australia, and prohibit your lodges from receiving their members as visitors, the board cannot question your right to do so."

The letter went on to suggest that we should furnish particulars of the irregularities, and in fact state matters for an appeal, in fashion befitting a subordinate body, such as a district grand lodge, but certainly not as between sovereign grand lodges. This, of course, we declined to do, and there the correspondence closed.

Meantime, however, our grand representative in England refused to let the matter rest at the eminently unsatisfactory stage reached on the 6th September, 1899. He summoned to co-operate with him another of our past grand masters, M. W. Bro. the Earl of Jersey, and they jointly addressed a memorandum to the grand master of England, then H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. This commenced with a careful and complete history of events prior to and immediately following the establishment of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and went on to recite the

action taken by a few dissatisfied brethren of Cambrian Lodge. Paragraph 5 may be quoted in full:

"The dissatisfied brethren then took legal action in New South Wales, and a commission to take evidence in England was appointed. They engaged and paid Brother Strachan to fight their battle. Brother Strachan is now grand registrar of the Grand Lodge of England; and, acting presumably on his advice, the board of general purposes of the Grand Lodge of England in 1899 disregarded Brother Philbrick's advice, condoned all Masonic irregularities, and recognized the few dissatisfied members of the Cambrian Lodge as the old Cambrian Lodge, E. C., working under and protected by the Grand Lodge of England. Lord Carrington was permitted to make a protest against this unfortunate action on the 6th September, 1899. He was informed that the action of the board of general purposes was final, complete, and not subject to the revision or approval of grand lodge, and could not in any way be altered or condemned.

The concluding paragraph of the memorandum contains this cogent and weighty argument:

"Considering that the grand registrar has been the paid advocate of the dissatisfied brethren, we do venture to express the conviction that he was the last man in the craft to whose advice a question involving such responsibilities should have been submitted.

This memorandum was referred by the M. W. grand master of England to his council on the 16th July, 1900, and on the 1st November, 1900, they reported as follows:

Report of Grand Master's Council on memorandum submitted by Lords Jersey and Carrington to His Royal Highness the Grand Master.

The council have considered the memorandum submitted by the Earl of Jersey and the Earl of Carrington to His Royal Highness the Grand Master, and referred to them on July 16th last, and beg to report they cannot but think that *the action of the board of general purposes has been somewhat unfortunate.*

The Cambrian Lodge had committed very grave irregularities; and *the council regret that the board of general purposes did not recommend its erasure;* but as they did not, and as the Cambrian Lodge have since performed Masonic acts which cannot now be cancelled, the council recommend that an effort should be made to induce the Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Cambrian Lodge to enter into closer fraternal relations. To this end, the council trust the board of general purposes will use its influence with the Cambrian Lodge on the one hand, and Lords Jersey and Carrington theirs with the Grand Lodge of New South Wales on the other.

The council note with satisfaction the grand registrar's assurance that he did not advise the board of general purposes in this matter, and did not vote upon it. As regards the latter part of paragraph 3 of the memorandum, the council certainly think that *the ruling referred to was at least doubtful.* The privileges of grand lodge, as regards reports of boards or committees, are laid down in rule 52 of the constitutions, and the council recommended that rules 52, 63 and 273, be carefully considered with a view to their being brought into harmony.

This report was signed by the pro-grand master of England, Lord Amherst; and, as nothing more has followed, I think this most unpleasant business may be allowed to remain without further comment at our hands.

In response to an inquiry whether it would be in order to move a resolution of indignation at the action of the Grand Lodge of England in this matter in September, 1899, the grand master said he would recommend first a careful perusal of his address when printed, and in answer to the hope expressed by W. Bro. RICHARDS that the edict against visiting or receiving visits from the brethren in question was still to be observed, he replied: "Most certainly. It has never been revoked."

We learn from the New York report that JOHN C. REMINGTON, grand master; ARTHUR H. BRAY, grand secretary, Sidney, were re-elected.

NEW YORK, 1902.

121ST ANNUAL. NEW YORK. *MAY* 6.

The page portaits this year, all steel engrainings from the burin of W. T. BATHER, are of DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, grand master in 1820-1821; GEORGE W. WHITE, past grand treasurer, and WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Besides these there are found in the historian's contribution portraits of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTON, first master of St. Patrick's Lodge, at Johnstown (1766), and JOHN JACOB ASTOR, grand treasurer from 1798 to 1800 inclusive.

Nine past grand masters were present (including one honorary), and the envoys of fifty-five jurisdictions, among them WILLIAM D. CRITCHSON, representing Illinois. Twelve additional representatives were excused for non-attendance.

The grand master (CHARLES W. MEAD) announced the death of DANIEL SICKLES, JOHN D. WILLIAMS and JOHN R. ANDERSON, past junior grand wardens; SIDNEY F. WALKER, MARVIN D. WHEELER, ANTHONY L. UNDERHILL and FREDERICK B. HEALD, past district deputy grand masters; JOHN G. BARKER, past grand librarian; ALBERT JANICKE, GEORGE W. ANDERSON, ANDREW PATTERSON, EDWIN KNOWLES and JOHN T. PALMER, members of the diplomatic corps; ARTHUR W. SOPER, member of the standing committee on hall and asylum fund, and WILLIAM MCKINLEY, president of the United States, and a member of Eagle Lodge No. 431, of Canton, Ohio. Grand Master MEAD reported that the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in asserting at its last assumed session its recognition of the principle of Masonic law inherent in every grand lodge of "supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry within the territorial limits established by its lawful authority,"

language which will be observed, he says, is almost identical with the declaration of their own (New York) constitution, and the withdrawal by Washington of its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, at the same session, was followed by a suggestion of a renewal of fraternal relations through an interchange of representatives which was promptly effected. He reported the receipt of the circular letter which we have several times noticed, announcing the dissolution of the Mexican grand diet, and recommending the recognition of the grand lodges orphaned by its demise, viz: Valle de Mexico, Coahuila and Talmaulipas. This went to the committee on correspondence, the applicants for recognition getting the benefit, if any there was, of the grand master's statement that the Grand Lodge of Texas had, after due consideration, recognized the three bodies. In reporting upon this the committee stated that it had before it an application from the Grand Lodge Santos Degollado, located like the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, in the Federal District of Mexico. The committee say:

It is not our purpose in this report to enter into any discussion relative to the regularity of any of the Masonic grand bodies of Mexico, or to express any opinion thereon. We find located in several of the States more than one grand lodge, and to arrive at a just decision relative to the various claims is an impossibility at the present time.

Your committee are aware of the unsatisfactory nature of the present report, but we are fully convinced from past experience that a postponement of action on the part of this grand lodge will be conducive to the best results.

We incline to the opinion that our brethren of Mexico will, through their efforts, ultimately overcome all difficulties and with harmony of interest and established regularity command fraternal recognition by the grand lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry. In this we wish them complete success.

Your committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That any action by the Grand Lodge of New York, relative to the recognition of the several Grand Lodges of Mexico—enumerated in this report—be deferred pending further consideration.

This was adopted.

Of one of the European grand bodies the grand master said:

Through the instrumentality of R. W. Emil Frenkel, of our committee on foreign correspondence, the grand lodge Zur Sonne has signified its desire to interchange representatives with the Grand Lodge of New York. The Grand Lodge Zur Sonne is an independent, sovereign grand body of Craft Masonry in Bavaria, and is one of the eight grand lodges composing the Grand Lodge Union of Germany. It is one of the oldest as well as one of the most dignified grand bodies in the fraternal chain of grand lodges, and has exclusive authority over craft Masonry in the territory it occupies. I heartily recommend the establishment of fraternal relations between it and our grand lodge and the mutual interchange of representatives.

It is of course not necessary that an outsider should know why some foreign applicants for recognition should get their natural reference to the committee on correspondence, while others go to the committee on jurisprudence. The application of the Bavarian body went to the latter committee, achieved a favorable report and this was adopted. Perhaps it was sent to the committee on jurisprudence because it had been found of recent years that bodies of questionable status were less likely to run against a snag than if referred to the committee on correspondence, whose business it is to remember the history of the foreign relations of the grand lodge. In 1877, upon the recommendation of Grand Master ANTHONY, the Grand Lodge of New York ordered a cessation of correspondence with a number of European bodies for the reason among others, that they were not independent and could not treat on equal footing with a sovereign grand lodge. That policy has been reversed in entering into correspondence with the Grand Lodge, Zur Sonne, mistakenly indorsed by Grand Master MEAD as an "independent sovereign grand body," the lack of these qualities lying in the fact stated by him—we infer as evidence of its dignity, and importance—that it "is one of the eight grand lodges composing the Grand Lodge Union (*Grosslogen Bund*) of Germany," and hence occupies a position equivalent to the nominal "grand lodges" of the grand orient system as all the grand bodies composing the *Bund* have given over to it the entire control of their foreign relations. It seems to make a great difference with the Grand Lodge of New York whether things happen on this or the other side of the Atlantic. When the Grand Lodge of Washington gave notice that it proposed to consider certain negroes who could trace their genealogy to the Prince Hall Grand Lodge as of legitimate Masonic descent, the Grand Lodge of New York through its grand master assumed the leadership of the crusade against the Grand Lodge of Washington, and when Washington receded from the position it had taken, New York—with perhaps ample reason—could not join with her sister grand lodges in the general renewal of fraternal relations with Washington, because the latter had recognized the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. And now th same session which sees a resumption of fraternal relations with Washington *because* the latter has withdrawn her recognition of Hamburg, sees also the Grand Lodge of New York entering into closer relations with the Grand Lodge of the Sun, a sister member with Hamburg of the general grand lodge known as the German Grand Lodge Union which has for years recognized the clandestine negro lodges of the United States!

Referring to white clandestine Masonry the grand master reported that upon his attention being called in November, 1901, to certain advertisements appearing in certain of the public press, offering reduced rates for those desiring to become Freemasons in an alleged new lodge then

forming in the city of New York, he had issued a circular letter to the lodges directing rigid caution in the admission of visitors, with particular care to ascertain the regularity of the lodge from which the visitor claimed to hail. He further says:

Careful inquiry disclosed that one of the most active agents in seeking to establish this spurious and irregular lodge was a member of one of the lodges in this jurisdiction. Charges were preferred against him, and I appointed trial commissioners; trial has been had, the offending member convicted, and, by the judgment of the trial commissioners, expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

In my opinion there is no cause for apprehension that this clandestine lodge will attain any proportions or will have a long lease of life.

Of a matter of the first importance, the grand master says:

It will be recalled that in 1896 the grand lodge abandoned the usage of perpetual penal jurisdiction and fixed the limit at one year. In applying this change of the constitution, M. W. John Stewart, then grand master, in a communication addressed to all the lodges of this jurisdiction, bearing date October 15, 1896, expressed a view that it was "only fair, and in that spirit of comity which should exist between grand lodges, to respect the laws of each other," and ruled that in all cases of applicants for initiation in the lodges of this jurisdiction who had been rejected in other jurisdictions in fraternal relations with us, that the law in such rejecting jurisdiction should be complied with before the candidate could be initiated in any of our lodges. Some of our sister jurisdiction still adhere to the rule of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, and the assertion of that rule has been recently brought to my attention. I, therefore, recommend that the question of the interpretation of our constitution in respect to applicants to our lodges who have been rejected in other jurisdictions, holding the rule of perpetual authority over rejected material, be referred to the committee on jurisprudence for its report and action at this annual communication.

The committee on jurisprudence, we are glad to note, recommended the approval of the decision of Grand Master Stewart, and the grand lodge concurred.

Upon the death of President McKinley the grand master issued an order that the day appointed for the obsequies of the beloved dead be observed by the craft, as a day of humiliation and prayer, as requested by the president and the governor, and that the usual emblems of mourning be displayed in the lodges for sixty days. Of the dead he said:

A kingly man in the height of his usefulness and the zenith of his fame, and an exemplar of our craft, has fallen. America is bowed in sorrow. The world mourns the loss of a great and good man. All peoples, irrespective of race or creed, deplore his death.

Olaf Schroeder, master of ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, (a captain of the Royal Danish artillery), and A. G. M. Gillott, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, were formally received as visitors.

The report of the superintendent and trustees of the Masonic home shows that the average for the year equals 261 inmates, and that the current expenses, embracing maintenance, repairs, barn and barn expenses, were $47,092.27, showing a per capita cost of $180.43 for the year.

The grand historian furnishes seventy-five pages of most interesting matter, a compilation of skeleton histories of the lodges, giving the most salient facts in their histories, names of their successive masters and of the various brethren who have been honored by the grand lodge, and brief lists of those who have distinguished themselves in the various walks of life.

The grand lodge declined to accept the invitation of the Grand Lodge Alpina to the Geneva congress, and said that the prevailing correspondence system already afforded all the advantages promised by the projected internal bureau of information; chartered two new lodges; found no work laid out for its committee on grievances; was the recipient of an excellent portrait in oil of Past Grand Master Joseph J. Couch, the gift of Joppa Lodge No. 201; ordered that the notices of the next anual communication should inform the lodges that action would then be had on a proposition to omit from the work of the third degree the prayer at raising; and approved the following proposed amendment to the constitution, which we understand goes to the lodges for their action:

Any visitor from another jurisdiction applying for examination for admission to a lodge in this jurisdiction shall be required to present a certificate of his membership in the lodge from which he hails. Such certificate shall be authenticated as follows:

1. By the grand secretary of the grand lodge in which such Lodge is located, as to the regular standing of the lodge.

2. By the secretary of the lodge as to the Masonic standing of the brother, and

3. By the signature of the brother in whose name the certificate is issued, for personal identification.

Elbert Crandall, of Brooklyn, was elected grand master; Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (191 pages) is so far as the English-speaking grand lodges are concerned, the work of the chairman of the committee, Past Grand Master Jesse B. Anthony, while the review and translations of other grand bodies is again the work of R. W. Bro. Emil Freukel.

Brother Anthony reviews the proceedings of sixty-two grand lodges, Illinois included, and furnishes his usual comprehensive statistical tables, which by his gracious leave and with our grateful acknowledgement we propose to again appropriate to our use and the very great profit of the

brethren of Illinois. His notice of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1901. His chirography must be as bad as ours for his printer to make RICHARDSON out of his HITCHCOCK, as he doubtless wrote the name of the retiring grand master, whose address he epitomizes. He touches also the salient features of the business of the session. Of our special report on the blanket resolution proposing to extend to some fifteen governing bodies in continental Europe and South America the recognition which for the most part they have not asked, he says:

While we do not coincide with our brother as to the essential held by him to be requisite in the granting of recognition to a foreign grand lodge; viz., tracing back to the Freemasonry of the British Isles, nevertheless there are some points advanced relative to the customs and practices of some of the grand lodges named, which certainly cannot be ignored. We have not the time at the present moment to refer thereto, but we do not propose to lose sight of them entirely.

In his very fraternal notice of our general review he thus refers to the fly in the ointment:

We had noted several places in our brother's general report wherein reference is made to New York in an unpleasant manner, but we can see no good in taking them up. The whirligig of time has eliminated one element of difference, possibly it also may modify some others.

We beg our most worshipful brother to remember, if it seems to him that we seek occasion to say unpleasant things of New York, that it gives us no pleasure to do so. It is only natural that we should give more attention to outcroppings there whose trend seems to us in the wrong direction, because strength and standing of his grand lodge give them a greater power for mischief than would be the case with jurisdictions we both wot of.

He discusses ably and in a very temperate maner a hitch ocurring between Pennsylvania and New York because the jurisdiction obtained by the rejection of a candidate is perpetual in the former, and limited to a year in the latter jurisdiction. In this connection he has some general considerations to which we gladly give place as being fully in accord with our own views and as stating them more directly and ably than we have been able to do:

There, is, however, another element which enters into this subject, which should not be lost sight of by any means. The right of all grand lodges must be taken into consideration, and not the one-sided question of perpetual jurisdiction vs. a limitation thereof. Due respect should be given to the fact that the laws of each grand lodge are effective and supreme within its own jurisdictional lines, and also that while not operative within the jurisdiction of another grand lodge, nevertheless the comity which should prevail between sister grand lodges demands that recognition should be given thereto.

We think that the interests of Freemasonry, and not simply the candidate, should be the prime factor in this discussion. From this

standpoint and having in view the friction engendered under the application of the law upon this particular point—between different grand lodges—we deduce the following:

That the Masonic acts of a lodge working in conformity to the law and regulations of the grand lodge, the supreme authority within a defined jurisdiction, should be given full credit.

That when by reason thereof a Masonic status is given to a candidate, even though contrary to the effect given in another grand jurisdiction, it should be accepted as a lawful status, because done in conformity to the regulations of a grand lodge of competent authority.

We admit that Masonic visitation may be interdicted by the grand lodge of the territory in which perpetual jurisdiction prevails, but that is the introduction of an element not conducive to harmony.

We think that a middle ground can be attained through mutual concession and due recognition of the rights of each grand lodge.

In the adjudication of cases of this nature, growing out of perpetual jurisdiction, it must be admitted that each grand lodge is correct according to the application of its own law. In view of the fact that the principle of a limitation of the period of jurisdiction over a rejected candidate is steadily gaining in favor, it would appear to us that the advocates of perpetual jurisdiction might wisely modify their views, at least to a term of years.

And it is equally true that, in jurisdictions wherein perpetual jurisdiction has been abolished, the grand lodges should show an equal measure of respect to the law of a sister grand lodge, in which the rejection originally occurred, regardless of any opinion as to the principle of the regulation governing.

We advocate the following: "That a grand lodge should give to the lawful acts of any lodge the same effect given to them by the grand lodge under whose law and authority such acts were done, unless the laws are in conflict with the superior law binding upon all grand lodges."

There is much more in this valuable report that we should like to reproduce here, but time and space admonish us to forbear.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1902.

115TH ANNUAL. RALEIGH. JANUARY 14.

This bulky volume which bears the imprint of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, has for a frontispiece a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, B. S. ROYSTER.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of twenty jurisdictions were present, the envoy of Illinois not among them.

Grand Master Royster takes a bright view of the near-by future, saying of the state of the craft:

During the year I have been called upon only a few times to straighten out little differences between lodges and individual brethren. The true spirit of Masonry seems to be abroad in North Carolina and I am constrained to believe that we are entering upon an era of great prosperity and usefulness. We have increased in numbers and this increase is made up of the best type of North Carolina manhood. Quality has not been sacrificed in the interest of quantity. Our brightest and best young men are seeking admission and I am rejoiced at their coming. We can help them and they can help this grand old Fraternity, which, for more than an hundred years, has stood for peace, prosperity, charity, virtue, liberty and freedom. From all sections of the state the glad tidings have come and my heart is filled with joy unspeakable.

We reproduce five of his six decisions:

1. A party who enlisted in the Volunteer Army during 1899, and who returned to his home in this State in 1901, is eligible to the degrees. Act of congress provides that volunteer soldiers shall lose none of their rights of citizenship. I regard Masonic and civil residence in the same light.

2. A member of a lodge who produces the secretary's receipt that he has paid all lodge dues and against whom no charges are pending, is entitled to dimit, regardless of the fact that he does not intend to apply to another lodge for membership.

3. When the charter of a lodge is restored, all members of said lodge in good standing at the time it became dormant or surrendered its charter become members of such lodge upon such restoration of charter, and no petition for such membership is required.

4. When a lodge restores to membership one who has been suspended, it cannot thereafter rescind its action restoring such member. If he be guilty of unmasonic conduct, the proper way to deal with him would be to prefer charges, and try him.

5. The names of candidates whose applications are to be balloted on should not be printed in notices of meetings sent by a lodge to its members.

The sixth turned wholly on a local regulation. All were approved, reflecting a broad jurisprudence in the Old Tar state, but we do not quite agree with number 5, notwithstanding its manifest commendable purpose. If the notices are sent under seal we think the advantage of having a reminder of pending balloting outweighs the risks of undue publicity.

The grand master was happily able to report that death had not invaded the official circle of the grand lodge.

Of course he has a good, earnest word for the Oxford Orphan Asylum for which the craft of North Carolina have always shown their willingness to make real, personal sacrifices.

He made two recommendations—first that the grand lodge should employ one or two lecturers at a fixed salary, and second that the laws and

decisions of the grand lodge should be codified and published in an inexpensive form. A special committee reported a plan for the lecturers, but on account of the insufficient compensation provided for, or some other good reason, the report was tabled. carrying with it not only the lecture project, but the following:

Your committee has heard with regret and alarm of the growing evil of the use of cipher work or books of some kind not authorized and absolutely contrary to Masonic laws and would suggest that upon any authentic information of the use of such cipher coming to the knowledge of the grand master, he shall at once arrest the charter of such lodge and prefer charges against the officers thereof.

The recommendation for a digest fared better and a comittee was appointed to make the work a supplement to the code. From the report of the special committee on charity appointed last year, we take the following:

Not one of the eight applications for relief on account of loss by fire received the approval of your committee. It did not appear that in either case the applicants were rendered destitute in consequence of their losses, although some of them were serious. And we wish to repeat what has been said before, Masonry is not an insurance company, and cannot afford to make good, in whole or in part, the losses by fire which owners of property might have guarded against. This committee has endeavored to confine its approval of applications for relief to cases that merited the assistance of the fraternity at large. There are many brethren in different parts of the state who need aid from time to time, and widows who should be cared for, but the local lodges are the proper places for them to seek relief.

The grand lodge listened to a long, thoughtful and interesting address from the grand orator. A. A. Marshall; chartered eleven new lodges; ordered that the earlier proceedings of the grand lodge of North Carolina from the time of its organization up to the time that reports have been published and are extant, be printed in annual installments, such installments to be bound with the annual proceedings; in view of the valuable services of the grand secretary, Bro. John C. Drewry, rendered to the craft of North Carolina and of the service he was about to render to the community by getting married, appointed a committee to procure and present to him and his wife a suitable bridal present; negatived a proposition to remit the per capita tax paid by lodges on members whose dues they had remitted on account of age, poverty and distress; and on a special report of the committee on correspondence declined to enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Cuba.

H. I. Clark, of Scotland Neck, was elected grand master; John C. Drewry. Raleigh, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (155 pages) is the feature of the North Carolina proceedings. He reviews the procedings of fifty-eight grand

lodges—three of them for two years and one for three years, Illinois for 1901 receiving full and discriminating notice. He quotes at some length from the address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK, and from the report of the committee on jurisprudence on the then pending amendment to the grand lodge by-laws, which the following remarks will identify and at the same time indicate his notion of its genesis:

In very many subordinate lodges and grand lodges there are ambitious brethren who do not want to be delayed in their journey to the east, and therefore desire a one-year term for the master or grand master.

He compliments the oration of Brother BLANDING as "very interesting and sometimes eloquent;" is struck by the liberality and the practical nature of our charities, as disclosed by the committee on chartered lodges; has some kind words for the general report on correspondence, and from the special report quotes three paragraphs of the "merciless arraignment," as he styles it, of some foreign grand bodies still claiming to be Masonic. His adjective may be the proper one, but if so it is the facts as they exist and not our statement of them that make it so.

The first installment of twenty-four pages of the early proceedings appears at the end of the volume, and entitled "An Abstract of the Proceedings," etc. We should like to copy some of the quaint, antique paragraphs, but the waning hours admonish us to turn momentarily to something more modern, and we therefore beg to tender our congratulations to the grand secretary, Brother DREWRY, and his bride, and to bid them good-night.

NEW ZEALAND, 1901.

Our last notice was of the annual communication of April 25, 1901, held at Christ church. We have now before us only the proceedings of the half-yearly communication, held at Dunedin, November 7, 1901, the grand master, ALEXANDER STUART RUSSELL, on the throne. Two past grand masters and the representatives of eighteen jurisdictions were present, the envoy of Illinois not among them, nor was among the sixteen members of the diplomatic corps who sent regrets.

The grand lodge was largely occupied with a scheme for direct representation of lodges by a representative in addition to the master and wardens and in figuring on the expense to the grand lodge. There was a general feeling that something might well be risked in an attempt to get a representative meeting—representative of the craft of the whole island.

The distance is so great from one end of the long island to the other, that it has proved impossible to get a meeting of the grand lodge that was not simply a meeting of the lodges of the district nearest the place of assembling. It would seem that some method of paying the expenses of the representatives must be instituted.

The correspondence between the Grand Lodge of New Zealand and the Grand Lodge of Scotland relative to the erection by the latter of a lodge on New Zealand territory in violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand as the rightful Masonic occupant of the territory, does not seem to promise a speedy settlement of the trouble. The reluctance of the parent grand lodges to recognize the inviolability of territory whose autonomous character they have already conceded is hard to understand.

The proceedings embrace an address to the king requesting him to continue to bear the title of patron of the grand lodge, which was duly acknowledged and his consent given; and an address to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and Kent on the occasion of their visit to the colony, which was acknowledged in a long and flattering letter by the duke.

Alexander S Russell is grand master; Malcom Nicol, Auckland, grand secretary.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1901.

12th Annual. Fargo. June 18.

The North Dakota pamphlet is enriched with two half-tone portraits, the first a profile view of the clean-cut features of the retiring grand master; the second a three-quarter view of a face so fair that one can only wonder why it must be so early hidden from mortal sight—the features of the deceased grand treasurer, Donald Rae Davidson. From the announcement of his death by the grand master (Edwin H. James), we learn that Bro. Davidson was a native of Ontario, educated to the law, a successful banker, a citizen of the highest standing and a party leader of recognized influence, dying at thirty-nine.

Reporting on dispensation issued, the grand master says:

A communication was received from Northern Light Lodge, No. 45, at Cooperstown, stating that all past masters and wardens had refused to accept the election to the master's chair for the ensuing year, and requesting a dispensation authorizing the lodge to select a master from

among its floor members. Before granting this dispensation, I requested all members of the lodges eligible to the chair to waive, in writing, all rights to the master's office in the election for 1901.

This action follows strictly the statutory requirements of our grand lodge.

His appeal to the lodges for aid for the fire sufferers at Jacksonville, Florida, netted $257.

From the eight decisions reported we take the following:

1. Can an officer be installed by proxy?

Answer—No. Where it is impossible for an officer to be present for installation, a dispensation can be procured from the grand master empowering the lodge to install such officer at some future date.

4. According to our grand lodge by-laws, no saloon keeper is eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry. We have no saloon keepers in this state. We have what are called blind-piggers and also druggists. Of course no Mason would recommend a blind-pigger for membership, but it is not so with the druggists. I will venture to say that four-fifths of the druggists in this state sell liquor as a beverage to anyone whom they think is safe, under a permit to sell for medicinal purposes. Some they require to sign a book kept for this purpose, others can get it without signing. What I want to know is, are such men eligible to receive the degrees under this jurisdiction? If not, would it affect clerks in the same way?

Answer—I refer you to page 49 of the grand lodge by-laws under the head "Saloons," which states plainly that no person engaged in the business of retailing intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be initiated into any particular lodge in this grand jurisdiction, consequently any druggist or clerk so engaged is not eligible to receive the degrees. Your statement that four-fifths of the druggists in the state sold liquor as a beverage is, I consider, somewhat exaggerated. There are certainly a great many druggists in North Dakota, upright and conscientious men, who would not sell liquor knowingly for anything but legal purposes. Of course, it is impossible for a druggist to always know whether or not it is used legally; however, the particular lodge should be the judge in this matter. Great care should be exercised,. and no candidate admitted who makes it a practice of running a drug store as a blind pig to cover up the sale of intoxicating liquors.

6. It developed in passing a brother that owing to a gunshot wound received some years ago he could not raise his hand above his head. Nearly all the members of the lodge have known the brother for years and had no idea of his condition. He is a farmer, does his own work, pitching hay and all other farm work, besides doing carpenter work on his buildings. It seems hard to stop him now, as he is a good man and will make a good Mason. Can we advance him without a dispensation or with one.

Answer—No dispensation will be granted and the candidate cannot be advanced. The grand master has no desire to prevent any lodge from taking good material, provided they are physically qualified for admission. In your case, the candidate cannot give some of the most important signs. It is always the duty of the committee appointed to

investigate the character of a candidate to find whether or not he is physically qualified for admission before making its report to the lodge. You will find in the grand lodge by-laws a number of decisions made by past grand masters in this jurisdiction. These decisions have all been sustained by the grand lodge, and state that a candidate is not eligible to receive degrees unless he can give all the signs, grips and passwords and pass through the various ceremonies unaided by artificial means.

Number 1 is in accord with our law so far as forbidding installation by proxy is concerned. We presume the necessity for a dispensation in this case grew out of a regulation requiring the officers to be installed at a certain meeting. We know of no advantage accruing from such a regulation. Our law providing that the officers shall be elected at the time fixed by the lodge by-laws and installed as soon thereafter as practicable, works well and obviates the necessity for dispensations. Number 4 is interesting as showing the growth of the vernacular in North Dakota, and the amount of ink required when jurisdictions assume to add by legislation to the qualifications fixed by the landmarks.

What we should venture to call an enlightened jurisprudence would have said that since the brother had received the degree whereby which he was made a Mason, the question of his fitness was thereby foreclosed because when the landmark respecting physical qualifications took form, "making" was all there was—degrees being unknown. Neither this, however, nor a petition signed by the master wardens and seventeen other brethren, prevailed and on the report of the law committee the decision (No. 6) was approved.

The grand secretary, Past Grand Master FRANK J. THOMPSON, in closing his report thoughtfully and truthfully says:

The grand secretary also keeps in touch with the grand officers of his own jurisdiction, and where the average delegate meets them but once in most instances, and past grand officers usually only as they attend the grand lodge, yet the grand secretary sees them year after year and meets them in fraternal and social ways, and learns to look upon them as pillars of our institution, and as they fall one by one the regret and sorrow of parting from our friends comes. And thus I say mingled in the life's work of a grand secretary, are those touches of sadness which seem but added tragedies to those common to all of us.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; raised to 20 the minimum limit of the number of petitioners required to sign a petition for a new lodge; adopted nearly verbatim the Illinois regulation relative to dimits, recognizing dimission as a right, the applicant being clear of the books and under no charges of unmasonic conduct; abolished the district school system of instruction and required each lodge to hold a school of instruction under the state grand lecturer, and listened to Captain ALBERTI on his experience among Masons on the continent. The record says:

Bro. Capt. S. Alberti, at the invitation o fthe grand master, made a few remarks relative to his experiences among Masons on the continent. Brother Alberti was an officer of the Russian Army, exiled to Siberia, made his escape, came to this country, and, after a number of years, returned to Russia for the purpose of claiming an inheritance, thinking the protection of our government would be sufficient to protect him in that country, he being a naturalized citizen of the United States. One night he was arrested, deprived of his passports and citizen papers and again exiled to Siberia, but was saved through the good offices of Masonry. His remarks were intensely interesting. On Wednesday evening he gave a public lecture on his experiences as an exile to which Masons and their families were invited.

Thomas L. Foulks was elected grand master; Frank J. Thompson, re-elected grand secretary, both of Fargo.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEVADA, 1902.

38th Annual. Carson. June 10.

A half-tone vignette of the retiring grand master, George A. Morgan, embellishes the Nevada pamphlet.

Five past grand masters were present and twenty-one jurisdictions had their ambassadors on the floor.

Among the deaths reported by Grand Master Morgan we find none that break the chain of grand or past grand officers. He referred to the passing of McKinley in touching terms.

The Grand Lodges of Western Australia and Costa Rica were recognized, and the question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valley of Mexico deferred. The grand master's recommendation for levying an assessment of twenty-eight cents per capita to create a Masonic home fund was negatived.

Alexander O. Percy, of Gold Hill, was elected grand master; Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (113 pages) is from the practiced hand of Bro. A. D. Bird, who reviews the proceedings of fifty-eight grand lodges, including Illinois for 1901. He concurs with the grand master's one decision, and pronounces Brother Blanding's oration a literary treat.

OHIO, 1901.

92ND ANNUAL. CLEVELAND. OCTOBER 23.

The two half-tone portraits of this volume are of the retiring grand master, FRANK S. HARMON, and Bro. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of William McKinley Lodge No. 431, Canton, both good, the latter exceptionally fine.

Twelve past grand masters were present, as were also the representatives of thirty-one jurisdictions, among them the envoy from Illinois, Bro. J. W. IREDELL, Jr.

Grand Master HARMON reported that the only past grand officer deceased during the year was JOHN WILSON CHAMBERLAIN, past junior grand deacon, aged sixty-four.

The following decisions were reported:

Held: That all business done before regular time of meeting provided for in by-laws is illegal.

Held: That protest can not be filed against a Master Mason petitioning on dimit. Action must be taken, and, if rejected by lodge, dimit returned.

Held: Under Rule 18, a lodge may receive the petition of a candidate for the degrees in Masonry (candidate having resided in said lodge's jurisdiction one year), if three years have elapsed since said candidate's rejection by another Masonic lodge.

Numbers 1 and 2 should be good law anywhere, and number 3, good in Ohio, is of interest as reflecting the law in that jurisdiction.

The grand master makes a part of his address the proclamation issued on the death of President MCKINLEY, wherein he ordered the lodges into mourning for sixty days.

The grand lodge, upon application of Eagle Lodge No. 431, of which the President was a member, changed the name of the lodge to WILLIAM MCKINLEY Lodge, the number still remaining 431.

Past Grand Master WM. B. MELISH, was called upon unawares to speak of the distinguished dead, and gave an account of how Brother MCKINLEY was led to seek admission to the fraternity which deserves permanent preservation. He says:

The young officer from Ohio was stationed at Winchester, Va., where was located a hospital for Confederate wounded prisoners. In making the rounds one afternoon with the regimental surgeon, Major McKinley noticed that the doctor was on very friendly terms with several of the southerners, not infrequently giving them money or tobacco. The interest

of the future President was aroused, and when the opportunity presented itself he asked the reason for this rather unusual cordiality. The surgeon told him that the wounded rebels were Brother Masons, and that it was not only a duty but a pleasure to add something to the few pleasures of hospital life. The Major met this information with the wish to become a member of a fraternity on which neither prison bars nor rank of office had the slightest effect.

During the war the lines of jurisdiction were often forgotten. Military lodges and special convocations of Masons, called together in a manner which would be regarded in these days as irregular and clandestine, were frequently held. In Winchester there was a regular lodge of Masons, officered by confederate soldiers or citizens on parole.

The desire of young McKinley was made known to the officers of Hiram Lodge No. 21, of Winchester, his petition was presented, and he was elected On the night of May 1, 1865, at 7:30 o'clock, he presented himself for initiation. J. B. T. Reed, a confederate chaplain, was master of the lodge, and conferred the degree of Entered Apprentice upon the candidate. On the following morning he was instructed in the work, and on the evening of the same day the degree of Fellow Craft was given. There was more instruction on the day following, and on the afternoon of May 3d, at three o'clock, he received the Master Mason degree. But three Masons are now living who witnessed the initiation.

* * * * * *

When Eagle Lodge No. 431, was organized at Canton, Brother McKinley became one of its charter members, and continued his membership therein until his death. His interest in Freemasonry was marked, and never flagged or failed. At different times in his busy career he left the affairs of state to attend to his Masonic duties. When the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Canton was laid some years ago, Brother McKinley was the governor of Ohio, yet he esteemed it as a pleasure and a privilege to act as grand orator of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and deliver the oration on that occasion.

Brother Melish read some paragraphs from the tribute paid to McKinley by Bro. Joseph B. Foraker, senator from Ohio, all of which we should be glad to copy, but must content us with the following:

"But he no longer belongs to us alone. We long ago gave him to the Nation, and the Nation has given him to the world. There is no place in all Christendom where his name is not spoken with admiration and cherished with affection. The whole world mourns with us and pays tribute to his memory; not because of his public services, for they were rendered for America, but for the gentleness of his nature and the nobility of his character. In these respects he is without a rival since Sir Philip Sidney.

"He was of splendid presence, of pleasing personality, and of polished and graceful address. There was no court in Europe where his manner and deportment would not have commanded the highest respect, and yet it was all so natural and free from simulation or affectation that he was always, without any sacrifice of dignity or change of manner, familiarly at home with Abraham Lincoln's common people of America."

The appeal of the grand master to the craft for contributions to the fire sufferers at Jacksonville brought in $441.

The committee on charters and dispensations devised a flank attack on brethren in arrears for dues through the laxity of lodges in collecting, and the grand lodge approved the plan, as follows:

Whereas, This grand lodge recognizes with solicitude that a few of its subordinate lodges manifest at times a laxity in collecting dues from its members; and

Whereas, There are in this state a number of unaffiliated Masons, some of whom exercise the right of visitation on an equal footing with those who contribute to the support of the order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That after January 1, 1902, no lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit any one to visit it who does not, at the time of such visit, present a receipt for the payment of his dues for the year last passed or a dimit issued to him within the twelve months preceding such visitation.

It will be seen that this also catches all the non-affiliates whose dimits are a year old, but we are so used to seeing this class buffeted that it doesn't attract much attention. We do not remember, however, to have elsewhere seen the standing of affiliated Masons impaired by action of the grand lodge, while it still remained good in the lodges of their affiliation. Ohio will see that no guilty man escapes, even if he is guilty of nothing more heinous than poverty.

Through the adoption of a special report of the committee on correspondence, the grand lodge declined to aid in the establishment of a permanent international bureau of information as invited to do by the Grand Lodge Alpina, and withdrew the recognition heretofore accorded to the Grand Orient of Belgium, because in both instances the objective bodies had been mixed up with the Grand Orient of France.

The grand lodge also ordered a suitable jewel for the retiring grand master; appropriated $2,000 to the general fund and a like amount to the endowment fund of the Masonic home; chose Columbus for its next place of meeting, and gave a tardy discharge to the ritual committee, who made their final report in 1894. We hope they left the rituals under lock and key.

Ike M. Robinson, of Chandlersvile, was elected grand master; Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati, re-elected grand secretary.

The great feature of these proceedings is the report on correspondence (330 pages) by Past Grand Master William M. Cunningham. In his introduction, a paper of great interest, he says:

The Historical Notes and observations of the writer, in the report of your committee for last year, concerning the unjust and unwarranted emasculation of the Entered Apprentice Degree in the lodges of the United States by the action of the Baltimore convention in 1844, in depriving the Entered Apprentice of his inherent rights of membership as a Mason, and

the privilege of deciding for himself as to the fitness of the profane for brotherhood, and other subjects connected with Masonic history in a similar connection, have been so well received that a further reference thereto, and also to other matters relating to the changes attempted and accomplished by the innovations of iconoclasts and those who think that Freemasonry can be benefited in other respects by ritualistic tinkering.

Also, the belittling of the fraternity by ascribing to it merely a business origin of only a few centuries since; and its subsequent evolution into a speculative institution at its reorganization in 1717, are all doubtless subjects of much interest.

We fully agree with him that the action of the Baltimore convention in depriving the Entered Apprentices of their right to participate in the business of the lodge was unjust and unwarranted, and moreover that it was fraught with a danger not then foreseen, and one which he will probably scout now as the offspring of our distempered imagination. We mean that it was the first step towards grand orientism in this country taken by Craft Masons as such, the most startling stride since being the Massachusetts departure of 1882. The recent reopening of discussion of that departure brings out from under cover an apparent willingness, to say the least to build up what it is intended to be known as the American Rite of thirty-three degrees, whose governing body shall be the highest of the series numerically, just as the third has supplemented the first in the craft degrees. Why not? If additional degrees are "admitted" to be Masonic, each containing additional "Masonry," then by a parity of reasoning with that which held the Master Mason better fitted to govern than the Entered Apprentice, because he has knowledge not possessed by the latter, why not?

Brother CUNNINGHAM's notice of Illinois is of our proceedings for 1900, to which he gives ten pages of his very thorough review. He notes the absence of the representative of Ohio, as the brethren of our grand lodge had regretfully done before him. Brother SAM is one of the old stand-by's whom the brethren are always sorry to miss.

The admirable manner in which our grievance committee makes its reports is commended as exhibiting neither the names of the accused nor the soiled linen of the fraternity. The amendment providing for a "trial board," whose defeat he notices, he characterizes as a very able one, and he quotes several paragraphs from the "brief, thoughtful study of Freemasonry" of Grand Orator FAVILLE.

In his very courteous and fraternal notice of our report he congratulates us on our return to the former method—before we essayed the topical form, as being much more satisfactory than the latter.

He does us the honor to quote at length and with full concurrence our views on the then present aspect of the questions growing out of non-affiliation and non-payment of dues, as expressed in our introductory remarks,

a subject upon which his own views have always been marked by the broader spirit of the earlier days. On several other topics he quotes approvingly, thus affording renewed evidence that there are many more subjects on which we are in accord than upon which we differ. When it comes to the latter, even, we find that we get on together this year more comfortably than usual He credits us with evasion only once, "extreme forgetfulness" once, and with only one "elegant specimen of diplomatic sophistry."

Last year we were driven by stress of circumstances to pass over several subjects over which there had been more or less discussion between us, but stole time enough to briefly refer to the subjects of cipher and printed rituals. Our most worshipful brother continues the discussion, and although we are in nearly as desperate straits for time as last year, we must notice it briefly, for the hope of the enlightenment we shall derive from it. In order that he may be fairly understood we are compelled to reproduce some questions we asked, wherein, he says, "with an air of complete annihilation he [we] evades a direct reply to the statements of this writer:

"We desire to ask Brother Cunningham three questions: Does he mean by 'the semi-official *printed* rituals in England,' rituals printed by the authority or with the sanction of the Grand Lodge of England or its officers. Does he mean by 'the *official* use by grand lectures of written cipher of the esotery of Craft Masonry in this country for over a century,' that prior to the present generation of active Masons any grand lecturer used such a cipher by the authority or even with the knowledge of the grand lodge as a body? Will he strike out the word 'doubtless,' and stand by the bald statement that the semi-official *printed* rituals in England are as old, if not older, than any in the United States of any Rite? As to the general prevalence of printed rituals in the High Rite bodies for a quarter of a century at least, we should have been glad to get Brother Cunningham's opinion of the value of the testimony we adduced from the constitution of the A. and A. Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

"We have grave fears that we shall never get his opinion; we have no fears that he will ever republish the testimony."

Of this Brother CUNNINGHAM says:

The absurdity of the foregoing is apparent upon its face, as if there was any reason in the world why his assumptive questions could not be answered!

First. If the rituals were printed *with* the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, the term *official* rituals, and *not* semi-official, would have been used.

Second. It is well known that in New South Wales the authorized work used in lodges under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of England *was officially* published by the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Third. The handsome and expensive style in which some of the English rituals are printed—one edition was ornamented with Holbein illustrations—and their reference therein to the recommendation of brethren and

lodges, and the publicity in which they are sold to and bought by the fraternity, *is* a sufficient evidence of their semi-official character. Brother Robbins himself also, I think, notes the fact, elsewhere in his report, that these rituals are on sale directly opposite the London Free Masons' Hall, where the Grand Lodge of England and its boards and committees hold their meetings, and in which are its offices and library.

Fourth. Whilst there is *no doubt* but that it *was* well known to the *working* members of grand lodges prior to the "present" (and possibly preceding) "generation of active Masons" that grand lecturers used a written cipher, is, in the opinon of the writer, beyond question, as may be naturally inferred from the *many manuscript* copies in the libraries of Masonic collectors. That any grand lodge *by its vote* granted any authority therefor has never been claimed, and is simply a ridiculous evasion.

Fifth. That the oldest copy of the printed ritual used in England seen by your committee *was older* than any *printed* or lithographed ritual of *any* Rite in the United States that ever came under the observation of the writer is true also.

Sixth. As to "his evidence" "of the general prevalence of printed rituals in the High Rite bodies for a *quarter of a century at least*" we attach *no value* whatever thereto, as, *first*, it has been conclusively shown that cipher rituals have been used in Craft Masonry to some extent for *over a hundred years*. Second. The constitutions of the Southern Supreme Council—as heretofore noted—were *not* under any discussion *by the writer*, not being the same as those of the Northern Jurisdiction, and no denial was made in that connection that they may not, for the quarter of a century he mentions, have officially used printed rituals. Third. The statement, however, of the official use of cipher rituals *was no evidence* whatever of "any general prevalence." And as the rituals in the Northern Jurisdiction do not include the three degrees of Craft Masonry, and are *very carefully* restricted to but few copies in any body of the Rite, the inference would be that the same restrictions govern in the Southern Jurisdiction. So much for the assumptions.

We are happily disappointed that our fears were not realized. He does express an opinion of the value of the testimony we adduced from the constitution of the southern supreme council. His opinion is that the testimony is not evidence as showing a "general prevalence" of printed rituals in high rite bodies. We said we had no fears that he would ever republish the testimony, and our conviction was well founded. His failure to do so puts on us the necessity of doing it. The books required by the constitution referred to are for a lodge of perfection:

Four rituals of the degrees conferred by it.

One ritual of the *Blue Degrees* for instruction.

One secret work of the degrees conferred by it.

One secret work of the *Blue Degrees*, etc.

No "general prevalence;" only seven for each lodge, which is perhaps enough to justify our statement that membership in the high rite bodies familiarized many Masons with the "*idea* of printed rituals." One book might do that.

We are glad to know that the rituals of the Northern Jurisdiction do not contain the three degrees of Masonry, because that is the jurisdiction with which we are modestly connected. His reference to New South Wales calls up the question whether the "*official*" rituals of that jurisdiction antedates the existence of the independent grand lodge. The proceedings of the United Grand Lodge for 1894-5 disclose the fact that the ritual had been printed there at an earlier date, but we have always supposed it was done after the provincial grand lodge had ceased to exist, six or seven years before, but Brother CUNNINGHAM seems to say that it was done while the lodges were still of the obedience of the Grand Lodge of England. Is he quite sure of this? We don't remember where we noted the fact to which he refers, that rituals were for sale right under the nose of the officers of the grand lodge; but we are quite positive that it was not alleged that this was done with their approval, without which the fact comes just near enough to having any bearing on the question of their authorization to recall the Irish girl, who, when she found her friend writing to her sweetheart in India, serving in His Majesty's Seventy-first Foot, wanted to send through him a message to her brother in the Seventy-second.

The case of "extreme forgetfulness" which we mentioned as having charged up against us, seems to have been fairly offset by extremer carelessness in reading. He having ascribed to us a certain paragraph, we said: "We don't know where he got this; not from anything we ever wrote." He now says:

> On page *fifty-nine* of M. W. Bro. Robbins' report on foreign correspondence, in the printed proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois for the year 1898, at the bottom of the page, OCCURS THE PARAGRAPH QUOTED—*verbatim*.
>
> Whether it is his *very own* or a quotation, is immaterial, as if the latter it was *approvingly* made, and therefore no injustice was done our M. W. Brother, even if the writer was misled, by the absence of quotation-marks, in ascribing its supposed authorship to him.

Well! We thank him for locating it. On referring to our report we find it as per directions, quoted—*verbatim*, from Brother STEVENSON'S Idaho report, a part of our symposium on the subject of cipher rituals, devoid of quotation-marks, just as was the matter reproduced from Brother CUNNINGHAM'S report in the same symposium, and like the latter set "solid," the more readily to distinguish it from our own text, which is always "leaded." It does not seem an easy mistake to make, but when we reflect upon our own infirmities, are ready to agree that it was so; but what puzzles us now is, that having found his mistake, and presumably reading the context critically to see whether we approved it or not, he now says the quotation was "approvingly made" when there isn't a word to indicate whether we approved it or not.

We have already referred to his position as to the rightful place of the Entered Apprentice degree. In his review of District of Columbia he says (and we cordially agree with him):

Not satisfied, apparently, with the unfraternal emasculation of the Entered Apprentices degree and the unjust deprivation of Entered Apprentices of their inherent rights as Masons, the grand master approved and concurred in the report of the committee on work, that, when an Entered Apprentices or a Fellow Crafts lodge is to be opened, after "dispensing with a Master Mason's lodge" for that purpose, no one shall be permitted to leave or enter the lodge, and that

"The worshipful master, or brother designated by him to confer the degree, shall forthwith proceed to open the lodge on the lower degree. After the conclusion of the degree, the lodge may be called to refreshment, the newly-made brother introduced to the brethren, and arrangements made for his further instruction. The worshipful master, or worshipful master for the time being, shall then resume the east, and direct *all who are not Master Masons to retire*. He shall then immediately *close the lodge*, and at once open a lodge on the next degree, or resume labor on the Master Mason's degree."

Instead of the courteous order to the deacon for the admission of Entered Apprentices of Fellow Crafts, as it may be, previous to opening the lodge in that degree, they are not only prohibited from entering to participate in the opening ceremonies, but are ordered out without knowing how the lodge is even closed; and the degree of Entered Apprentice, from being the governing degree in Craft Masonry, is here shorn of its status as an independent grade, and, in violation of landmarks and its constitution, is reduced to the level of a side degree.

We have had occasion heretofore to speak of the generally conservative and enlightened views held by our distinguished brother, and the same is true of them as reflected in the volume before us. He is in nearly all things steadfast in defence of the old ways until they run up against the high rites, and then he is the readiest defender of dissent.

Before saying good-night we beg to thank him for a volume of the proceedings of another organization, which we prize most highly for the autograph portrait which graces the fly-leaf.

OKLAHOMA, 1902.

10TH ANNUAL. GUTHRIE. FEBRUARY 11.

A half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, CHARLES DAY, graces the Oklahoma volume.

At a special communication convened at Oklahoma City, September 10, 1901, to lay the corner-stone of the city hall, resolutions of sympathy

with the wounded President, Bro. William McKinley, were adopted and ordered to be suitably engrossed and sent to him.

The record of ten lodges constituted and dispensations issued for twenty more during the year indicate that Oklahoma is indeed keeping up with the procession, as claimed by Grand Master Day in his address. He says:

This showing denotes that, although we are living in a fast age, a fast country and in a fast section of the country, filled with the indomitable spirit of enterprise and progress; railroads, cities, towns and farms springing up as if by magic over our beautiful prairies; schools, churches, benevolent and social organizations pushing forward hand in hand, at a gait known no place outside of Oklahoma; yet amidst all this rush our grand and noble order is keeping pace with the procession, holding herself as by the fiat of the eternal, in the forefront of all social and moral reforms; and all-in-all evidencing civilization, prosperity and happiness throughout our grand jurisdiction.

He reported that death had passed lightly over their favored jurisdiction, no permanent member of the grand lodge having been taken; and indeed the jurisdiction may well be called favored, for we learn from the report of the grand secretary that the chain of elective officers of the grand lodge has been broken but once in the ten years of its existnce, and then not from natural causes. The only exception was their first grand lecturer, who was murdered at his home while resisting an attempt to rob his store.

Fifteen decisions are reported. It will be seen by those following, that though the style is somewhat rugged, the grand master gets there all the same, the first one also illustrating the methods sometimes required to keep pace with the procession:

1. In organizing new lodges during the year, there arose two unusual occurrences. One in Lawson, in Pawnee county, the other at Cashion, in Logan county. These proposed lodges, having failed to procure the lawful certificate of their nearest lodge, and said nearest lodge making no objection to the location of the proposed new lodge, and the proposed lodges having certificates from our grand lecturer showing them well qualified to confer the Ancient Craft degrees, and myself, not deeming it right for a lodge to arbitrarily block the progress of Masonry, I, therefore, directed these proposed lodges to go before their next nearest lodge and procure the desired certificate. With this showing I granted them dispensations. In arriving at this dcision I was greatly aided by the committee on law and usage.

4. March 4th. Pawnee Lodge, No. 17, asks. Can the work be communicated to Robert Ward, who for thirty years has been without Masonic record or affiliation? Ans. No. Let him heal the Masonic breach by regular petition and payment for the degrees.

5. March 12. Coronado Lodge, No. 9, asks. When a committee on investigation is not present to report thereon can a new committee be appointed to report at the same meeting? Ans. The W. M. can dismiss the old and appoint a new committee, but should not abridge time or investigation.

5. March 21. Coronado Lodge, No. 9, asks: Are the ladies of the O. E. S. entitled to free access to the Masonic hall and property room, or has any one such right except a Master Mason in good standing? Ans. The O. E. S. is a good auxiliary to Masonry, and an excellent panacea for friction arising from husbands coming home late from lodge. Yes. I would give the O. E. S. free use of Masonic hall and all its appurtenances save only lodge records, the contents of which should be kept within the regular craft.

8. June 10. Remus Lodge, No. 26, asks: Can the W. M. close a lodge of M. M.'s by calling it from labor to refreshment and the brethren disperse? Ans. No.

9. June 22. Western Star Lodge, No. 46, asks: Is a petitioner who refuses to be prepared for the first degree entitled to the return of his money paid for degrees? Ans. No. (See G. M. Eagleton's decisions on page 19, grand lodge proceedings, 1900).

12. Nov. 13th. Wah-Shah-She Lodge No. 31, asks: What should be done with a brother's petition for affiliation who died before report was made by the investigating committee and how should our record be made? Ans. Withdraw petition. Return the brother's dimit to his family and make records show the facts.

13. Dec. 5th. Guthrie Lodge No. 2, asks: Shall we bury a brother suspended in 1896 for non-payment of dues? Ans. Under the law, no. See decision page 47, Grand Lodge Con. and By-Laws.

14. Tonkawa reports the W. M. having demanded a dimit and its being granted by the lodge and asks is the dimit legal, and what is the status of the W. M. Ans. The dimit is illegal and of no effect, and should be withdrawn by an amendatory act.

Number 1 was the only one reported upon by the committee on law and usage and specifically approved. Perhaps the committee (who helped to make it) thought it needed it, while the others could stand on their own merits. The weight of two lodges was a pretty heavy burden to impose upon its narrow shoulders and their unsteady legs, but we presume it was the only way to keep up with the procession. Number 4 is all right if they had no lawful information that Robert was a Mason; but if he was so known, and was ready to go to work again, he was entitled to his wage of instruction no matter how long he had been on a strike. Referring to number 5, it has been held in Illinois that time—beyond the period required by law—was not the essential thing and that the information was; that if the latter was complete a change in the personnel of the committee need not entail delay.

Number 6 leaves no trace of doubt that Oklahoma can take the cake and the rest of the bakery, and the ladies of the O. E. S. can take the rest, including the goat. Of course—as the grand master says in number 8—you can't close a lodge by running away from it and leaving it open; but there is nothing risked in leaving it open so long as you keep the records locked up where the irregular craft can't see them. Referring to

number 9 we should say that if the petitioner knowingly applied to enter an institution wherein such a precedent was possible, he ought to be satisfied if they didn't keep the pocketbook as well as the fee.

The grand master says the lodges report over eight hundred non-affiliates residing within the grand jurisdiction, and asks if the grand lodge can devise any honorable law or plan by which they can be induced to affiliate. This probably is not a greater proportion than is to be found in some older jurisdictions. Iowa, for instance, judging from the report of Grand Master Baker.

The jurisprudence committee considered the following:

Specially submitted and ruling asked for: Can a brother's secretly registered objection with the W. M. prevent an A. E. from further advancement? Ans. Not permanently. An E. A. is subject to Masonic discipline and has Masonic rights. The W. M. should investigate, and if by him the objection be found of sufficient importance, he should lay the matter before his lodge, and, if the lodge sustains the objections, then charges against the A. E. under the law would follow.

The committee submitted two reports, that of the majority was adopted as follows:

We recommend that Section 12, Article VIII, of the constitution be amended as follows, by adding the words, "Provided, however, that if objection to advancement be made by any member of the lodge in good standing, after initiation, and the worshipful master deems the objection sufficient, a new ballot shall be taken before advancement."

The grand master reports the following, the grand lodge having voted last year to adopt the grand representative system:

I have nominated thirty-five brethren to represent that number of sister grand lodges near this grand lodge, of which these brethren will receive due notice and commission via grand secretary. I have also commissioned a like number of brethren, nominated by the grand masters of those grand jurisdictions, to represent this grand lodge near their grand lodges respectively.

There are also a number of other grand representative exchanges on the way which will be completed at the convenience of our grand secretary.

We regret to note that sickness, both of himself and his wife, prevented the grand master from making contemplated visitations.

The Grand Lodges of Cuba and Costa Rica were recognized on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, who further recommended, anent the application of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, that any recogntion of Mexican Masonry be indefinitely postponed.

Past Grand Master Anderson—the same who last year recommended that the necessary steps be taken looking to an international federation of Masons on the lines suggested by the Grand Lodge Alpina, got the subject referred to a special committee consisting of Harper S. Cunningham,

Uriah C. Guss, and Grand Secretary J. S. Hunt, the chairman of the committee on correspondence. This action disclosed the prior preparation of as unsavory a mess of leeks as has saluted the nostrils of a body of Free and Accepted Masons in this country since the Grand Lodge of Louisiana ceased to be the registrar of the decrees of the Grand Consistory and the Supreme Council, half a century ago.

The report was made by the chairman and signed "Harper S Cunningham, 33d degree, for the Committee."

(Parenthetically, we remark that the record does not say whether the sovereign grand inspector general of that patch of the Holy Empire embracing Oklahoma and Indian Territory, wore his hat in grand lodge or not.)

We reproduce the report not only for information and because so significant a deliverance ought to be preserved in our own archives, but because of the naivete with which the most puissant sovereign grand commander, Gen. J, Alonzo Flores, instills the imperial plans and purposes into a friendly ear, and the equal artlessness (or assurance, which ?) of the deputy of the southern supreme council in his manner of dealing with an independent grand lodge of Ancient Craft Masons:

We. your special committee, to whom was referred that portion of the report of the committee on foreign correspondence relating to the application of the Grand Lodge "Valley of Mexico" for fraternal recognition by the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and resolution No. 2, which is as follows: "Resolved, That any recognition by the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, of Mexican Masonry, be indefinitely postponed," desire to report as follows:

In December last, Bro. Uriah C. Guss, 33rd degree of this city, received a communication from the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge "Valley of Mexico," requesting him to use his influence in securing recognition of the Grand Lodge "Valley of Mexico," by the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

Brother Guss, knowing the chaotic condition of Mexican Symbolic Masonry and the uncertainty of obtaining a correct knowledge of the regularity of its grand lodges from their own statement and understanding, that, *while the supreme council of the Scottish Rite declared the freedom of Symbolic Masonry* in Mexico in 1883, *it still exercised a great influence in Symbolic Masonry in upholding the regular grand lodges, and in discountenancing the irregular.*

Holding these views, Brother Guss thought that reliable information as to regularity of the Grand Lodge "Valley of Mexico," could be obtained from the grand commander of the supreme council of the Scottish Rite and to that end, he submitted the correspondence to me and requested that, as the sovereign grand inspector general of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, I correspond with the grand commander of the supreme council of Mexico. I complied with the request of Brother Guss and received the following in reply:

Very Illustrious and Powerful Bro. Harper S. Cunningham, 33, Sovereign Grand Inspection General for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Guthrie, Okla.

Very Illustrious Brother:—

I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 24th of December, ult., with the documents which you had the kindness to enclose with it and which I duly return to you.

It is truly a specimen of audacity, the claim of the so-called Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, the petition to be granted recognition by the regular bodies so worthy as the very reverend Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, when it has evidence of its illegitimacy in the Masonic world.

The said Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico owes its existence to the extinct grand lodge, and when this body, recognizing its errors, submitted in obedience to the supreme council, that group remained a part of the Grand Dieta.

The supreme council of Mexico, decreeing the liberty of Symbolism, by its ballot number 32, *it reserves only the supervision over its purity of teaching* and for this reason there was given to Grand Lodge United Free and Accepted Masons of Vera Cruz, a relative supremacy over the Symbolic bodies, consisting in its being the disposer of vacant territory, temporarily, in order to keep on turning them over to the regular bodies as they solicited a prerogative that rightfully belongs to it, on account of its being the oldest Symbolic Lodge in Mexico, and which it has exercised with absolute right. It has granted its consent to the Grand Lodge of Santos De Gollado of Toluca, State of Mexico; to the Grand Lodge Cosmos of Chihuahua; to the Grand Lodge of the State of Oaxaca; to the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez, of Matamoras State of Tamaulipas and at present they are forwarding the petition of the Grand Lodge of Monterey State of Nuevo Leon, with all these bodies of unquestionable legality this supreme council has treaties of alliance and friendship, being the order of the federal district. The Honorable Grand Lodge of Santos De Gollado being the only one that has legal existence and jurisdiction over the grand symbols.

The so-called Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico has continued standing aloof from the obedience to the legitimate bodies and claiming to take the place of the extinct Grand Dieta, it affirms that it has jurisdiction over certain grand lodges in various parts of the republic, which if it were true, would deserve the severest censure that could be imposed upon it, since that would constitute a hindrance to symbolic liberty and a monstrous abrogation of powers, for which, even if irregular, there could be no authorization, and this attempt itself would be sufficient to constitute it irregular.

Gathered together by the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, the elements that remained over from the wreck of that heterogenous body called the Grand Dieta, and its membership increased by certain individuals expelled from the philosophic bodies of this supreme council, or under trial for serious faults it undertakes to perpetuate its irregular life, instead of recognizing its errors and submitting to the Honorable Grand Lodge of Santos De Gollado, the only one as I have said, that has the right to direct symbolism in this orient.

It is true, that among the persons that compose that grand lodge, there are found some Americans and that these when they have notice of the arrival of some Masons from that republic, take them, by misleading them, to visit their illegal bodies and even strain their papers by noting on them their visit, but there have been repeated instances of worthy persons, that on recognizing that they had been deceived, have come to this high body of Philosophic Masons and to the Grand Lodge of Santos De Gollado, if symbolic Masons, without turning their eyes further to illegal Masonry.

It is also true that letters similar to the one sent to the Honorable Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, asking to enter into relationship with them, have been sent bodies and some, through lack of caution, or with excessive confidence, have extended to them their friendship, but these bodies, so soon as they shall have evidence of their illegitimacy, will withdraw their recognition, as was done by the Most Excellent Grand Lodge of New Mexico that had unawares been led to recognize the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, that cannot obtain the friendship of any regular body.

For my own part, I take it a high honor and give the very earnest thanks of the very high body that I preside over, for your courtesy and having made known to us the petiton of that irregular body, sending to us its original documents which I duly return to you and I add the note that you request.

And permit me to manifest that it would be very well, that when any body solicits friendship and fraternal relations, that *there should be required of them the recognition of this supreme council if it be a symbolic body,* or being under its obedience if it be a philosophic body, which would avoid mistakes and save explanations.

I have the honor to salute you, the very Illustrious and Powerful Brother, praying that our great Heavenly Father preserve you in His holy care.

Dated the Great Valley of Mexico, January 6, 1902.
GEN. J. ALONZO FLORES,

Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander A. and A. S. R., City of Mexico, Mexico.

In view of the *high and reliable authority* of the information contained in the foregoing information from the grand commander of the Supreme Council of Mexico, your committee is of the opinion that, if for no other reason, it would be unjust to the regular Grand Lodges of the Republic of Mexico for the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma to be instrumental, by its recognition of the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, in foisting a self-constituted supreme grand lodge of doubtful regularity, *over these grand lodges whose sovereignty is undisputed,* without their unanimous approval. We, therefore, recommend: 1st. That resolution number 2 of the report of the committee on foreign correspondence aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby disapproved. 2d. We recommend, That the application of the Grand Lodge "Valley of Mexico" for fraternal recognition by the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma be respectfully declined.

3d. Resolved, Further, that the grand master and grand secretary be, and they are hereby requested, to use whatever means they may deem

proper to collect and increase information contained in the note of the grand commander of the Mexican supreme council and report the same to the next annual communication of the grand lodge, to the end that fraternal relations with the legitimate grand bodies of our sister republic may be speedily accomplished. Fraternally submitted,

HARPER S. CUNNINGHAM, 33,
For the Committee.

The following memoranda is in response to my request, asking for a list of the symbolic grand lodges *in treaty with the supreme council, Scottish Rite:* HARPER S. CUNNINGHAM.

Memoranda of grand lodges that are in relation with this Supreme Council:—

Excellent Grand Lodge Santos De Gollado, City of Mexico.
Excellent Grand Lodge United Mexican, Vera Cruz.
Excellent Grand Lodge Cosmos, Chihuahua.
Excellent Grand Lodge Hidalgo, Toluca, Mexico.
Excellent Grand Lodge Benito Jaurez, Matamoras, Tampico.
Excellent Grand Lodge Oaxaca, Oaxaca.
And soon will be Grand Lodge of Monterey, Nuevo Leon.

Grand Secretary General,
JOSE DE LA PAZ ALVAREZ.

We have neither time nor space now for comment beyond what is implied by italicizing certain passages in the report and in the letter of the good genius who presides over the body that undertakes to see that the sovereign grand lodges do not get over the traces.

Although the report was adopted we note the subsequent adoption of the following, submitted by Past Grand Master ANDERSONS

Resolved, That report of special committee on Mexican Masonry be printed in proceedings of this session of the grand lodge and be brought up and considered at the next annual communication of the grand lodge.

The following, which was adopted, explains itself:

Two years ago the brethren of Guthrie asked permission of the grand lodge to use stage settings and scenery in their work. At that time the grand lodge declined to pass upon this question, but said to the brethren, When you do the work with a stage and scenery before the grand lodge we will be ready to pass upon, and determine the question as to whether your work will be allowed.

This work, with its staging and scenic effects, was exemplified before the grand lodge last night, and we, your committee on work, pronounce it good, and recommend that the grand lodge now pass upon said work, and say to the brethren of Albert Pike Lodge No. 60, that we have seen your work, pronounce it good, and allow it to be done with the twelve F. C. stage and scenery, but requiring you to conform strictly to the work of the ritual in the performance of the same.

The grand lodge listened to a practical address by the grand orator (C. H. BOOCHER); chartered nineteen new lodges; referred an invitation to lay the corner-stone of the new city hall at Oklahoma City to the new

grand master; voted to meet again next year at Guthrie, and "lunched" heartily with the local fraternity who had been forbidden to provide a banquet.

Mortimer F. Stillwell, of Gray Horse, was elected grand master; J. S. Hunt, Stillwater, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but the committee was directed to prepare one for next year's proceedings.

OREGON, 1902.

52nd Annual. Portland. June 11.

This attractive volume is embellished with a fine half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, William E. Grace, who from his Mohammedan decoration we presumed also to be representative of Egypt, but the list shows another brother wearing that honor.

"Sixteen past grand masters" were present, and united in a telegram thus signed to M. W. Bro. F. A. Moore, of Salem, the only one missing, to come down and join his brethren. Of the forty jurisdictions maintaining diplomatic relations with Oregon, only two failed to have their ambassadors on the ground.

It was the grateful privilege of Grand Master Grace to say that the hand of death has not been laid upon any of their grand officers during the year, and that the ranks of their past grand officers also remained unbroken. Of the dead President he said that his noble life, his worthy Masonic character, and his untimely death had been written of, spoken of, until there was no more to say but to give expression to the horror felt by all true Masons at his dastardly taking off.

He had not found it necessary to report any decisions. Under the title of "The Ancient Prerogative" he reports the following:

At the suggestion of members of the committee on jurisprudence, endorsed by several of the past grand masters, I did, on the 26th day of April, 1902, in the presence of a number of brethren, assembled in the Scottish Rite Hall, in the city of Portland, exercise the ancient prerogative of grand masters, by making Masons at sight, of two well known and highly esteemed citizens of Portland, to-wit: Cyrus A. Dolph and Solomon Hirsch, conferring upon them the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, with complete lectures and instruction. The purpose of this action was to exemplify the ancient law and usage, which has been assailed in several jurisdictions, and to impress the fact that the Masonic Fraternity of Oregon adheres to one and all of the landmarks, in which it is declared

that no man or body of men can make the least innovation. Considering these brethren simply as Master Masons in good standing, I required each of them to pay to the grand secretary a sum equal to the fee charged by the lodges whose material they were, advising them to affiliate with the lodge of their choice, when the fees paid, less the grand lodge dues, would be paid by the grand lodge to the lodge electing them to membership.

The grand lodge concurred in this gracefully disapproving approval of his action by the committee on jurisprudence:

Your committee notes the exercise of the ancient preogative of the grand master in making Masons at sight as being the first time it has occurred in the history of this jurisdiction, and while we recommend the approval by this grand lodge, yet we desire to add a word of caution, that as this action has been taken to establish the prerogative, that the precedent now established may not in the future be abused.

Distinguished visitors present were Bro. W. A. DeWolfSmith, chairman of the committee on correspondence of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and Past Grand Master A. V. Warr, of Tenessee.

A committee was appointed to visit Bro. Joseph Kellogg, who brought overland the charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri for the first lodge established on the Pacific coast, who would celebrate his ninetieth birthday on the approaching St. John's Day, convey to him the greetings of the grand lodge and the grateful remembrance of the brethren for the important service he rendered to the craft. He was found in usual health and quite active, and thanked the grand lodge for its kind wishes, and said he hoped to live as long as the hair remains on the celebrated trunk he hauled across the plains in 1848, and which held the charter of Multnomah Lodge No. 1.

The grand master reported several instances wherein he had authorized the trustee of the educational fund to expend sums ranging from $5.98 for books for orphan children to $150, for the education of five orphan children, all under the care of the lodges making the applications; and pages here and there are illuminated with resolutions appropriating here $100 for the benefit of a past grand treasurer, sick and needy; there $75 to be disbursed by a lodge in aiding a widow and six children, and again to reimburse a lodge which had under its care an aged and feeble non-affiliated brother, according to his necessities.

The grand lodge listened to two addresses, the first by Grand Orator John H. Irvine, archeological, hinting that Freemasonry may be the oldest religion extant and possibly originated on this continent in prehistoric times; the other delivered by the Hon. W. D. Fenton, 320 K. C. C. H. (whatever that may mean) at the laying of the corner-stone of the Scottish Rite Cathedral which occurred on the second day of the session, this latter along orthodox lines as Masonic orations go; chartered two new lodges; appointed a committee to revise the funeral service and adapt it to

cremation as well as to the present method of burial; prohibited the lodges from conferring any portion of either degree, except the explanatory lecture by the master and the senior deacon's lecture in the Fellow Craft degree, on more than one candidate at the same time; recognized the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica as being regularly organized and in all respects legal, and received in ungallant silence (so far as the record shows) an official communication, duly signed and attested, couched in the following "fraternal" terms:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of the State of Oregon:·

The Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star of the state of Oregon, in convention assembled, extend to you a fraternal greeting and wish you a pleasant and profitable session.

William F. Butcher, of Baker City, was elected grand master; James F. Robinson, Eugene, re-elected grand secretary.

Easily the attractive feature of the Oregon proceedings is the breezy (not windy) report on correspondence (163 pages) by Past Grand Master John M. Hodson, the third from his hand. His notice of Illinois, comprising four and one-half pages, is of the year 1901. Noting that seventy-one dispensations granted by Grand Master Hitchcock brought to the grand lodge a revenue of $224, he says that to his mind that is a good way to manage the special dispensation business.

Of the Illinois volume he says:

In the body of the book we find photo-engravings of the past grand masters—Brother Levi Lusk, 1844; Brother Wm. F. Walker, 1845, and Brother Nelson D. Morse, 1846, and looking into the grave, earnest faces of the brethren, it seems to us that we see in them more inflexible character, sterner stuff than is seen in the modern grand master. A handsome picture and page In Memoriam of our late President, Brother McKinley, is also published.

He speaks of our two reports, "the first a special relating to the recognition of numerous grand lodges claiming to be Masonic, existing in some of the continental European states and a few scattered elsewhere, and of this he says:

In his special he finds but few reasons why any American grand lodge should recognize any of the so-called grand lodges, orients, supreme Councils, etc., etc. He would bar out all the continental bodies, Egypt, Mexico and Peru, and as he had the matter under consideration for a year and took great pains to get the facts in their several histories, his conclusions are entitled to great weight, and we must admit that even with our meager information we have long believed that but few, if any, of them are entitled even to be called Masonic, if considered from the standpoint of English or American Masonry.

Touching our regular report he acknowledges the courteous attention received by Oregon therein, and then refers to Sir Christopher Wren, of

whom in a former report he had spoken of as the last operative grand master. Commenting on this we remarked: If we wait a little while he will probably drop Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN as a grand master. We think it is pretty well agreed that the craft had no grand master prior to the election of ANTHONY SAYRE.

In the Pacific exeuberance of his fancy he calls this a slightly sarastic vein and says:

We are always prompt in dropping anything hot, but in this case the handling would produce a cooling sensation in July. We are perfectly aware of the carping of doubters, and if they were allowed their full sway there is probably not a single Masonic tradition or historical statement back of existing records made at the time of the occurence, but what would be relegated to oblivion, and even such records would have to be amended and shaped to suit the ideas of the progressive (?) minds of these later days. At the time of the publication of Anderson's Constitution, first edition, Sir Christopher Wren is spoken of as the "ingenious architect," and at other times he is referred to as a grand warden and deputy grand master. In the second edition of his constitution, published in 1738, he says: "The lodges met and elected Sir Christopher Wren grand master, who appointed Mr. Gabriel Cibber and Mr. Edmund Savage, grand warden, and while carrying on St. Paul's he annually met those brethren who could attend him, to keep up the good old usages." He gives the date of election as 1685. It has always, until very recently, been agreed that the reason Anderson did not at first proclaim Wren as grand master was because he was out of favor with the king, but that after the king's death (George I) he told the whole truth. As Anderson wrote only about thirty years after the dates given, and they were never challenged as being untrue, until within the last few years, we accept his statement as correct. As present drift indicates, we will soon be asked to "wait a little" and we will drop the idea that Anderson ever published any constitution.

Upon our expressing surprise on finding that in another jurisdiction a lodge might try its master while in office, a condition we had supposed existed only in Indiana, he says:

If not, why not try a master? Will Brother Robbins please explain? We have, owing to early environments, probably, always sympathized with the Indiana law, but for reasons of our own believe it to be without the support of any Masonic law. And we would like to hear from some of the Masonic "constitutional lawyers," such as Vincil or Robbins.

His statement indicates that he asks the question as a conundrum. The next thing, he will be asking: "Why does a hen go across the street?" But perhaps the best reason why a lodge should not try its master, is because he *is* master; if they can try him, he *isn't* master.

In the following he evidently thinks the lodge ought to "catch him either a-going or a-coming":

The grand master of Canada forbade the making of a man a Mason who, while in good financial circumstances, could neither read nor write. Brother Robbins says:

In the first, unless the regulations required the ability to write, we think his action an unwarrantable form of interference with the duty of the lodge to settle the question of fitness, although we quite agree with him in thinking a man so ignorant at this day would be out of place in a Masonic lodge.

And we think that rather an odd criticism, for certainly if he would on any account be "out of place" in a Masonic lodge, he ought not, either in justice to the man or the lodge be allowed to get there.

Probably Brother Hodson knows a good many people who he would agree ought not to get there, but yet in whose cases he would say that under our methods the law made the lodge and not the grand master or some reviewer the judge.

Of our attitude towards non-affiliates, he says:

He is among the most liberal in his ideas regarding the proper treatment of non-affiliates, frequently expressing the thought "that they should not be hunted down with penalties." Neither do we desire to "hunt them down" nor inflict any penalty whatever. They come by voluntary action; let them depart the same way, but let them understand that when they exercise the voluntary in ceasing to support the fraternity that it releases all the obligations of the fraternity to them; that they cannot use Masonry as a cloak nor shield; that if they abandon it they do so at their own peril, and that they have no Masonic rights whatever except to reinstate themselves in conformity with the law. We have no sort of ill feeling toward the non-affiliate who has chosen to go out honorably—that is his right; but it is for the fellows who wish to wear the honors and get the benefits of the high select standing (which should be the pride of every Mason), and yet fail and refuse to discharge the recognized duties of a faithful brother. These are the ducks that we have no sort of respect or love for, and the quicker all Masons come to that same stand the better for the fraternity. We want either brothers or profanes; we want no mongrels; they and their apologists make us very weary. In expressing these opinions we grant the right of others to differ, as we know it is a question which the best talent has failed to satisfactorily settle. The non-affiliates like the poor are always with us.

It is quite possible for one to discharge the recognized duties of a faithful brother without being a member of a lodge. Even if the matter is to be confessedly put on an absolute cash basis, a brother is entitled to some other consideration than the gratification of his curiosity, in exchange for the round fee which he pays for the degrees; if he has bought something at a stipulated price only to find that he must pay something extra in order to hold it, his situation is so nearly that of a purchaser of a "gold brick" that the ordinary lay eye can't distinguish the difference.

There are lots of good things in this report that the craft of Illinois ought to enjoy, but they can't have them all in one year, unless they get the Oregon proceedings.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1901.

116TH ANNUAL. PHILADELPHIA. DECEMBER 27.

This volume is enriched with two steel-engraved portraits—the retiring grand master's (GEO. E. WAGNER), and WILLIAM BARGER'S, who was grand master in 1844-1845. They are both from the burin of SAMUEL SARTAIN, the Sartains being landmarks in Pennsylvania.

At the quarterly communication of March 6 two past grand masters were present, and the representatives of one hundred and thirty lodges.

The proceedings were entirely of local interest, but for a letter from Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, regretting his inability to be present on account of his slow recovery. The response of the grand lodge shows that the fact that he *was* recovering was enough to make the day rose colored for them.

At the quarterly of June 5, Brother ARNOLD was among the four past grand masters in attendance and expressed in person his happiness at being permitted by improving health to again meet his brethren.

One hundred and twenty lodges represented.

The grand master announced the death of GEORGE R. MCCREA, district deputy grand master.

He presented the correspondence between Grand Master CARNELL, of Florida, and himself relative to the needs of the sufferers by the fire at Jacksonville, for whose relief he sent $300.

At the quarterly of September 4, two past grand masters and the representatives of one hundred and eleven lodges were present. The business was wholly of local interest.

At the quarterly of December 4 six past grand masters were present. Thirty-seven district deputy grand masters, seven grand chaplains and the representatives of three hundred and sixty-eight lodges. This is the communication when all the great and numerous financial reports of the year are made, aggregating over two millions of dollars.

On the report and recommendation of the committee on correspondence the following was adopted:

Resolved, That fraternal relations with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Washington be resumed, with congratulations upon the termination of a most unhappy controversy.

Two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to the committee on temple to be used for improvements as per schedule submitted.

The following is from the announcement of the library committee:

The sixth volume of the reprint of the minutes of the grand lodge has been received from the printer. This volume includes the minutes from 1828 to 1839, the most critical period in the history of the grand lodge, and is correspondingly interesting to every member. This reprint should be in the possession of all wishing to be familiar with the history of our grand lodge.

Edgar A. Tennis was elected grand master; William A. Sinn, re-elected grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

At the annual communication (December 27) four past grand masters and the representatives of ninety-two lodges were present. Distinguished visitors were Grand Master George M. Jones, of Delaware; Grand Master Joseph E. Moore and Past Grand Master Josiah W. Ewan, of New Jersey.

The following self-explanatory resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the form used in charges and proceedings against a Master Mason on page 142, Ahiman Rezon, 1895, be changed by omitting in charges on tenth line "or in violation of his obligation as a Mason," and that wherever similar wording appears in said form it shall hereafter be omitted, and it is recommended that in all reports of trial committees this sentence shall not be used.

Resolved, That when evidence is submitted before a trial committee involving unwritten Masonic law, or the secrets of Freemasonry, that such evidence shall only be introduced in the presence of Master Masons, and that the right worshipful grand secretary be requested to notify the lodges of this jurisdiction that when a trial committee is appointed the worshipful master must notify the members of this rule.

From the annual address of Grand Master Wagner we learn that the several charity funds of the grand lodge aggregated $238,139. This does not include the Masonic home, which is conducted by the brethren through a corporation and now has property valued at about $140,000.

He reports a long list of decisions. Such as we give below, are arbitrarily numbered for our convenience:

1. A lodge cannot delegate to another the advancement of any brother, nor can any lodge advance any but its own members. (See Ahiman Rezon, page 52, section 28.)

2. Masonic halls and lodge rooms cannot be used for meetings of a society named Eastern Star.

3. It is imperative to send to all the members of the lodge due and timely notice of special elections.

4. Set aside as unlawful the election and installation to office of a brother of lodge No. 482, he not being a resident of this jurisdiction. (See Ahiman Rezon, page 183.)

5. A lodge in another jurisdiction cannot advance members of lodges in this jurisdiction. (See Ahiman Rezon, page 52, section 28.)

6. An installed officer cannot resign his office, but must serve the term for which he was installed; he may, however, resign from the lodge, which course would necessarily vacate his office.

7. There must be *three* copies of the Holy Bible in a lodge—one on the altar, one on the pedestal of the worshipful master, and one for use in the examining room.

8. No Masonic services or ceremonies can be participated in by a lodge over the grave of an unaffiliated Mason, unless by virtue of a dispensation issued by the grand master.

9. Members of lodges in this jurisdiction cannot hold Masonic intercourse with lodges of other jurisdictions, or members thereof, with which this grand lodge is not in fraternal intercourse.

10. Private examinations of those claiming to be Masons are prohibited. All examinations must be under authority of the master.

11. A tyler's avouchment of the standing of a visitor given to the pursuivant must not be accepted by the master, but the tyler must enter the open lodge and make his avouchment there.

The decisions of the grand master in Pennsylvania are not considered by any committee. They not only settle the particular case which evoked them, but stand as law for the future until the same or some succeeding grand master states the law otherwise.

We don't know that anything short of dynamite can disturb the provision of the Ahiman Rezon of Pennsylvania, but we think we can see that there may be many places on the border where the enforcement of this rule (number 4) by which a brother is denied equal rights in his own lodge could rest on nothing more substantial than an imaginary reason based on an imaginary line. We think the rule stated in number 11 is peculiar to Pennsylvania, as we have seen the practice only there. We were favorably impressed by its air of apparently extreme caution, but upon reflection we thought it more apparent than real. When the tyler avouches to the pursuivant in Pennsylvania or to the junior deacon in Illinois, the three parties are all in sight of each other as they should be. There is, it seems to us, less chance for mistaken identity than when the tyler enters and in reply to the master's interrogatory answers: "Yes. I avouch for JOHN SMITH," as we once heard Brother SCHNEIDER reply, in Philadelphia. The name of JOHN SMITH (this particular JOHN SMITH was from St. Louis) put the correctness of the practice to its utmost tension, and suggested the reflections of which we speak.

Four new lodges were chartered during the year.

At the conclusion of the retiring grand master's address, so much of the minutes of the quarterly of December 4 as related to the election of grand officers was read, and the elect thus ascertained were then installed,

and then after deservedly appreciative resolutions relative to the services of the retiring grand master had been adopted and ordered to be suitably engrossed and presented to Brother WAGNER, Grand Master TENNIS delivered the inaugural address (which he says "May properly be regarded as one of our landmarks, custom having prompted our grand masters for *well-nigh two centuries* to address the brethren following the ceremonies of installation") at the conclusion of which the appointments to the other offices were announced. We judge from the record that only the elected officers are installed.

We must do Grand Master TENNIS the justice to acquit him of placing the extra emphasis on the "two centuries"; the italics are our own.

Right Worshipful Brother TENNIS' address is pitched in so lofty a key that we think there can be no doubt of the earnestness of his belief in the antiquity of Masonry, and we hope there can be none about the correctness of his information, for it has a definiteness about it which we have not struck elsewhere. There is something wonderfully comforting in having a definite point of time and ascertained fact to start from in Masonry as in other matters. He thus lets us all in on the ground floor:

The original basis of Freemasonry was doubtless a compact or solemn agreement entered into between its originators to worship the one living and true God, the Creator of all worlds, at a time when the crudest notions prevailed in regard to Deity; when a multiplicity of gods were worshipped, and the most degraded observances in the name of religion were practiced. This compact may, with a great degree of certainty, be traced to have originated with Joseph and his brethren in Egypt, as at no other period of the world's history does there appear to have existed a necessity for a mutual agreement of such a nature. The beginning of Freemasonry was the administering an obligation by Joseph to his brethren after the decease of their father Jacob, binding them to continue steadfast in their belief in the Creator of the Universe and to deal justly with their fellow-man. The diversity of individual character and the differences in the moral status of the human family necessitated, however, in time, additional obligations to the original compact and also additional qualifications; and thus Freemasonry gradually developed until it matured into a perfect organization at the building of the Temple by Solomon. It was during the sojourn of the children of Israel in the wilderness that the humanizing principles were adopted which form the crowning glory of Freemasonry, exalting it for its expansive love and practical sympathy far above other institutions.

It was at the building of the tabernacle that Moses arranged and classified those who were engaged in its constitution according to their capacities, and then originated that symbolic instruction which Solomon, some centuries afterwards, adopted at the building of the temple. The fundamental principles which constitute the landmarks of Freemasonry, its moral teaching, its symbolic illustrations, were all engrafted by Moses upon the organization formed of those admitted into the covenant; and in all the course of time, the ages through which the institution has passed, no principal of moral ethics has been added to the original code. It cul-

minated in its highest perfection under the grand mastership of Moses. The landmarks of Freemasonry, recognized as such at the present day, were established at the remote periods referred to, and the system, as regards its principles, philosophy and morality, embrace the whole of man's duty to God, his neighbor, his family, and himself.

He bridges over very rapidly the period between Moses and Daniel Coxe who was appointed to do something which he never set about doing, so far as any one knows, but nevertheless Brother Tennis says their rightful existence dates from that fifth of June, 1730, when he received his appointment as provincial grand master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. If having the province named in his deputation gave them a starting point, why should not New York and New Jersey date from the same? However, he says there were other lodges, a claim which we made for Pennsylvania thirty years ago, only it seems that the date gets set back a little further each year; now it is 1715. He says:

While the speculative Grand Lodge of England was not established until 1717, we have evidence of the presence in our own city of Philadelphia of Masonic gatherings as early as 1715; the Masons thus meeting must have come out of the old operative lodges continuing, in our country, a custom which, doubtless, prevailed in their mother country under a right which they termed "Immemorial Usage," of meeting without the sanction of a warrant. Our rightful existence, however, dates from June 5, 1730, at which time the Grand Lodge of England, by the Duke of Norfolk, appointed Daniel Coxe, Esq., of New Jersey, to be provincial grand master of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and this empowered him to constitute lodges. However primitive and devoid of dignity of routine may have been the meetings, it was in this way that the love of Freemasonry in these early days was preserved and the pleasures of our brethren renewed until they handed their mission, well performed, into organized form; they had introduced Freemasonry into America, they had fostered it with the best of their feeble means, they had planted the seed, and the nursing of the plant and the gathering of the crop they were willing should be left to those who came after them.

Still, notwithstanding his recognition of the service rendered by the "immemorial" fellows, we judge that the three names most revered by him will continue to be Joseph, Moses and Daniel Coxe.

He suggested the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of Washington into the fraternity, which will fall on the fourth of November, 1902, and the grand lodge provided for the necessary committees to make arrangements, to look after the finances, and to invite President Roosevelt and Governor Stone to meet their Pennsylvania brethren on that occasion. We presume the celebration will be held within doors, as Pennsylvania has no use for the flesh pots of publicity.

The report on correspondence (251 pages) is again from the hand of Bro. James M. Lambertson, whose previous reportorial work has met with such favor that it ought to count as an additional reason why he

should prefer having it credited to JAMES whom he is, rather than to JOHN, whom he is not. Names are like babies and toothbrushes—one prefers his own, even if he did kick at it when christened. 'We must have been sleepy, either when we wrote the name or when we read the proof.

His notice of Illinois is of the year 1901, the last year of Grand Master HITCHCOCK's administration, which impresses our brother as wise, painstaking and successful administration. Citing the amounts given in charity by Illinois lodges during the year he says it is a noble record, and the tribute of the obituary committee to the memory of Brother MCKINLEY, he characterizes as chaste and beautiful.

We have been so pinched for time (will it ever be thus?) that we have not been able to give it that leisurely perusal which it merits, but we have been greatly profited by what we have read. He is thoroughly equipped for his work, and has the painstaking quality which makes him a dangerous adversary. We half repent of that word, wondering if our printer will make us say that he is *the* adversary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. 1902.

27TH ANNUAL. SUMMERSIDE. JUNE 24.

Twenty jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps.

The address of the grand master (JOHN MUIRHEAD) was of local interest only, apart from his reference to the proclamation of peace in South Africa, and to the coronation of King Edward VII, then soon to occur but only finally realized several weeks later.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

We regret to see that the grand constitution was amended to provide that in elections (presumably in grand lodge) for dropping all candidates except those having the two highest numbers of votes, after the second ballot.

WILLIAM R. ELLIS, of Port Hill, was elected grand master; NEIL MACKELVIE, Summerside, re-elected grand secretary.

This grand lodge does not have reports on correspondence.

QUEBEC. 1902.

22ND ANNUAL. MONTREAL. JANUARY 30.

A photogravure portrait of BENJAMIN TOOKE, grand master 1899-1900, graces the fly-leaf of the Quebec volume, and a similar page portrait of JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, grand secretary from 1871 to 1902 faces his memorial.

Six past grand masters were present and the representatives of thirty jurisdictions, Illinois not among them.

The grand master (EDSON FITCH) passed from greetings to the living to the death of Grand Secretary and Honorary Past Grand Master ISAACSON, who died only sixteen days before the meeting of the grand lodge, four days after being stricken with paralysis, within a few days of attaining his eighty-second year, and within less than a twelvemonth of his fiftieth year as a Mason. He assisted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1855, and presided (as senior past master) over the convention which organized the Grand Lodge of Quebec in 1869. Less than two years later he was elected grand secretary, and held the office until his death. At the end of twenty-five years' service he was made an honorary past grand master. He was a volunteer in the rebellion of 1837, and was afterwards active in the Canadian militia, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Others deceased were ALEXANDER MURRAY, past district deputy grand master; SAMUEL FISHER, past grand senior deacon, and Rev. W. Ross BROWN, past grand chaplain.

Of the assassination of President MCKINLEY he says:

The intense grief into which this brutal act of cowardice plunged the great, friendly neighboring nation to the south of us was fully shared by Canadian Masons, who recalled the fact that President McKinley was not only to them the honored head of the national government, to which nearly a million of their Masonic brethren owe obedience, but was himself a distinguished member of the craft, and one who had so well learned the lessons of Masonry, that both his private and public life were in strict conformity with its precepts, and therefore above reproach.

He has a word of caution on a subject whereon caution is always timely, the influence of the environment of Masonry upon the fraternity:

Knowing of the activity displayed by the canvassing members of these societies, young and inexperienced members of our craft, naturally zealous for the more general dissemination of its beneficient teachings and principles, may require to be warned against the solicitation of candidates for

the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry. Let it be carefully impressed therefore, by masters of lodges and others upon our younger brethren that it is absolutely necessary that all petitioners for the degrees of Masonry should not only offer themselves of their own free will and accord, but that their candidacy should have been quite uninfluenced by friends, and unbiased by the representations of any of the brethren.

The Rev. JOHN ALMOND, district grand chaplain, delivered a brief discourse—occupying two and one-half pages of the proceedings—but brevity was not its chief merit. Many sermons five times its length fall far short of it in comprehensive suggestiveness. A single sentence will show that he has caught on to the true relation of Masonry to one of the most potent of modern forces:

The normal spirit of the new social civilization of today would express itself in this motto: "Each for all and all for each," and this is no new altruism in the Masonic life in this century of humanity; it is the heritage of this world-wide, time-honoured fraternity to advance, and, according to our time and light, present a work, a perfect square, to Him whose workmanship we are.

The general material prosperity of the Quebec craftsmen is shown by the fact, proudly reported by the committee on benevolence and charity, that only one case of distress had been brought to their notice—and relieved to the extent of fifty dollars.

The committee on jurisprudence also reported that they were without employment. They were given a brief job, helping to cure a defective notice of motion, by which motion—the defect being patched up—Past Grand Master CHAMBERS' plan for a permanent fund of benevolence, involving a tax of fifty cents per capita, was engrafted on the constitution.

EDSON FITCH, of Quebec, was re-elected grand master; WILL H. WHYTE, Montreal, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (107 pages) is by Past Grand Master E. D. T. CHAMBERS, who laid down the gavel to resume the pen with which he so skillfully wrought before he donned the purple.

In his interesting notice of Illinois for 1901 he notes the fact that the dues paid by the lodges ($35,714.20) was largely exceeded by their contributions for benevolent purposes.

We are glad to join in the general welcome which will greet Brother CHAMBER'S return to the round table.

RHODE ISLAND, 1900.

110TH ANNUAL. PROVIDENCE. MAY 21.

This volume is ancient history, and its ancient art is a reproduction of the architect's picture of the city hall at Newport, whose corner-stone was laid by the grand master, assisted by the grand lodge and most of the population of the island.

Six past grand masters were present, as were also the representatives of twenty-nine jurisdictions, Illinois not among them.

At the semi-annual communication of November 20, 1899, the grand master (MILTON LIVSEY) reported a few rulings, all turning on local regulations. That the constitution had been misapprehended concerning the first degree was not strange, considering the practice in the other degrees, as indicated in the grand master's recommendation:

That portion of Sec. 20, Art. VII, of the grand constitution, which provides that "no subordinate lodge shall confer the first degree on more than five candidates at the same communication" has been construed by some as giving the right to confer the degre upon five at *one and the same time.* The adoption of a general regulation, or the passing of a standing order, prohibiting the presence of but one candidate at the same time would prevent any such construction in the future; and I therefore recommend that such legislation be taken as will forbid the presence at the same time of more than one candidate in the first section of the first degree, or in the second section of the third degree.

A standing order was made conforming to the grand master's recommendation.

The following is rare, perhaps unprecedented:

R. W. Edwin Baker, for the committee appointed last May to procure a suitable jewel and apron to be presented to the retiring grand master, M. W. Cyrus M. Van Slyck, reports that they have been put in possesion of the jewel presented to Past Grand Master Nicholas Van Slyck by this grand lodge, and now deliver it into the custody of this grand body for presentation to Past Grand Master Cyrus M. Van Slyck.

Whereupon the M. W. grand master formally presents the jewel to Past Grand Master Cyrus M. Van Slyck, and with it the past grand master's apron which our brother used during his term of office, he being desirous of possessing it.

Brother Van Slyck returns his thanks to grand lodge for the gift, saying that it was doubly valued as a badge of rank by reason of its having been originally bestowed by grand lodge upon his father.

The jewel is suitably inscribed, giving its history in brief.

The necrological list read by Grand Master LIVSEY at the annual communication included the names of MOSES FIFIELD, past deputy grand master, aged seventy-six, and sixteen other past masters, who had not like him held office in the grand lodge.

The commissioners of trials reported no work.

FREDERICK GLADWIN STILES was elected grand master; EDWIN BAKER, re-elected grand secretary, both of Providence.

No report on correspondence.

RHODE ISLAND, 1901.

111TH ANNUAL. PROVIDENCE. MAY 20.

This volume contains a steel engraved portrait of EDWIN BAKER, the deceased grand secretary, and a fine half-tone page portrait of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, from a different photograph than any we have thus far seen in the grand lodge journals.

Eight past grand masters were present and the representatives of thirty jurisdictions, the envoy from Illinois, Past Grand Master NEWTON D. ARNOLD, being listed on both categories.

The business of the semi-annual communication of November 19, 1900, was purely of local interest.

At the annual communication Grand Master STILES announced the death of Grand Secretary EDWIN BAKER, aged sixty-four; WILLIAM H. COTTON, past junior grand warden, at sixty-three, and twelve past masters.

Brother BAKER was elected grand secretary in 1872 and served continuously until his death. A very appreciative memorial of Brother BAKER was presented by the grand chaplain and chairman of the committee on correspondence, Bro. HENRY W. RUGG. If we remember correctly, it was Brother BAKER who inaugurated the style peculiar to Rhode Island of recording the minutes of the proceedings in the present tense, which we notice still prevails with his successor.

The grand master had rendered no decisions, but made the following recommendation:

From my experience this year I infer that there is no prescribed form of administering the tyler's obligation; therefore I would recommend that

our ritual be amended by adding thereto a particular form of such oath which shall be the authorized tyler's obligation for this jurisdiction.

The committee on the doings of grand officers asked and received further time for the consideration of the subject.

James Ellery Hudson, of Phenix, was elected grand master; S. Penrose Williams, Providence, elected grand secretary.

RHODE ISLAND, 1902.

112th Annual. Providence. May 19.

A page portrait of the retiring grand master graces this volume.

Seven past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-nine jurisdictions were present, Illinois not represented.

At the semi-annual communication, November 18, 1901, the commissioners of trials reported on a case tried by St. John's Lodge No. 1, that for the following reason there should be a re-trial:

We are of the opinion, however, that a fatal error was committed in allowing Brother Sanstrom to read the type-written statement submitted as part of the testimony for the defendant. The only reason which counsel could suggest for that was that the witness was a foreigner, and that to elicit these facts by means of question and answer would have prolonged the trial beyond a reasonable length. This type-written statement, however, having been admittedly composed in preparation for the trial, not being introduced in evidence either with the sanction of an oath or upon the honor of the witness as a Mason, depriving, as it did, the counsel for the defendant of any opportunity to sift its truth and accuracy or verify its statements by a proper cross-examination, was, in our opinon, an error so material as to compel us to grant the prayer of the complainant for a new trial. Everyday experience in the courts convinces one that there is no greater safeguard than the right of cross-examination, and a desire to shorten the proceedings should not be allowed to deprive a party, whether complainant or defendant, of this right, which we regard as absolutely essential to the proper conduct of a trial as well in a Masonic as in a civil tribunal.

The decision of the lodge was, however, permitted to stand by a vote of 24 to 20.

A brief but fine memorial of President McKinley was presented by Bro. Henry W. Rugg, adopted unanimously and ordered to be engrossed and sent to Mrs. McKinley.

The grand lodge was the recipient of an elegant oil portrait of Past Grand Master Thomas Arthur Doyle, the gift of the artist, Bro. Hugo

Bruhl. The work of the third degree was exemplified on an actual candidate, and the grand secretary directed to notify What Cheer-Lodge, whose material he was, that he had this day been raised in grand lodge to the degree of Master Mason.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island hereby directs that every subordinate lodge in its jurisdiction shall cause the American flag to be displayed at every communication.

At the annual communication Grand Master Hudson reported that upon the death of President William McKinley he had addressed a letter to the lodges recommending that a memorial page, suitably inscribed, be set apart in the records of each.

He had no decisions covering new points to report but questions were frequent and this with some irregularities that came to his notice led him to issue an order to the lodges directing that the constitution, regulations, decisions and standing orders be read in open lodge. If this could be done systematically and kept up, the grand master would be saved much trouble and the lodge many mistakes.

The costume fad seems to have struck them tardily. He says:

It came to my notice that in one of the lodges it was the custom to have the members of the choir and the chaplain appear in vestments during the work of conferring the degrees. Believing such practice to be at variance with the decision of one of my predecessors, which received the approval of grand lodge, I directed the master to cause its discontinuance, and I bring the matter before you at this time for your consideration.

The action of the grand master was approved and should further trouble occur a standing order will be adopted.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

From the following remark by the chairman of the committee on correspondence, we feel hopeful that ere long the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island come out of its seclusion and contribute its share towards the general enlightenment of the craft by publishing yearly reviews of the proceedings of other grand lodges:

Possibly the time has now come when such broader scope of functions and service on the part of the committee might be sanctioned, thus bringing the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island into accord, in this particular, with what is now the almost universal practice of other grand lodges.

The commissioners of trials reported nothing to do.

Rhode Island does not fix the amount of grand lodge dues by a standing provision of law, but levies a tax each year. This year the per capita is fifty cents and this has been the prevailing figure for some years.

William Henry Scott was elected grand master; S. Penrose Williams. re-elected grand secretary, both of Providence.

SCOTLAND, 1902.

ANNUAL. EDINBURGH. FEBRUARY 6.

At the quarterly communication of May 1, 1901, the Hon. JAMES HOZIER, M. P. grand master mason on the throne, the first business was the presentation of the King's acknowledgment of the addresses of condolence and congratulation upon the death of Queen Victoria and his own accession. His Majesty's reply closed with the assurance that he would continue to be the patron of all Scottish Freemasonry.

The constitution and laws were amended by inserting the following in place of existing rules on the subject:

All lodges shall be bound to levy a test of membership, and from each contribution so levied a sum of not less than one shilling shall be set aside as a benevolent fund to be administered as the lodge may determine, while the remainder shall form part of the lodge fund to defray the ordinary expenses. Lodges having life memberships sall set aside one-half of the amount charged therefor to the benevolent fund.

The following, moved in amendment, failed by the close vote, 97 to 88. We observe in this connection that the previous question which is inadmissible in our lodges and grand lodge, prevails in the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It was moved in this case to cut off a vote on the amendment, and its failure to carry by a vote of 69 against 121 would seem to indicate that it is not held in high esteem.

At a meeting of the grand committee, May 30, 1901, a standing subcommittee (foreign and colonial) the question of recognizing a certain association of Masons in Western Australia as a supreme grand lodge of that colony came up, but as the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia referred to (J. D. STEVENSON) was shortly to visit Edinburgh action was deferred.

(We may say here for the information of our readers that the grand committee, a large and strong elective body somewhat akin to the board of general purposes of the Grand Lodge of England, is with the grand secretary practically the Grand Lodge of Scotland so far the policy and business of the jurisdiction is concerned, its recommendations to the grand lodge being always approved.)

At a meeting of the grand committee July 18, 1901, the following was reported:

Western Australia.—There are two bodies of Freemasons in this colony claiming to be sovereign grand lodges, and seeking recognition. The

committee have been informed that the secretary (Brother J. D. Stevenson), of one of these grand lodges is coming to Scotland and is to seek an interview with the committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the subject of its recognition, and the committee therefore consider it advisable to delay consideration of the matter until Brother Stevenson has had the interiew referred to.

At the meeting of the grand committee on October 24, 1901, the colonial committee reported:

1. As regards the request of Brother J. D. Stevenson, designating himself grand secretary of a Grand Lodge of Western Australia, in a letter dated 31st March, 1900, the committee have to report that there already exists in that colony another body of Freemasons, who have constituted, according to their views, a grand lodge there. That body is, however, not recognized by the body represented by Brother Stevenson. The foreign and colonial committee have had the benefit of a lengthened interview with Brother Stevenson.

It appears that his body has been formed solely by the lodges in the colony holding of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, and that it has been recognized by them as a sovereign grand lodge; but the Masonic rule, universally recognized in the establishment of grand lodges, is that *none can be created in any country unless by the act of a majority of the lodges of each constitution therein.* Unless such a rule were observed, any body of Freemasons might erect new grand lodges in any colony against the wish of the existing lodges, and of grand lodges exercising jurisdiction there, and thus terminate their existence in the province.

There are in Western Australia, thirty-three lodges of the English, two lodges of the Irish, and twenty-eight of the Scottish constitutions. The latter were no parties to the constitution of the grand lodge represented by Brother Stevenson, nor to the other grand lodge said to have been formed in the colony. These grand lodges have, therefore, been irregularly formed.

The Scottish lodges in Western Australia are all of recent origin, and the Scottish District Grand Lodge itself has only been about four years in existence.

The recognition of grand lodges in other Australian colonies has proved unsatisfactory, and several Scottish lodges who joined them desire to resume their connection with grand lodge. The committee think that the recognition of a sovereign grand lodge in Western Australia is premature. Of the twenty-eight Scottish lodges, twenty-six have expressed their desire to retain their connection with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and two lodges only have dissented from that resolution. The recognition of a grand lodge in Western Australia would imply the abandonment of the Scottish lodges, and the sovereign rights of Scotland in the colony. The committee in these circumstances are unanimous in recommending that the grand lodge represented by Brother Stevenson should not be recognized.

We have italicized certain words to avoid repetition. So far as this country is concerned the view advanced by the committee finds no support. Here it is universally held that a majority of the lodges not less than three, may rightfully organize a grand lodge in open autonomous territory, without regard to the source from which the lodges have derived

their charters; and that a grand lodge thus formed is entitled to plenary jurisdiction throughout that territory.

If it is true that there were but sixty-three lodges in the colony, and, as the committee seem to imply, the thirty-three lodges on the English register and the two on the Irish united in forming the new grand lodge, then they constituted a clear majority of the sixty-three lodges in the colony, and so far as their grand lodge is concerned it was not irregularly formed. We understand that the other so-called grand lodge which the committee couples with this as being thus formed, was organized by "unattached" Masons, something after the manner of the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario, which for a time vexed our brethren in the Dominion of Canada. If so it could of course have no standing as a Masonic body.

Recently it has been said that there is developing a strong feeling among the lodges of the Scottish constitution in favor of a union with the grand lodge formed by the English and Irish lodges, and it is to be hoped that this will soon culminate in a united grand lodge having the allegiance of all the regular lodges in the colony. It is only a question of time when all the Australasian comomnwealth will have each its own universally recognized grand lodge, and we see nothing to be gained by an obstructive policy on the part of grand lodges outside.

At the meeting of the committee on April 17, 1902, we find the following:

Western Australia.—Grand secretary submitted a copy of the proceedings of the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia, dated 25th January last, which were read and considered by the committee. Correspondence from Brother Casper, district grand secretary of Western Australia, was also read and considered along with grand secretary's reply, dated 10th instant.

The committee appoved of the reply, and recommended that it should be inserted in the proceedings of grand lodge.

We reproduce that portion of Brother Reid's letter referring directly to the rights of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, or of the lodges it has created:

I have carefully perused and considered the report of the proceedings of the last communication of the would-be Grand Lodge of Western Australia, and copy of the notification to the masters of lodges under that constitution not to receive, as a visitor a member of any Scottish lodge opened in Western Australia since February, 1900, and copy of a circular issued by direction of your committee to your lodges dealing with the matter.

The fact that the various grand lodges in other countries have recognised the Western Australia constitution is of no consequence. Their recognition was made without any communication or intimation to this grand lodge, and in ignorance of what we believe to be a very fatal objection to the regularity of the constitution of Brother Stevenson's grand lodge. We

have no doubt whatever that if these *grand bodies had heard the objection, which the Grand Lodge of Scotland entertains to the validity of the constitution of the new grand body, they would not have recognized it, or if they had recognized it, they would have done so under the reservation of the rights of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.*

It is monstrous to assume that any body of Masons unconnected with the Grand Lodge of Scotland can expel that grand lodge from territory, which it held prior to the creation of the new grand lodge. The parties who erected that grand lodge had no right, title, or control whatever over the actions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It is admittedly a sovereign grand Masonic power, recognized for many generations over the face of the whole globe, and no one beyond its pale has a right to interfere in the administration of its affairs. So long as the Scottish grand lodges as a body are not parties to the creation of a sovereign grand lodge in Western Australia, the rights of Scottish craftsmen exist unimpaired.

Referring to the points we have italicized, we desire to say, in order to prevent any misapprehension on the part of our Scottish brethren that when in the evolution of civil polity a territory becomes autonomous, the practically universal view held in this country is that the majority of the lodges existing in that territory are the sole judges of the propriety of forming an independent grand lodge, and that the parent grand lodges rightfully have no more voice in the matter than any other sovereign grand lodge; that after all the lodges have been invited to participate in the consideration of the question of forming an independent grand lodge and a majority determine to do so, and proceed to organize regularly, the new body gets recognition not as a favor, but as a right; and that those grand lodges who happen to have planted lodges there while it was still open territory are, or ought to be, as much interested in seeing that right accorded as any other grand lodge. What Brother Reid regards as an expulsion of Scottish authority, is simply a lapsing of authority by the operation of events which his own and other grand lodges are equally powerless to control.

The trouble that has arisen in New Zealand in consequence of the planting, by Scotland, of new lodges within the territory of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand after having accorded recognition to that body seems likely to be settled at no distant day by those lodges taking charters from New Zealand.

At the July (4th) meeting of the grand committee a representation was submitted from the Grand Lodge of Denmark:

Protesting against the Grand Lodge of Hamburg erecting a daughter lodge in Copenhagen, as being an infringment of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, and requesting the Grand Lodge of Scotland to lend its support by declaring that the creation of such a lodge in Copenhagen was an infringment of the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of that country, and to make that resolution known to foreign lodges with whom the Grand Lodge of Scotland is

connected. Intimation of this request was directed to be given to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and an explanation requested.

At the October (24th) meeting, it was reported that:

The Grand Lodge of Hamburg has replied that, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, certain persons residing at Copenhagen were initiated in one of its lodges at Hamburg, and these brethren afterwards requested the Grand Lodge of Hamburg to erect a lodge at Copenhagen, because (1) "The Grand Lodge of Denmark consists of Craft Masonry, Scottish degrees, and chapter, all combined in 'one grand lodge,' and that the craft degrees are in many respects entirely dependent on the higher degrees; neither are craft degrees sufficiently independent as regards their finances. (2) The Grand Lodge of Denmark initiates Christians only, to the exclusion of all other beliefs."

The committee was of the opinon that the grounds assigned for its action are irrelevant and do not warrant the erection of the lodge complained of, and:

The committee, therefore, recommend grand lodge to find that the lodge erected by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg at Copenhagen, is illegal and irregular. But, before passing resolutions giving effect to such a finding, the committee suggest that the views of grand lodge should be communicated to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, in the hope that it may, in the interests of Masonry, recall the charter, and so restore Masonic unity.

At the meeting of February 20, 1902, we find this minute:

Grand secretary submitted a letter from the grand secretary of Hamburg in which he stated that his grand lodge had intimated to the Grand Lodge of Denmark its willingness to withdraw its charter if the Grand Lodge of Denmark would grant a charter to lodge Christian til Palme, and that the Grand Lodge of Denmark has latterly by special order of H. R. H. the grand master admitted as members of their Lodge Zorobabel at Copenhagen certain brethren of the Jewish faith. The grand secretary of Hamburg further states that he thinks that the Grand Lodge of Denmark will in future desist from their hitherto sectarian views, and that there is every chance of the present difficulties being amicably settled in Denmark the same as it has been done between the grand lodges holding subordinate lodges in Norway, and they express the hope that foreign grand lodges will abstain from further interference in the matter.

The committee optimistically regarded this as possibly pointing to an early and amicable settlement, but we notice that at the April (17th) meeting another communication from the Grand Lodge of Denmark was read, asking Scotland to do what the committee says shall be done if satisfactory response to its next overture is not forthcoming, namely, to declare the body planted in Copenhagen by Hamburg an irregular Masonic body.

If the synopsis referred to in the minute which we copy below is reasonably full, the forthcoming report on knocks and essentials, will prove of great interest.

Brother Orr Sinclair having read the synopsis of the report of the knocks and essentials committee, the grand master recommended that the

synopsis be again read at the May and August quarterly communications, and that the final decision of grand lodge on the subject be not taken until the quarterly communication in November, when he thought they might expect a large and representative gathering of the craft, and that in the circulars calling the May, August and November communications of grand lodge, intimation be made where the report and synopsis might be consulted in the different provinces.

The Hon. JAMES HOZIER, M. P., was elected grand master mason; DAVID REID remains grand secretary. The address of both is Freemason's Hall, Edinburgh.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1902.

18TH ANNUAL. ADELAIDE. APRIL 16.

The grand master, the Rt. Hon. Sir SAMUEL J. WAY, presided at both the half yearly and the annual communications.

At the half yearly communication the representatives of twenty-one jurisdictions were present. Illinois was not represented.

The grand master thus referred to the American tragedy:

The assassination of Brother MCKINLEY, the President of the United States, has caused great sorrow and regret amongst the members of the craft, in common with all classes of the community. The grand secretary had by his instructions forwarded a letter of condolence to the bereaved widow and family, from whom an acknowledgment expressing her appreciation of our sympathy had been received.

The board of general purposes reported the consecration of one new lodge, the issue of a warrant for another, the resumption of labor by another after a long period of inaction, and the surrender of one warrant.

The board report also the holding of a school of instruction to exemplify the ceremony of installation, an idea which might be adopted elsewhere with profit, indeed with greater profit in a jurisdiction like ours, as the absence of an esoteric feature in our ceremony would permit all Master Masons to attend.

The grand lecturer, E. B. GRUNDY, delivered an address on "Freemasonry During the Nineteenth Century; a Retrospect and a Contrast," characterized in the vote of thanks therefor which was carried by acclamation, as "brilliant, interesting and scholarly."

At the annual communication nineteen jurisdictions were represented, Illinois not of the number.

The fiscal report of the board of general purposes show the different funds of the grand lodge to be in a very satisfactory condition, their total worth having increased during the year over $4,500.

The Hon. SAMUEL JAMES WAY, lieutenant governor, chief justice of South Australia, chancellor of the University of Adelaide, was re-elected grand master; J. H. CUNNINGHAM remains grand secretary. The address of both is Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1901.

125TH ANNUAL. CHARLESTON. DECEMBER 10.

Seven past grand masters were present. The diplomatic corps was out in good force, the envoy from Illinois, JOHN F. FICKEN, being among the number.

The grand master (ORLANDO SHEPPARD) after a word of welcome, says:

Upon the threshhold of our deliberations let us lift our hearts in grateful praise to the great Giver of all good, that during the past year the grim reaper—Death—has not invaded the ranks of the officers of this grand lodge; that our altars are free from that emblem which casts a shadow over our lives, and brings grief to our hearts.

Noting the acknowledgment of a cablegram of sympathy sent to the grand master of England on the death of the queen, he says:

Queen Victoria and William McKinley—the one a distinguished patron of Masonry—the other a faithful and zealous Mason—the rulers of the two most powerful governments of the world—were called from time to eternity in the same year—in the first year of the new century.

One by a merciful and all-wise God—permitted to reach an age far beyond the allotted span of life, and finally, like a shock of wheat—fully ripe—gathered in peace and honor to her home beyond the skies.

The other—cut down in the splendor of his distinguished career, one of the best beloved of our Presidents, a victim of one of the most wanton and unprovoked assassinations of which history gives any account.

The good and great Queen, and the kind and noble President, have both passed away, but the influence of their grand lives, and of their love and devotion to Masonry will survive, and will be a benediction to the whole civilized world, for generations to come.

Owing to the perfection of their code and digest the grand master found few new rulings necessary. He submitted two:

First—Article 135, of the constitution reads as follows:

"Any member of a lodge may become a life member upon paying such sum as may be determined by the lodge, etc."

This question was asked concerning the meaning of this article, to-wit: "Does said article prohibit a lodge from electing a life member without requiring the payment of any sum whatever."

I ruled in answer to this question, that a life member cannot be made by a lodge without the payment of some specific sum.

Second.—I have been asked the following question, to-wit:

"Has the W. M. of a lodge the right to suspend a ballot while in progress, declare it void, and postpone a repetition of it, if it becomes evident that the secrecy of the ballot will be violated by a continuance and declaration of the result of the ballot at that time."

To this question I replied that the W. M. not only had the power, but that it was his duty to suspend the ballot under the circumstances detailed.

I hold that the W. M. is alone responsible for the proper government of his lodge, and it is his duty to assume complete and absolute control, whenever he sees that the constitution and edicts of the grand lodge, or the landmarks of Masonry are about to be violated.

The secrecy of the ballot is the bulwark of Freemasonry, and should by all means be kept inviolate.

I think it well to emphasize the power of masters of lodges in such emergencies, and on this account have thought it proper to submit this matter for the consideration of the grand body.

Both rulings were sustained, as they should have been, for although the constitution is somewhat ambiguous, the view of the grand master that the latitude allowed was meant to be for the benefit of some exceptionally faithful or distinguished brother and not for general application seems a reasonable one. His advice that legislation be had was followed and the article amended to take the following definite shape:

Article 135. Each subordinate lodge may determine to have life members. Each member of such subordinate lodge shall have the privilege of becoming a life member upon his paying to the lodge such sum as the lodge may fix: *Provided,* such sum be not less than ten times the amount of the annual dues to said lodge. *Provided further,* that any lodge may elect one a life member, upon its own motion as a reward for eminent Masonic services; but no life member is exempt from being expelled, suspended or subjected to other Masonic discipline, for cause shown.

He properly declined to lay the corner-stone of a building being erected by the Royal Bag & Manufacturing Co. (Charleston), but with some doubt as to whether he ought to, and suggested some declaration on the subject. We do not discover that his suggestion was followed, the grand lodge probably thinking that the sense of fitness of succeeding grand masters would guide them safely, as his had done. We think the well recognized rule is that only the corner-stones of *public* structures should be laid with Masonic ceremonies, and then only upon the invitation of parties whose authority to ask it is beyond question.

The grand master also submitted the question as to the intent and meaning of their law relative to the dues and fees of ministers of God, expressing his own opinon that they ought to be charged neither, because of the prestige which their membership gives the fraternity, a view which we regard as theoretical rather than practical.

The jurisprudence committee was not ready to go as far in that direction as the grand master, but framed an amendment which permits the lodges to confer the degrees on them for less than the regular fee, or for nothing and to exempt them from paying dues, and this was adopted. We like better our own law which forbids making a privileged class of any profession or calling.

A concrete illustration of the working of their law forbidding the waiver of personal jurisdiction, led to a modification of the law. A gentleman had been elected to receive the degrees, but before he could take them removed to Texas. The South Carolina lodge asked the lodge of his residence in Texas to confer the degrees upon him, but learned that under the Texas law this could not be done. So there you are; the Texas lodge couldn't make him as a proxy lodge, and the Carolina lodge couldn't let go of him. The law was amended to permit a waiver under such circumstances.

The grand lodge concurred in the following, from the jurisprudence report:

In relation to the question submitted by the D. D. G. M. of the 10th district, as to the power of a lodge to distribute its surplus funds among is members by resolution of the lodge, your committee are of the opinion that said fund is the property of the lodge and its absolute power over it is only restricted by Article 164 of the constitution, which provides "that no lodge is permitted to make a distribution of its funds preparatory to surrendering its warrant."

Under Illinois law such a distribution is forbidden at any time.

The grand treasurer reported that the amount contributed to the relief of the Jacksonville fire sufferers in response to an appeal to the craft by the order of the grand master amounted to $578.15.

The grand master recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, and on the indorsement of this by the committee on correspondence, recognition was accorded.

The other recommendations of the committee on correspondence, which we copy below, were concurred in:

We have examined a circular letter from Brother Lionel Jacobs, a member of the fraternity in Florida, in which he begs us to join with other grand lodges in remonstrating with the Grand Lodge of Florida, and in asking the repeal of certain resolutions respecting the liquor traffic, which have been passed by that grand lodge.

We recommend that no action be taken on the petition, as we can not interfere in matters pertaining exclusively to that grand lodge.

A communication from the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, announces the dissolution of that body, and bespeaks for the several grand lodges composing it a continuance of raternal relations.

One of these grand lodges—that of Valle de Mexico also addresses us, asking for recognition. We recommend that no action be taken thereon by us at this time.

A communication from the Alpine Grand Lodge of Switzerland expresses their desire for the establishment of an international office for the furtherance of Masonic relations.

Several grand orients and grand lodges, we are told, have already agreed to this—only one, Louisiana, however, in this country. To the question, would our grand lodge be disposed to assist to the creation of a permanent international office in Switzerland, and take part in a congress to study this matter? We would recommend that a negative answer be given.

The Reginal Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania asks recognition and the establishment of fraternal relations with us. This request we cannot grant, since we recognize, and have done for many years, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania as possessing exclusive jurisdiction in that territory.

Touching the communication from the Grand Lodge Alpina relative to the projected international office, we infer from the language of the comittee about Louisiana, that they were not aware that grand lodge of that state which had agreed to the project was not the regular Grand Lodge of Louisiana, but a clandestine grand lodge which has stolen the name of the regular body.

The grand lodge was the recipient of an elegant gift from Landmark Lodge No. 76, a fine oil portrait of Past Grand Master Gen. James Connor, a past master of that lodge.

The eloquent speeches of Past Master Wm. E. Gautt, of Landmark Lodge, in presenting, and of Grand Master Sheppard in receiving the gift, are published in the proceedings.

Also printed in the proceedings is the encyclical letter of Grand Master Ramsay in 1861, issued on the very eve and on the very ground that saw the outbreak of the civil war, which Grand Secretary Inglesby had caused to be framed and hung on the walls of the grand lodge room. We agree with Brother Inglesby that no more truly Masonic document was even written, and we desire that so remarkable a paper should become a part of the permanent archives of our grand lodge.

Grand Master Ramsey was a grandson of David Ramsay, the South Carolina historian, and a great grandson of Henry Laurens. At the age of thirty he was elected grand master of Masons in South Carolina in 1861, and was re-elected in 1862. A southern man and intensely South

Carolinan, he was a union man, but when the war broke out he went with his state, became major of the Charleston battalion and was killed at Fort Wagner. Soon after his first election he issued this encyclical to the craft, worthy to be written in letters of gold:

ADDRESS TO THE MASONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

"WISDOM, UNION, STRENGTH."

"From the Grand East of Charleston, this twenty-first day of March in the year of Light, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the Most Worshipful Grand Master in South Carolina, to all under his jurisdiction Masters, Fellow-Crafts and Entered Apprentices, sends Greeting.

Brethren:—The grand lodge—anxious for your prosperity and desirous, that as members of the great mystic family, you should preserve in unfaded brightness the light of Masonry which had been entrusted to your keeping—did heretofore address an enclyclical letter of advice and of admonition. In the last grand communication, moved by like feeling, it made request of me to direct another letter unto the same purpose.

"I republish and affirm the former letter for your guidance in all respects therein set forth; as to other general doctrines, my brethren the masters of lodges will admonish you; it is your duty, and should be your pleasure to hearken diligently and observe their precepts. Special matters remain concerning which I have to charge you. Walk circumspectly in the present evil time, ever mindful of solemn undertakings on your part in the presence of Almighty God; be faithful in observance thereof towards all and singular the brethren, whether these be met in lodges dedicate, or only known to you by divers means, in darkness or light; in health or sickness; in wealth or want; in peril or safety; in prison, escape, or freedom; in charity or evilmindedness; armed or unarmed; friend or seeming foe, and as to these, most certainly as towards brethren, when Masonically met on, by or with all due and regular intercommunication and intelligence. You have registered words which cannot be unspoken or recalled, antedating as they will survive all disturbances among men and turmoils in state; words which in fullest force and meaning should be ever present unto you in thought, utterance and deed. Time with its affairs will soon to everyone be past. We are laboring for a short while only in the work of Him who hath no respect of persons, building us, if meet, into another and an enduring temple; if vouchsafed to us to be so edified, it will never be regretted to remember any good deed done in the name of a common Master and Father to whatsoever brother, even him whom the profane would call an enemy. "If we do good to those who love us and do good unto us, what more do we than other men? I charge every one of you, in the name of our supreme and universal Master, to be mindful now you are bound in certain duties whereunto you have called Him to witness your obligations and performance who will hereafter judge. I charge you, in his great name and in view of his final day, suffer not the disputes and broils of men to impair the harmony which has existed and will exist throughout the fraternity; for whether or not you put to shame the teachings of our craft, they cannot be annulled, nor despite evil members who may pain us, can the body of our faithful brotherhood be annihilated or destroyed, or even so much as paralyzed.

"Let us not hear among us that there is war, that strife and dissension prevail; as Masons it concerns us not.

"Speak no ill of your brethren; if you have aught against one, suffer not your anger to get the mastery of your troth. If any, deeming that their personal desires of advancement or gain have been hindered by a brother, clamor unto you, heed them not when they speak apart; consider that it were unmasonic and unmanly to take amends by backbiting and slandering; hearken not to such, nor be covinous, joining together and complotting whereby brethren unheard and undefended may be injured. There are such among you, of such make no further observation than to shun their errors. Except unto themselves, blame them not for speaking; nor blame those of whom it is spoken; listen not to one, nor repeat to the other; let the great Searcher of Hearts alone decide on right or wrong. Judge not when but one accuses and the other is absent. You do gravest wrong as men not even called Masons, should you act on partial judgments severally formed. Nevertheless, should this wrong be done unto you, forgive even when misjudged, forgive as you hope to be forgiven. Above all things, give no cause of offence; see that your brother has no just complaint against you; walk erect and upright, in fact as well as appearance, Masons. Remember, wherein to be zealous to give aid, counsel, protection; lend attentive ear, preserve a faithful breast, having withal a ready and true heart. If it be ill to speak evil, by how much more is it to do evil.

"It were useless to write unto you save to remind you of these things and but for my office sake, I should not warn or counsel or commend; for speaking without vain humility, I best know how much I have of error and regret, how much I have to learn and listen; I was constrained to write, and that not as one having authority of himself, but such as was placed in his hands to write doctrine approved among us at all times.

"I laud and honor you, brethren, for many things, and chiefly for as much as you have been diligent in your work of faith, hope and charity. You have been and are constant in well-doing; some among us have gone astray, but even these wandered from our fold, and erred not within its sacred bounds; their condemnation is of themselves and not of us. You may say without boastfulness that you have fulfilled your undertakings in your lodges unto all whencesoever coming in our common name. So continue, and not for praise of men, but looking forward to the time when your example will confirm future good deeds in good or evil days, and also looking forward beyond all time to the well-done of our Master who is in Heaven.

"And may the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe ever have you in his holy keeping. May brotherly love prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement you in the bonds of peace and fellowship.

DAVID RAMSAY,
Grand Master of Masons."

Two new lodges were chartered; two continued under dispensation and the dispensation of a third discontinued.

In recognition of the "conspicuous ability, unflagging zeal and fidelity" with which Bro. Charles Inglesby has for so many years served the grand lodge as grand secretary and writer of reports on correspondence, and to

show to the world their love for the distinguished brother, a committee was ordered to procure and present to him a grand secretary's jewel, with the assurance:

That the loving esteem of the members of this grand lodge goes out to Brother Inglesby with the assurance that their love for him will continue to grow stronger, if possible, the longer he may be continued to labor with and for us.

It was wisely enjoined upon the committee—of which Bro. JOHN A. BELLINGER (whose visit to our grand lodge many Illinois Masons recall with so much pleasure) is chairman, to furnish for publication next year the remarks made when the jewel is given and received.

WALTER M. WHITEHEAD was elected grand master; CHARLES INGLESBY re-elected grand secretary, both of Charleston.

The report on correspondence (160 pages) is again the finished work of Grand Secretary CHARLES INGLESBY, and is up to his best, showing no traces of his long illness. His notice of Illinois, occupying nearly four of his closely written pages, is of the year 1900. He epitomizes very thoroughly the address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK and the business of the sessions, noting with especial pleasure the introduction of Brother BELLINGER, then junior grand warden, now deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, quoting the words of their grand representative, Bro. CHARLES H. PATTON, in introducing him to the grand master. Alas! Since then, CHARLEY PATTON, whose sterling qualities and never-failing bonhomie made him among the best beloved of Illinois Masons, has passed on before, wandering away

"Into the unknown land
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be since he lingers there."

Brother INGLESBY quotes with courteous and fraternal, albeit sometimes very positive, running comment from the oration of Brother FAVILLE and from the introduction to the Illinois report on correspondence, and for his more than generous estimate of the report itself, we beg to offer our acknowledgments.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1901.

27TH ANNUAL. SIOUX FALLS. JUNE 11.

The exceptional quality of the fly leaf of this volume brings out the finest details of the portait of the retiring grand master (JAMES A. CLEAVER) even to the decoration which marks him as a follower of Islam.

Grand Master CLEAVER opens his address with a poem in original verse of which we take the fifth and last stanza:

> And again, as we assemble
> With our circle still complete,
> Let us lay our heartfelt praises
> At our Supreme Master's feet.

Death had not broken the past or present circle of grand lodge officers, but the dead of other jurisdictions were fraternally remembered.

Twenty-two decisions are reported, some of which we copy as being of general interest:

1. No signs should be given at the opening of a lodge until it has been purged and tyled.

3. Perpetual jurisdiction over the rejected or accepted material is not the law in this grand jurisdiction.

4 Lodges hold jurisdictional rights to profane material while it resides within their territorial jurisdiction, immediately upon its residence removal therefrom this jurisdictional right ceases.

5. If a brother, not an officer, is clear on the books, and no charges are pending, a dimit must be granted if requested.

7. An unaffiliated Mason can present his petition for affiliation to any lodge at its regular stated communication and if rejected can present it again at the next regular communication; a rejection does not impair the right of a Mason to present his petition for affiliation when and where he pleases.

8. The local lodge and not the grand master should be the judge of the moral, physical and intellectual qualifications of its candidates, it being responsible to the grand lodge for its actions.

21. Arcania Lodge No. 97, received a petition for affiliation from Brother G. D. Cord, a member of a Nebraska lodge. The jurisdiction of Nebraska does not issue dimits until the brother has been elected to membership in some other lodge. I instructed Arcania Lodge to ballot on the petition of Geo. D. Cord to become a member of their lodge by affiliation upon receipt of a proper dimit from the Nebraska lodge of which he is a member, believing that both our own and the Nebraska law would thereby be observed.

Number one should go without saying, but it has to be said many times to get it lodged in some people's heads, and the same is true from number 4. The last words of number 7 cover the whole ground in the matter of affiliation of a Master Mason: "*When* and *where* he pleases." Number 8 is like an oasis in a weary desert on a subject which seems to queer a good many law givers or law interpreters. Let the lodge learn to walk, don't keep it always creeping.

The jurisprudence committee did not approve of number 3 without indicating its doubts whether it ought to be the law, saying:

The committee while approving the decision of the M. W. grand master at number 3, with reference to perpetual jurisdiction, for the reason that the same is founded upon the action of this grand lodge of two years ago, and there being at this time a great diversity of opinion in this jurisdiction as to what the law should be with reference to perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate while he resides in this state, by the rejecting lodge. And your committee, believing that decisive action should be taken by this grand lodge at this time with reference to this, recommends the adoption of the following by-law:

"A lodge which rejects a candidate for the degrees, shall have perpetual jurisdiction over such rejected candidate during his residence within this state.

"Provided. That waiver of jurisdiction may be granted at any stated communication, by a unanimous vote of those present, vote to be taken by secret ballot."

This by-law run the gauntlet of a couple of committees and was finally adopted.

The committee on jurisprudence gave an additional construction to number 21, as follows:

That from jurisdictions which do not grant dimits until notice is received of the election to membership in another lodge, an applicant for membership by affiliation may be elected to membership in a lodge in this jurisdiction when the petition is accompanied by a certificate of good standing, and that the holder is entitled to a dimit; and upon such election it shall be the duty of the secretary to notify the lodge issuing such certificate of the election. and requesting his dimit to be forwarded, his membership shall be in abeyance until the receipt of such dimit.

The grand master had received a manifesto from the National Grand Orient of Egypt, setting forth something important if true, namely, that the aforesaid grand orient

Created the National Grand Lodge of Egypt on May 8, 1876, by decree and by the concordats of May 25, 1879, and that the Grand Orient of Egypt has against its will been obliged to denounce the national grand lodge, its offspring, in the interest of Egyptian Masonry, because the national grand lodge has changed their primative and national rite to another of their own accord; because they have withdrawn in their proceedings from the cardinal points and statutes of the craft; because they have created a series of high degrees on their own authority and without any lawful

basis; because they have renounced the privilege of a free election of a grand master, and for other causes the National Grand Orient of Egypt proclaims to all Masonic powers the actual forfeiture from the rolls of the fraternity the National Grand Lodge of Egypt as an irregular body.

As we have said this is important if true, that is it derives its importance from its truth and not because the grand orient has a shadow of authority to decide as to the regularity or irregularity of a body claiming to administer Ancient Craft Masonry. If the statements are facts, the irregularity of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt is glaringly apparent.

The jurisprudence committee took the proposed Masonic congress seriously and had it go over for more mature consideration, but by next year the question will have settled itself.

The grand lodge of Western Australia was recognized; one new lodge was chartered and two continued under dispensation; telegraphic greetings were exchanged with Past Grand Masters William Blatt, Geo. V. Ayres and William C. Allen, and with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin and the Grand Chapter of Oriental Twinklers of South Dakota, both of which bodies were in session: Park Davis, past grand master of Vermont, now a resident of Dakota, was received as a visitor, and Huron was agreed upon as the next place of meeting.

Charles Hill, of Springfield, was elected grand master; George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (175 pages) is the second by Bro. S. A. Brown and is up to concert pitch as compared with the first, both in interest and ability.

He gives four and one-half pages to Illinois proceedings for 1900, making a very thorough synopsis of the address of the grand master and of the business of the sessions, with more or less of running commentary as he goes along that is very interesting. He is evidently something of an observer in his own right and occasionally hits things quaintly, as when he observes that the spirit which crops out in enactments designed to hamper the master, or the grand master, is usually characteristic of those who speak of the lodge as a "subordinate" lodge; and of the fraternity as an "order." His notice of Illinois is on the whole very flattering.

In winding up his report Brother Brown drops a tear on the daisies which cover the Mexican Gran Dieta. He says:

Greater love hath no man than this that he give his life for his friend.

The gran dieta has yielded up life for the accomplishment of Masonic harmony in Mexico. She has done what she could and deserves to be enrolled among the immortals of Masonry.

In his notice of Mexico, in which he follows the statements of Bro. F. E. Young, he says that it is stated that the sovereign grand commander

of the Southern Jurisdiction U. S. had sent a remonstrance to the Mexican supreme council, but whether for taking the part it has taken against the orphans of the gran dieta, or for mixing in the business at all, is not apparent.

The proceedings of the Masonic Veteran Association of South Dakota, together with its by-laws and roster are printed in this volume. They contain an interesting letter from Past Grand Master J. Q. A. Braden, now a major, on duty at Manila, Philippine Islands.

TENNESSEE, 1861.

49th Annual | Nashville. | October 7.

Four past grand masters were present, all of whom are now dead, as is the grand secretary, Charles A. Fuller. So indeed are a large majority of those who participated in the business of that communication.

The grand lodge was opened by the deputy grand master, John F. Slover. The minutes say:

A message was received from M. W. James McCallum, grand master, stating that in consequence of the severe illness of one of his sons, it was impossible for him to be present at the opening of the grand lodge, but expressing the hope of being able to meet with the brethren before the close of the present communication.

The grand lodge adjourned after the announcement of the necessary working committees. Three sessions were held the next day, Tuesday, and three on Wednesday. At the morning session of Wednesday, this minute appears:

A message was received from Grand Master McCallum, stated that he had started on his journey to the grand lodge, but while waiting for the arrival of the railway cars, he was informed that his son was much worse, and that, consequently, he had returned home. The M. W. grand master also expressed the hope of being able to be present with the grand lodge either today or tomorrow.

At the election on Wednesday evening the grand master and grand secretary were re-elected. Three sessions were held on Thursday and all the business of the grand lodge disposed of before night. At 7:30 o'clock in the evening the grand lodge convened according to adjournment, with the grand master, James McCallum, in the chair. The minutes say:

The M. W. grand master, after explaining his regret that distressing domestic affliction prevented his earlier presence in the grand lodge, pro-

ceeded to deliver his annual address, which was ordered to be printed with the minutes.

No further business appearing, after an invocation to the throne of grace by the reverend grand chaplain, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee was closed in ample form.

The address refers to the unhappy condition of the country, and while it shows the sympathies of the grand master to be with the confederates it is singularly restrained throughout. It embraces a circular issued from the Grand East of Tennessee May 1, 1861, as the result of a consultation with grand and past grand officers called together by the grand master, appealing through the grand masters of the various jurisdictions to the craft of the country in behalf of peace. After depicting the horrors of internecine war, the appeal says:

Considering all these things—the blessings of peace, and the horrors of domestic war—is there no appeal that can be effectual for peace? Will you not add your earnest efforts for a peaceful solution and settlement of all the questions now agitating the minds of the people of every section? We appeal to you, and through you to the thousands of Masons in your jurisdiction, to stop the effusion of blood while yet they may. We make no suggestions as to how this shall be accomplished. As Masons we make no decision as to who is right or wrong, or as to the proper course to be pursued for securing the object we have so deeply at heart. Restore peace to our unhappy country, and surely heaven will bless every faithful effort towards its accomplishment.

But if all efforts fail—if every appeal for peace shall be thrust aside—if the sword must still be the last resort, and accepted as the final arbiter—we beseech the brethren engaged in the awful contest to remember that a fallen foe is still a brother, and as such is entitled to warmest sympathies and kindliest attentions. If war can not be averted or turned aside, let every brother use his utmost endeavors, and, as far as lies in his power, rob it of some of its horrors. While each is true to his sense of public and patriotic duty, on whichever side he may be arrayed, we earnestly urge that he shall also be true to those high and holy teachings inculcated by our order.

The circular was signed by Grand Master McCallum, Deputy Grand Master Slover, Past Grand Masters Thomas McCullough, Archelaus M. Hughes and Charles A. Fuller, Lucius J. Polk, grand commander of the grand commandery, and John McClelland, master of Cumberland Lodge No. 8.

Apart from these matters then uppermost in all minds, the grand master discussed with great ability the question of the relation of the old charges to the jurisprudence of these later days.

The proceedings of the grand lodge for 1861 have never before been published, and on the last page of the pamphlet in which they now appear, we find this note:

No meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Tennessee was held in the year 1862, the position of military lines being such as to prevent the assembling of representatives of subordinate lodges at the time prescribed by the constitution of the grand lodge.

TENNESSEE, 1902.

88TH ANNUAL. NASHVILLE. JANUARY 29.

This volume contains half-tone portraits of JOHN ROBERT SMITH, grand master, and JOHN B. GARRETT, grand secretary.

Sixteen past grand masters were present. We have tried in vain to ascertain how many grand jurisdictions were represented, but we discover that the ambassador from Illinios, Past Grand Master AMERICUS V. WARR, was in evidence and we personally know that there is enough good fellowship in him to set a full diplomatic corps up in business.

The grand master, ISAAC JONES THURMAN, reported the death of Past Grand Masters JEFFERSON CAMPBELL CAWOOD and JOSEPH H. BULLOCK, and JAMES H. ROGERS, past junior grand warden, his service in the south being in the years 1861-1862.

Past Grand Master WARR presented an eloquent and appreciative memorial of Brother CAWOOD, a labor of love performed at the request of the deceased; and a similar service was performed for Brother BULLOCK by Past Master I. A. MCSWAIN.

The grand master made few official rulings. We copy two:

Ruled that no law takes effect before its passage, but either on or after passage. For example, a brother dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues when that was lawful, must be restored according to the law of restoration as it was when he was dropped.

A lodge waived jurisdiction as to a candidate and notified the lodge in whose favor the jurisdiction was waived. At the next stated meeting the first lodge reconsidered its former action. The lodge in whose favor the jurisdiction was waived wrote me to know where they were "at." Ruled that we have no law for unwaiving jurisdiction, and that once waived it is waived to stay.

The jurisprudence committee approved the last—and all the rest save the first, they holding that the brother thus dropped from the roll was entitled to the benefit of the subsequent enactment that "payment of delinquent dues shall of itself operate to restore to membership the brother so suspended."

On the subject of territorial jurisdiction the committee reported the following in which the grand lodge refused to concur:

"A person living within or near a city or town in which two or more lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, but whose residence is nearest to a lodge outside the limits of said city or town than to *any one* of the lodges within said city or town, is within the jurisdiction of said outside lodge.

A person living nearer to *any one* of the lodges within said city or town than to any lodge outside thereof, is within the jurisdiction of *all* the lodges within said city or town, and may petition either one. All distances to be measured by the air line."

The committee tried again, and their reply found favor, as follows:

1. "Is a man who lives *outside* the corporate limits of a city where two or more lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, and nearer one or more of said city lodges than to any outside lodge, in the jurisdiction of said city lodges?"

He is within the jurisdiction of the nearest lodge.

They reported against a proposed edict requiring lodges to expel brethren engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage after January 1. 1903, but the grand lodge refused to concur and adopted the edict proposed, under which it is made the duty of the junior in whose jurisdiction such manufacturer or dealer may reside to prefer charges.

The following, offered by the committee on correspondence, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee hereby denounces the use of cipher rituals by Craft Masons as unmasonic, illegal, and fraught with danger to the fraternity, and it hereby calls upon all its sister grand lodges to unite with it in an inflexible resolution to extirpate the practice as contrary to the esoterics of the craft and violative of the ancient landmarks of our noble institution.

Later the following, from the law committee was also adopted:

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee condemns and forbids the purchase, sale, or use, within this jurisdiction, of all printed or written keys, ciphers, notes, or characters of any kind whatsoever, purporting to be descriptive of the secret work, lectures, or ritual of the three Symbolic Degrees of Masonry. The disregard of this prohibition shall be a Masonic offense; and the use of any such misleading ritual in any subordinate lodge shall be just cause for arrest of charter. And it shall be the duty of every lecturer to report forthwith to the grand master any violation of this edict.

The following, which was adopted, was reported by the committee on correspondence:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Tennessee hereby extends its fraternal congratulations to the true and loyal brethren in the State of Costa Rico upon their earnest and successful efforts in organizing a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Ancient York Rite, and hereby extends to said Grand Lodge of Costa Rico its fraternal recognition and greeting.

If Brother Ingersoll, the chairman, doesn't mind giving away the process by which Scotch Rite lodges can successfully organize "a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Ancient York Rite," there are

lots of us who have been waiting to find out the secret of transmutation, who would like to let in on the ground floor.

Perhaps it was this particular secret that he was guarding when he offered the following which, properly prevailed:

Resolved, 1. That the grand lodge unqualifiedly disapproves the publication of its proceedings, or any portion thereof, in the public newspapers, unless the same shall be first specially authorized by the M. W. grand master.

2. That the unauthorized report of any of the proceedings of this grand lodge for publication in the newspapers is hereby strictly enjoined and inhibited.

3. That the violation of this order of the grand lodge by any brother shall be regarded as a contempt of its will and authority, and subject the violator thereof to Masonic penalty.

4. That resolution number 1 shall be one of the standing rules of order of the grand lodge, and shall be read by the grand secretary at the opening of the grand lodge at each annual communication.

John R. Smith, of Trenton, was elected grand master; John B. Garrett, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (74 pages) is again by Past Grand Master Henry H. Ingersoll, whose report of last year found general favor. This is not quite half as good as last year's effort, being less than half as long, and with his work, each page short is a distinct loss. What there is this year is up to concert pitch, and the plan is somewhat of a mixture of topical and something else. He says:

Your committee on correspondence in preparing this report has resolved to omit so far as possible all routine and formal matters of proceeding in our sister grand lodges, and call attention to such things only as are unique, unusual or of special interest or merit. The hope is thereby to abreviate the report and at the same time insure its more general reading by the members of the craft.

In so doing we feel that we are not denying to our brethren any avenues of information or matters of interest, pleasure or profit. The outline of proceedings in all American grand lodges is substantially identical with our own, and we may assume therefore your knowledge of all this routine. But whatsoever appears in any of the reports that by reason of its novelty, its peculiarity or its worthiness of imitation or avoidance has attracted special attention, we hope to be able to transfer in full or in outline to these pages to the end that you may have full benefit of whatsoever we have seen specially worthy of mention.

His notice of Illinois is of the year 1901, although his caption says 1900. The first unique thing he strikes is the following:

Two rather incongruous events are noted in this pamphlet which are worthy of reproduction here. A worthy Brother had bequeathed to the Grand Lodge for the purpose of establishing a Masonic Home a farm of 264 acres, worth some $30,000, the acceptance of which was recommended

by the Grand Master, and money was needed for the immediate construction of buildings to adapt it to this use.

Over $85,000 appear in the report of the Grand Treasurer as "surplus funds distributed to the constituent lodges by the Grand Lodge." We are reminded by this of the remark of old George Click: "It's a mighty sight easier to extribute money than to get it in again."

He quotes at comulimentary length from the oration of Bro. Blanding on the ideal Masonic Home, and also quite freely from the special report of this committee on the relations formed by German and other continental bodies to genuine Masonry, and speaks in generous terms of the general review.

In his notice of Louisiana we find the following:

The Scottish Rite, with its aristocratic methods, may suit people of the Latin tongue, but it is not adapted to the genius of American institutions, and as genuine Americans, born and bred in the Great Mississippi Valley, where live the true Americans of our country, we prefer to foster exclusively the old York Rite with "its faith in God, its hope of immortality and charity for all mankind," and its democratic methods, too, whereby the members choose their own officers, both in grand and subordinate lodges.

Bro. Ingersoll has a way of picking up the bright and quaint things in prose and verse, and in this he is wise in his generation; they help to get his reports read by the class which most needs them.

TEXAS, 1901.

66th Annual | Houston. | December 3.

This solid volume contains two page portraits, half-tones of the incoming grand master, William Clark, and Past Grand Master William Bramlette, second in line of living past grand masters, who occupied the grand east in 1873.

Eighteen past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-four jurisdictions were present. Among the latter George Lopas, Jr., minister from Illinois.

The very able address of the grand master (N. M. Washer) naturally touches for a moment the closing of the old and the beginning of a new cycle. Before noting the deaths in their own jurisdiction he eloquently refers to the passing of Queen Victoria and President McKinley. Of the dead President he says:

The highest type of manhood and citizenship was exemplified in the life and character of this brother, and in all the various phases of his dis-

tinguished career, whether as civilian, soldier or statesman, he practiced the virtues of truth and honor, pointing for himself a career of unexampled private and political distinction. His exemplary life, his high moral character, his love of truth and justice, his loyalty to our country and our flag, and his devotion to the sacred ties of home and family, all pointed him out as a peculiar mark of our esteem, and stamped him as a truthful adherent to the principles and precepts of our beloved institution.

He announced as among their own dead Past Grand Master EDWIN GUSTAVUS BOWER, at fifty-eight years of age; and of LOUIS HANSLEY HYDE, past district deputy grand master at forty-six. Before his death he requested that his body should be taken to the lodge room, as he "Wanted to be there with the boys once more."

He reported that he had received official notice of the dissolution of the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, and for abundant reasons which he gives, such as would occur to a sagacious and prudent Mason, he

Issued a circular letter to the subordinate lodges in Texas, May 22, 1901, giving notice of the dissolution of the Grand Dieta, and declaring all fraternal intercourse with Masons hailing from lodges in the republic of Mexico as terminated until the grand lodge should, in its wisdom, declare its intent with reference to further recognition.

He further says:

The disturbances amongst the Masonic craft in the land of the Aztecs arise primarily from a seemingly never-ending conflict between the ruling bodies of the Scottish and York Rites as to which of them does and should hold authority over Symbolic Masonry in that country. It is a quarrel in which we have no part, though if recognition is again extended to any grand body in that country, it should be only after a satisfactory solution of five salutary and pertinent questions, so aptly suggested by the foreign correspondence committee of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, as a guide in extending recognition to grand bodies, viz:

(1) Is the Masonry of the jurisdiction legitimate; can it show a proper parentage?

(2) Is there practical unanimity of action of the several lodges in the organization of a grand lodge?

(3) Is that body the supreme and only power in Symbolic Masonry?

(4) Has the organization been rightly and duly made, according to Masonic usage?

(5) Is there a guarantee that the landmarks will be preserved, and only legitimate Masonry be thereafter tolerated and practiced?

But this prudent advice was not heeded. Past Grand Master GEORGE W. TYLER, the same who in 1891 negotiated with the gran dieta the "Treaty of Monterey." presented the report of the committee on corespondence (of which Past Grand Master MATTHEWS is chairman, and Brother TYLER a member), recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, which "has (or claims) jurisdiction over the Federal District and other unoccupied territory in the republic," of which MANUEL LEVI, late grand master of the deceased gran dieta is grand master, and the

Grand Lodge Benito Juarez, having or claiming jurisdiction over the State of Coahuila.

Brother TYLER is a close second to Brother BROWN, of South Dakota, who thinks the defunct body "entitled to take its place with the unmortals," in the race of eulogy over the gran dieta:

Having fostered and sustained the state grand lodges of the various states of the republic until they have waxed strong enough, apparently, to stand alone, the Gran Dieta has thus splendidly accomplished its mission, and in the fullness of time dissolves voluntarily and unanimously, surrendering its sovereignty and powers to its constituent state grand lodges, and heartily commends them to the fraternal embrace of the Masonic powers of the world.

The grand lodge adopted the resolution reported by the committee recognizing the two grand lodges named and also the following, from the committee:

Resolved further, That R. W. Bro. F. E. Young, grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge "Valle de Mexico;" R. W. Bro. Winchester Kelso, nominated to this grand lodge as grand representative of the Grand Lodge "Benito Juarez," State of Coahuila, and Bro. W. W. Leech, worshipful master of Monterey Lodge No. 242, at Monterey, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge "Valle de Mexico," be welcomed to seats in this grand lodge during its present grand annual communication.

Later Brother TYLER introduced the visitors named in the resolution, FREDERICK E. YOUNG, grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, WINCHESTER KELSO, nominated to the Grand Lodge of Texas, as the representative of the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez, and W. W. LEECH, master of Monterey Lodge No. 242, under the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, and they were formally seated in the grand lodge. This was not quite as spectacular as the "Treaty of Monterey," but it will do.

Of Washington, he says:

The Grand Lodge of Washington having given no official notice of its intent to recede from its former position on the subject of Negro Masonry, I have to report that the severance of amicable relations between us is still potent, and remains in force.

This being said as late as December 3, 1901, again reminds us of the remark of Brother GOULD, that Masonic news travels very slowly in America.

The unused surplus of the contributions for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, which the grand master designed for relief work during the then coming winter enabled him to wire the grand master of Florida to draw on him at once for $1,000, when the great fire at Jacksonville occurred. The grand lodge approved and the whole country says Amen.

Among the corner-stones laid by the grand master was one for a cotton mill at Gonzales. He saves us the trouble of criticising his action by doing it himself and stating the rule which should govern, and at his request the grand lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That hereafter the laying of corner-stones under authority of this grand lodge be limited to buildings of undoubted Masonic, public or sacred character, and shall exclude all buildings owned by private corporations, except those erected for the above named purposes.

We copy a portion of the twenty-four decisions reported by the grand master, all marked by great clearness of statement:

3. A. B., elected to serve as senior warden in Fayetteville Lodge No 240, A. F. & A. M., declines to be installed or to serve because of a difference between himself and another member of the lodge, and asks for a dimit.

Question: What shall the lodge do under the circumstances?

Answer: The lodge should prefer charges against the brother for unmasonic conduct, he being guilty of a Masonic offence, in that such refusal being contrary to section 2, article 5, chapter 5, of the constitution, which provides that "No Freemason chosen to any office can refuse to serve unless he has before filled the same office," is therefore a violation of an established law, and under article 519, Masonic laws of Texas, deemed a Masonic offence.

6. A protest may be entered at any time after the application is received, and before a ballot is taken. Protests should be made to the worshipful master of the lodge; but where they are made to an investigating committee in writing by members of another lodge and under the seal of the said sister lodge, the facts should be brought to the attention of the worshipful master by the investigating committee in advance of the stated meeting at which their report is due; but even then it is the positive and imperative duty of said committee to report fully the result of their investigation.

7. A protest in writing being permissible under our law, I see no reason why two or more brethren cannot join in entering a protest in this manner; and whether such protests be entered jointly or severally, each operates as a black ball.

8. A member of A. Lodge charged with a Masonic offence in B. Lodge, same having been committed while sojourning under their jurisdiction, has a right to be present at his trial, even though a member of B. Lodge should object to sitting in the lodge with him. A brother under charges has a right to appear in person or by proxy or both, and he cannot be forced without his consent to appear by proxy only.

17. When the worshipful master and senior warden of a lodge U. D. move permanently without the jurisdiction of said lodge, and the junior warden by reason of poor health is unable to attend the meetings, the lodge may select other brethren, whose qualifications to fill the several stations are undoubted, to serve in their respective capacities until the next communication of the grand lodge; provided, however, that such appointments must first be confirmed by the grand master.

24. Expulsion of a brother after he has filed a protest against the advancement of a candidate, in no way affects the force of said protest, and said candidate is debarred from further advancement for the period of time for which such protest was effective.

Doubtless the law in number 6 is as the grand master stated and the law committee approved, but it seems to us to be straining everything but the letter of the law to make such action a Masonic offence. If we were up against an emergency of that kind, we would either advise the brethren to give him the dimit, as they might under the law, or make a ruling whereby so venial an offence could not be made the basis of charges and let the grand lodge reverse it afterwards. Numbers 6, 7, and 24 are given for information. Nothing equivalent to such a protest is known to our law—only the ballot and, subsequently an objection. Our law is based upon the doctrine that rejection by ballot is the rule, as it is of immemorial prescription, and that no other method can come into the case until the ballot has been exhausted.

Number 7 was disapproved on the ground, as stated by the law committee, that in the matter in question they found no difference between a lodge under dispensation and a chartered lodge, but they proceed to show that a lodge under dispensation does not elect officers, although they may recommend officers to the grand lodge; and also that the officers of such lodges are not installed. They say:

> We know of no law authorizing a lodge under dispensation to select, nor the grand master to confirm the selection of officers other than those named in the dispensation, and in the absence of the master and wardens so named, the lodge would be without a presiding officer, and could not hold a legal meeting while such condition existed. And in the case of a chartered lodge the rule would be the same unless a past master of the lodge was present

This would seem to imply that neither the proxy of the grand master nor the grand master himself could open a lodge in the absence of the master and wardens. We know of no other jurisdiction where this would be law.

The committee also overruled a decision that a lodge could not at the time of a brother's petitioning for reinstatement after suspension for nonpayment of dues, remit any portion of his arrearages, but that he must pay the same in cash. The committee say, we are glad to note, that the matter lies wholly within the control of the lodge. Another point in the same decision was that dues must also be collected of the petitioner for the period when he is under suspension. The grand master made the point against it that as he was deprived of all rights and privileges there was nothing he could owe for, and recommended repeal, but this was ignored.

He also decided in accord with Illinois precedents, that a Master Mason appointed as counsel in a Masonic trial in a lodge other than his own cannot be excluded by objection. In the case calling out his ruling, the counsel was appointed by the master to assist the prosecution, at the request of the lodge, and the decision was based on the exercise of the master's prerogative in appointing the brother, which must not be gainsaid.

In one of the Illinois cases, perhaps both, the counsel was employed by the defence, and it was held the accused had him there as a right.

The report of the directors of the Masonic home shows that the average per capita for last year was $148.93, and, if we do not misapprehend the report, for the year previous $188.00. An amendment of the constitution just adopted levies a per capita tax of fifty cents per annum for the support of the home.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized, fourteen charters for new lodges were granted and after long discussion of the bids and advantages offered by contesting cities for the home of the grand lodge and the location of its temple, Waco was selected on the fourth ballot and will hereafter be the seat of the grand lodge.

William Clark, of Jefferson, was elected grand master; John Watson, Houston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (110 pages) is the clean cut work of Past Grand Master Thomas M. Matthews, Sr. His very full synopsis of the Illinois proceedings is for the year 1901. He says of Brother Blanding's address that it evinces a cultured mind and profound study. Coming to our special and general reports, both of which he treats most generously, he says of the latter:

There was a time some years ago when Brother Robbins and ourself exchanged shots at long range, harmlessly albeit. Where we could not agree, which was not often, we just agreed to disagree, and all the same we are the best of friends now. Therefore we can take the liberty without the fear of giving offence, to say we are sorry that he takes occasion to strike, over the dead body of the Gran Dieta, at those of us who believed in its legitimacy as honestly as *he* did in the opposite. It is dead now, Brother Robbins, by its own act. Committed suicide. Don't let's try to resurrect it, or even to say "I told you so."

We will try and not say that, Brother Tom, but as a veracious chronicler we shall have to note the peregrinations of orphaned children, and as a believer in heredity we shall have to doubt their fitness to administer Masonry until their membership has given place to individuals who received the landmarks as a birthright and have lived under their constraints.

However, we sincerely regret that Texas and one or two other jurisdictions have rushed in to ally themselves again with Mexican Masonry, instead of taking advantage of the opportunity of planting lodges of her own in that republic, thus laying the foundation for a Masonry whose genuineness we could all accept.

In speaking of our method of work he says we use the scissors freely and then "thoroughly at his (our) leisure," dissect with our scalpel, the parts cut off. Did he ever see a doctor who had "leisure" for this sort of work? We will venture to say that the most of his work, and the best of

it too, is done when he is too busy professionally to get a half night's sleep on an average.

Touching the claims of a certain class of bodies to recognition he says:

In the matter of recognition of those claiming to be sovereign and independent grand bodies, Bro. R. is by far the most cautious and conservative of any of the reviewers' guild, preferring to err—if error he commits—always upon the safe side. His motto in such cases seems to be always to "make haste slowly." And it must be admitted that it is a good one. In the matter of standing by what he believes to be the landmarks, we think, however, he is so straight that sometimes, like the Indian's tree, he leans just a little the other way.

Our brother could not have paid us a more valued compliment, and we bow our profoundest acknowledgments.

UTAH, 1902.

31ST ANNUAL. SALT LAKE CITY. JANUARY 21.

The Utah volume is this year rich in illustrations of its honorable history. The fly leaf bears the portrait of the incoming Grand Master WILLIAM JOHN LYNCH, a fine portrait of President MCKINLEY faces his memorial tablet, and in succeeding pages, facing sketches of their lives are the portraits of Past Grand Masters LOUIS KOHN, WATSON NEWTON SHILLING, ALVIN CHARLES EMERSON, APRAN DALE GASH, JOHN FRANCIS HARDIE, JAMES DAVID MURDOCK, and of CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, grand secretary, writer of reports on correspondence, librarian, man of all work of the Grand Lodge of Utah, widely known and yet who has more friends who never saw him than any Mason on either side of the Great Divide.

Thirteen past grand masters were present and the diplomatic corps included the representatives of forty-six jurisdictions. ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN, the envoy from Illinois, of the number, making altogether an array worthy of the Court of St. Christopher.

The grand master was able to report the official circle of the grand lodge unbroken. He paid eloquent tribute to the memory of MCKINLEY, and of the ten members of Utah lodges who had gone over to the majority, he says:

That these deceased brethren have not participated in the deliberations of this grand body is true; but it is also true that they were earnest toilers in their respective lodges and dear to us as brethren. Time, with its constant changes, may have tempered the grief and dried the tears of their

friends and relatives; but we know that it cannot destroy affection. Love for the living passes beyond the limit of the grave and cannot be eliminated by death. With their lodges and families we mourn their departure to the "great unknown"—may they have perfect rest.

Referring to the circular of the Mexican grand diet announcing its dissolution, he says:

In the same circular we were advised of the existence of three regularly formed state grand lodges in Mexico whose recognition was requested. For good and sufficient reasons this grand lodge never recognized the Gran Deita of Mexico; its origin was considered spurious, its organization illegal and its work unmasonic. Its dissolution after a short life of about ten years, filled with strife and quarrels, does not surprise me in the least. A grand lodge cannot exist and accomplish its object unless peace and harmony reign within its own borders. I am now more than ever convinced that this grand lodge acted wisely, when, at its annual session in 1897, it refused outright to recognize the Gran Dieta as one of its sisters. In consideration of the fact that the recognition of the three grand lodges, said to be regularly formed in our sister republic, requires careful investigation. I would suggest that the papers in the matter be referred to the chairman of the correspondence committee, and that he be granted time to report his conclusions at a future communication.

So far as we have seen he is the first grand master to refer to a clandestine organization in Cuba. He says:

The Grand Lodge of Cuba sends us a "warning," of which the following is of importance: "We regret to call the attention of the Masonic world about a clandestine group recently created in this country by a few spurious lodges formed by spontaneous generation, and which calls itself the 'Gran Oriente Nacional Cubano.' All their lodges being dependent of bodies from the 4th to the 33rd degree, and most of the Masons composing them come from the irregular lodges which existed here in former times under the dependence of the several Spanish Grand Orients."

Referring to the biographical sketches of past grand masters, prepared by Brother DIEHL, whom he had helped to celebrate his seventieth birthday a few months before, he says:

For thirty long years he has stood by the side of twenty-five grand masters, each of whom has testified to the faithfulness and thoroughness with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office. In a few more hours I will be ranked among these brethren, and it gives me great pleasure to join my predecessors in expressing my approbation of his work in the interest of our grand lodge and the welfare of Utah Masonry.

And the grand lodge agreeing with him is why we have the portrait of Brother DIEHL and the sketch of his life by Past Grand Master HARDIE.

Among the bound volumes of proceedings whose receipt was acknowledged by the librarian were those of Illinois.

The following provision for life membership in the lodges was engrafted on the grand lodge by-laws:

"And provided further that any lodge in this jurisdiction may in its discretion by a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting

confer life membership upon any of its members who may have paid dues to the lodge for a period of twenty years or who may have rendered valuable services to the lodge."

The following was offered and having been amended so as to include the grand secretary among those to be decorated, was adopted:

Resolved, That the grand secretary be and hereby is instructed to purchase a past grand master's jewel, for such of the past grand masters, who still retain their membership in this grand jurisdiction, as have not received a jewel.

The grand lodge had a battle royal over the following, offered by Past Grand Master PAUL and sent to the committee on jurisprudence:

Whereas, At the last annual communication of the grand lodge the following decision of the M. W. grand master was adopted:

"In the absence of the worshipful master and senior warden, the junior warden himself must open the lodge. He cannot delegate that authority."

And Whereas, The majority of the committee on jurisprudence reported adversely on said petition for reasons based on ancient law and usage, which reasons have since been approved by every chairman of committees on correspondence whose review of the proceedings of this grand lodge for 1901, have been received, and each one has dissented from said decision, all holding and expressing similar views upon the subject as the majority of the committee; be it therefore

Resolved, That the first decision of Grand Master George V. Scramm found on page 14, proceedings, 1901, and adopted by this grand lodge, be and is hereby repealed.

The record tells the story in a few words:

The majority of the committee, consisting of Bros. John Shaw Scott, Arvis Scott Chapman, William Thomas Dalby and Samuel Paul, recommended the adoption of the resolution; Bro. Abbott Rodney Heywood, chairman of the committee, spoke against its adoption.

After an animated discussion, participated in by Bros. Heywood, J. S. Scott and W. F. James the recommendation of the majority of the committee was, upon motion of Bro. Chapman, adopted and thereby the said decision repealed.

Salt Lake City was chosen as the next place of meeting, and before closing the grand lodge and visiting brethern were invited to banquet immediately thereafter, given by the local fraternity.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNCH was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL re-elected grand secretary, both of Salt Lake City.

The report on correspondence (115 pages) is of course by the grand secretary, CHRIS. DIEHL (we shall still call him CHRIS. if he *has* passed his seventieth milestone), and is pervaded all through by his personality.

His notice of Illinois is of the year 1901. He says of Brother BLANDING'S oration that everyone of his eleven pages bears the impress of careful

study. The special report of this committee on the proposed recognition of foreign grand bodies he considers of great value, and the general report is kindly characterized.

VERMONT, 1902.

109TH ANNUAL. BURLINGTON. JUNE 11.

The Grand Lodge of Vermont departs from its usual custom of publishing portraits of past grand masters only, and embellishes this volume with a fine page portrait of Past Deputy Grand Master WILL F. LEWIS, who missed the grand east by removing from the jurisdiction.

Six past grand masters were present and the representatives of twenty-six jurisdictions, the name of the envoy from Illinois, Bro. DELOS M. BACON, appearing in both capacities.

The first act of the grand lodge after the opening was to order the following telegram sent to Past Grand Master LAVANT M. READ, seriously ill at his home in Bellows Falls:

Cordial greetings and fraternal sympathy of grand lodge, convened this day in annual session. That the Lord may bless and preserve you is the earnest prayer of EVERY MASON OF VERMONT.

The address of the grand master (CHARLES R. MONTAGUE) was loaded —loaded with practical sense and sound business advice from beginning to end. He was able to report that with a single exception the circle of grand lodge officers remained unbroken. He who had gone over was CHARLES W. SPAULDING, district deputy grand master for the first district.

The grand master reported no decisions, but in this connection he sensibly and philosophically says:

We have law enough. What we now need is an endeavor on the part of masters of lodges to make themselves acquainted with the law. I can readily understand that in many cases the master may feel perfectly clear on a question, but that some of the brethren, who think they know it all, offer so much opposition to his decision that finally, to settle the matter, they agree to leave it to the grand master. Although it has taken a great deal of my time, I have probably derived as much benefit from this correspondence as have the parties asking the questions, and on the whole have enjoyed it, as it has brought me more nearly in touch with the brethren.

Of the purpose and value of the published proceedings he well says:

These copies are sent to the officers, not as a matter of courtesy, but for the use and information of the recipient. They should be carefully read from the first page to the list of members of lodges. No grand mas-

ter prepares his annual address for the satisfaction of seeing it in print, or of listening to the sound of his own voice in its delivery. He intends to give therein an account of his stewardship, to refer to matters which in his judgment need attention, and to suggest such things as he believes will be for the benefit of the grand lodge, the subordinate lodges and the individual brother. The approval or disapproval of the grand lodge, as expressed by its vote becomes a matter of record and should be carefully studied by all who have an interest in Masonry in this jurisdiction. Various matters are brought before this grand lodge at every annual communication which are of importance to the craft and on which every officer of subordinate lodges should be informed. The report of the committee on foreign correspondence, prepared with a great amount of labor and care by the chairman of the committee, who justly bears an enviable reputation among all the grand lodges of this country for his knowledge of Masonic jurisprudence and methods of procedure, should be read by every one who would be entitled to the name of a "well informed Mason."

The grievance committee made early report confirming the report of the grand master that naught but peace prevails among the Green Mountain Craft, they had nothing to do.

The financial report of the grand secretary (Warren G. Reynolds) shows that the rituals lead the hand books in the race for popularity. Following are the items: Received for hand books, $335.00; for rituals, $475.00; for ten rituals exchanged, $5.00; for E. A. & F. C. lectures, $31.50; for past master's rituals, $9.00.

We should say that the P. M.'s rituals were a fairly promising stock for a relatively restricted market.

The committee on jurisprudence will report next year on the following question presented:

"The ballot has been spread upon an application for the degrees. Has a worshipful master the right to defer the declaration of its result until after the ballot is spread upon another application, or the transaction of any other business?"

Happy the grand lodge which has such as these to present:

M. W. Alfred A. Hall presented at the west of the altar, two brethren long known to the Masons of Vermont as constant attendants at the annual sessions of the grand lodge, and always ready to render Masonic service to their brethren individually or to the grand lodge. In felicitous phrase, Brother Hall presented M. W. Nathan P. Bowman, past grand master, who was brought to Masonic light more than fifty years ago, and W. Daniel C. Barber, of Burlington, for many years grand senior steward, whose Masonic career almost equals that of Brother Bowman. They were cordially received by M. W. Charles R. Montague and saluted with the private grand honors. May they be spared for yet many years to come.

Brother Bowman is still an active member of the committee on jurisprudence and was re-appointed.

Brother Warren G. Reynolds voluntarily retiring from the office of grand secretary after twelve years' service, the grand lodge adopted resolu-

tions highly appreciative of his devotion, earnest effort, faithful service and true Masonic loyalty.

CHARLES R. MONTAGUE, of Woodstock, was re-elected grand master; HENRY H. ROSS, Burlington, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (168 pages) is as usual by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, and as usual is among the very best of the circle. His notice of Illinois is of the year 1901. Grand Master HITCHCOCK's one decision he says will be pronounced good law anywhere. Referring to the distribution of the surplus he confesses that it struck him as a decidedly peculiar proposition at the time it was ordered, and by the reflected light of a proposition to give the grand lodge a valuable property conditioned on the maintenance of a Masonic home, the action seems still more peculiar. He quotes from Brother BLANDING's oration in favor of a home building project. The defeat of the proposition to restrict by enactment the term of office to one year he considers wise action—an opinion unanimously held we think, by the reviewers—"as no grand body should constitutionally fetter itself against free will action." The inclusion of past grand treasurers and past grand secretaries in the permanent membership, as in Vermont, he regards as merited recognition of faithful service in behalf of the fraternity. He places a very generous estimate on the value of our general report, and from our special report quotes anent the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, whose request for recognition is pending before his grand lodge. Of our criticism of Grand Master NAY's decison that a brother under charges is ineligible to office he says:

The decision is but an interpretation of the law that has prevailed in Vermont from "time immemorial," and we can assure Brother Robbins, experience of years has fully demonstrated that by it the best interests of the lodges have been conserved. As to the temptation to which reference is made, we question if any brother, who could have fallen so low in the moral scale, as to succumb to it, would still be counted as a member of a lodge. Before reaching that point on the Avernian road, his depravity would in all probability have shown itself sufficiently in some other form, as to have warranted a summary severence by his lodge of his relations with the craft.

His faith in the incorruptibility of Vermont human nature is most creditable to him; we hope the brethren in this longtitude will size up to it, but we dont want to put any stumbling blocks in their way.

In his conclusion he refers to the proposed Geneva congress, Mexican Masonry, and the most persistent of all impostors, the Masonic tramp. He thus closes his reference to the congress:

So far as known, the only purported Masonic grand lodge in the United States to have signified its intention of being represented is the very embodiment of clandestinism, viz: The so-called "Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana,"—the legitimate body, it will be remembered, is styled, "The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana of Free and Accepted

Masons." Another grand body, reported to have accepted the invitation, is the Grand Orient of Spain, now engaged in the reprehensible undertaking of trying to establish lodges in Pennsylvania. Other bodies to be represented at this "congress" include one or more known to be of atheistic professions. We think it unnecessary to say more.

Intelligence of the dissolution of the Mexican Grand Symbolic Diet reached him last year too late to be noticed. He says:

With the official announcement of the dissolution came the request of the "Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, 'Valle de Mexico,' of the Federal District" for fraternal recognition by Vermont. Although vouched for, as regular, etc., by the defunct Gran Dieta, we are by no means prepared to recommend that the request be granted. If the facts be, as stated by Brother Robbins of Illinois, the "Valle de Mexico" was the chief sinner in the synagogue of the questionable Gran Dieta, and must thoroughly cleanse itself before its request for recognition should receive the slightest consideration. The question of symbolic Masonry in Mexico is decidedly mixed, at the best, but many hopes are entertained that the skies may clear ere long, and doubt and darkness be dispelled in the refulgent splendor of the sun-light of pure Freemasonry.

He urges the necessity of the strictest watchfulness against the admission of impostors, holding that unquestioned papers of identification should be required and that the names of grand lodges and their grand masters and grand secretaries should be carefully compared with those published in the annual proceedings, to be found at all times in the lodge room.

VICTORIA, 1901.

12TH ANNUAL. MELBOURNE. MARCH 20.

Four quarterly communications, viz: March 20, June 19, September 18, December 18, and the grand anniversary festival (May 15) occurred during the year, all held at Melbourne.

At the March, May and December communications the grand master, Hon. ALEXANDER J. PEACOCK, presided in person; the deputy grand master, A. B. TEMPLEMAN, presided at the June and September quarterlies. One past grand master and the representatives of thirty-nine jurisdictions were present in March; three past grand masters and thirty-three grand representatives in May; two past grand masters and thirty-eight representatives in June; two past grand masters and twenty-seven representatives in September, and two past grand masters in December, when the diplomatic corps shrunk to twenty-seven. The representative of Illinois, Bro. EDWARD EDWARDS, past senior grand warden, was present in March and June only.

At the March quarterly the grand master, ALEXANDER J. PEACOCK, was re-elected, and signalized the begininng of his new year of service by conferring past rank upon twenty brethren. Among them Bro. S. FRANKLIN with the rank of past grand master.

The annual financial reports were submitted, duly audited.

The following is from the report of the board of general purposes:

2. The clause in the board's report to the December communication, dealing with the question whether the master's light should be extinguished in the third degree, having been referred back to enable an amended report to be brought up, the board, after further consideration of the matter, reports to the grand lodge that it finds that the ruling of the Grand Lodge of England on the subject is as follows:

"That the master's light was never to be extinguished while the lodge was open, nor was it by any means to be shaded or obscured, and that no lanthorn or other device was to be permitted as a substitute."

The grand master was congratulated upon having been placed in the position of premier of the State of Victoria, and acknowledged the complimentary remarks with thanks.

Notice of motion was given for the appointment of not to exceed five officers to represent the grand master in the metropolitan and country districts, whose duties answer pretty closely to those of our district deputies, but with more power. Each of such officers to "pay to the Masonic board of benevolence annually the sum of five pounds five shillings on appointment to office." This is a source of revenue unknown to American grand lodges.

The grand anniversary festival meeting in May, when the grand officers are installed is the spectacular occasion of the year. This is the time when the neighbors run in from a distance of several hundred miles, as shown by the following minute:

The M. W. the grand master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, Bro. the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Way, Bart., P. C.; the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, Bro. the Hon. C. E. Davies; the M. W. the Pro. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, Bro. the Right Rev. Dr. C. O. L. Riley, Bishop of Perth; and R. W. Bro. J. G. Moon, J. G. W. representing the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; with their respective grand lodge officers, were introduced, and saluted according to ancient custom.

At the June quarterly the grand master, who was necessarily absent on account of important parliamentary business, sent in the following communication:

I have to intimate to grand lodge that I availed myself of the opportunity afforded by the recent visit to this state of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, on the occasion of the opening of the first parliament of the commonwealth of Australia, to present to His Royal Highness, on behalf of grand lodge and the craft generally,

an address expressing loyalty to the throne, and conveying to their Royal Highnesses a very cordial welcome.

I also presented an address of congratulation and welcome to His Excellency the Right Honorable The Earl of Hopetoun, upon his appointment as the first governor-general of Australia.

At the September quarterly the grand master was absent, being detained by the budget debate which took place the same evening.

We take the following from the minutes:

R. W. Bro. Thos. Smith, P. D. G. M. grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, said, that in the absence of V. W. Bro. Isaac A. Isaacs, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of New York, he would move—"That this grand lodge places on record its great regret at the death of the late lamented President of the United States of America, and its deepest sympathy with the widow and relatives of the deceased President, and the people of the United States, in their affliction;" and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the consul general for the United States.

M. W. Bro. C. R. Martin, P. G. M., grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, seconded the motion.

V. W. Bro. Henry Weedon, P. G. treasurer, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, supported the motion, which was carried.

An appeal from the past masters of Victoria Naval and Military Lodge No. 49, disclosed the following incident:

At the installation ceremony of the lodge all Master Masons had been dismissed from the lodge before the arrival of the deputy grand master and other grand lodge officers. After their arrival the Worshipful Master proceeded to the formation of a board of installed masters without first asking all present who were not installed masters to retire, and that one brother (who was a grand lodge officer but not an installed master) remained.

The lodge made explanation to the board of general purposes, which was received with the admonition to act with more caution in the future.

The appeal was taken on six grounds, the first and last of which follow:

1. That the past masters, were called upon for an explanation only, and were not charged with any Masonic offence, therefore the action of the board of general purposes in admonishing the lodge was irregular.

6. That in any event, the past masters were not blamable, in view of the fact that a brother who admittedly knew he was not entitled to be present at the ceremony, and who endeavored to copy the signs pertaining thereto, thus prevented the discovery of his not being an installed master.

The grand registrar said that technically there was no appeal before the grand lodge, because the past masters who purported to be the appellants never had been punished; he advised, however, that technicalities be set aside. However the decision of the board was sustained and the punishment the interloper got was that suffered vicariously by the innocent past masters.

At the December quarterly the grand master was re-nominated for the election to occur in March.

The following questions came in from a lodge:

1. What time, if any, must an installed master occupy the chair as W. M., to rank as a past master?

2. What clause in the constitutions points out the necessary time?

3. What would be the proper course to follow if the minutes of the previous meeting were regularly confirmed and the W. M. elect not in attendance to be installed?

The board by advice of the grand registrar replied:

1 and 2. Under rules 1 and 10 of our constitutions, a brother who has been regularly elected and installed as master, is a member of grand lodge, without any proof that he has served for any particular time.

3. Unless the by-laws of a lodge state a time for the installation, the W. M. elect can be installed at any time after the minutes have been confirmed.

A letter from the United States consul general was read, acknowledging the resolution of condolence from the grand lodge on the death of President McKinley.

The grand master paid a glowing tribute to the character, personal qualities and services of the deputy grand master, A. B. Templeman, and announced with regret that they could not have his services for another term, as business exigencies would probably call him to Sydney.

At the request of the grand master the junior grand warden, Sir John Quick, announced that it had been determined to tender Brother Templeman a complimentary Masonic banquet before he left Victoria, probably about the middle of January.

Brother Templeman feelingly acknowledged the compliment of their generous words.

John Braim, Melbourne, is grand secretary.

VIRGINIA, 1901.

124th Annual. Richmond. December 3.

The Virginia volume contains a page portrait of J. Howard Wayt, who was grand master in 1899-1901. Four past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-seven grand jurisdictions, among them in both capacities the representative of Illinois, Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.

The grand master (H. Oscar Kerns) announced the death of Past Grand Master J. Howard Wayt, and referred in eloquent terms to the

character of President McKinley, for whom, he said, they felt a special nearness because he was made a Mason in a Virginia lodge.

He reported twelve decisions, some of which follow:

1. That there is no specified time for a Mason who has been regularly dimitted from his lodge in another grand jurisdiction to wait before he can apply for membership in a Virginia lodge. He can apply at once.

2. That a profane who is of the Roman Catholic faith has the right to apply to a lodge for initiation.

3. That a Mason suspended or expelled for unmasonic conduct cannot apply to a lodge, at the same communication, to be reinstated to the rights and benefits of Masonry, and restored to membership. He can only apply for membership after he has been reinstated to the rights and benefits of Masonry.

5. A Fellow Craft presents himself to a lodge for advancement, is examined as to his Masonic proficiency, and proves to be very deficient, knowing no part of the obligation. The ballot was circulated on his Masonic proficiency, and all cubes in box voted against him, but not enough to reject.

Had the master the right to refuse to advance him, notwithstanding he was elected? I decided that he unquestionably had the right to refuse to advance him. He could stop the degree even at the altar, while being conferred, if at that late time he came into possesion of facts to justify him.

8. I decided that a brother who had been master of his lodge for twelve months, but part of that time served as master of the lodge under dispensation, was not a past master, nor were the wardens past wardens; to be a past master or past warden they must serve twelve months in a chartered lodge.

9. I decided that a brother who was appointed master of his lodge, in the charter of said lodge, was eligible to the office of master at the next election, after his appointment, notwithstanding he was neither a past master or past warden, and there were both past masters and past wardens in his lodge. A Mason is certainly qualified to be elected to an office, of which he is the legal incumbent.

10. What is the status of a brother excused for non-affiliation? Is he still a non-affiliate?

A brother excused for non-affiliation, and who pays to the lodge that excuses him one dollar a year is still a non-affiliate, but his name is entered on the records of the lodge as being excusd for non-affiliation, which entitles him to certain privileges.

Number 1 is good law; so is number 2, but we can only wonder who asked the question that evoked it. Holding (with our grand lodge) that a member suspended is still a member although under disabilities for the time being, we do not consider number 3 good law. Number 5 would hardly be disputed anywhere. Referring to number 8 we don't think the grand master is right as an abstract proposition, though he may be in the light of their regulations. When an officer has been *elected and installed,* we think he becomes a past officer whenever his term ends, be it long or

short, whole or fractional. Number 10 is given for information, but we confess to some surprise that among Masons so broad and conservative as are those of Virginia there are certain privileges that can be bought for cash by those who are already brethren.

The persistence of a suspended brother whose petition for reinstatment had been rejected, in applying immediately a second and a third time, led the grand master to make law where none existed, and directed the master to stand him off for six months. Upon his recommendation this rule was made law for the future.

In the following he makes clear a point which it seems difficult to get into some heads without a surgical operation:

I received a letter from the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, enclosing a petition to a lodge in that state from a gentleman who had lately resided (three years) in Virginia, and registered and voted here, but had moved his residence to North Carolina about two months before presenting his petition. I was asked to waive jurisdiction that the North Carolina Lodge might entertain his petition. I replied that, as he had moved out of this state, the grand lodge of Virginia had no jurisdiction over him; and while he may not yet have acquired political or Masonic residence in North Carolina, he had forfeited them in Virginia, and I had no authority in the premises.

The standing committee on correspondence reported by its chairman, Bro. J. W. Eggleston, that as directed he had corresponded with the Grand Orient of Belgium as to its relations with the atheistical Grand Orient of France. He says:

Early in September the order was complied with, and in reply we have a very long letter from the national grand master and a history of Belgian Freemasonry prepared for the occasion by Brother Albert J. Kruger. The latter is also very long, and, being evidently a translation from the French, the idiom renders it very difficult to read so as to be clearly understood. Both documents avow and defend their relations of fraternity of the closest character with the Atheistical Grand Orient of France, because they derive their Masonry from that source and because Continental Freemasonry is an avowed political movement against clericalism and the Church of Rome.

From many sources during the year has come indisputable proof that not only Belgium, but all the continental grand lodges and Grand Orients, are equally involved in this intimate relation with a grand orient nowhere in English-speaking countries recognized as Masonry because it denies the Mason's God, by having repealed all requirement of a belief in a supreme being.

He epitomizes our special report, roughly summarizing its conclusions thus:

He says that the grand lodge of the Three Globes in Berlin is as atheistical as the Grand Orient of France, and that the other German lodges set aside our landmark of religious liberty and admit none but Protestant

Christians; that they do not exclude by secret ballot, but require all black balls avowed and justified to the master's satisfaction, or else they are counted as white and the candidate accepted, no matter how many may have voted negatively.

As to the other grand bodies, he says that some are ruled by the so-called higher degrees and some by the fiat of political rulers and none are independent or sovereign as to Ancient Craft Masonry.

His conclusion is that English Symbolic Masonry is the only real Masonry and the only sort that should be recognized.

He made no recommendation. The report was referred to a special committee, consisting of Brother EGGLESTON, ED. N. EUBANK, and S. J. QUINN, the historian of Virginia Masonry, who subsequently reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That on account of their close affiliation and intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, the recognition heretofore extended to

The Grand Orient of Belgium;
The Grand Lodge of The Netherlands;
The Grand Lodge of Royal York of Friendship, Berlin;
The Grand Lodge of Switzerland;
The Grand Lodge of The Three Globes, Berlin;

be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

A proposition to more clearly define the law of waiver of jurisdiction went over until next year for lack of time for adequate consideration.

The following merited testimonial was adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

The Grand Lodge of Virginia, at this, its first grand annual communication of the twentieth century, desires to put on record its recognition of the Divine Providence which has spared to grand lodge membership and Masonic fellowship so many of our elder brothers, landmarks of the past, and most prominent among these Past Grand Masters R. E. Withers, Wm. H. Lambert and B. R. Wellford, Jr. These venerable and beloved brethren so honored and trusted by our fathers in Masonry of more than a quarter of a century ago, still with us in the flesh as well as in spirit, have so honored their manhood and Masonry in the days that are gone by, that now, in their maturest years, we assure them, though absent they are remembered and have our love and our sincerest wishes that they may be spared yet many days of life, health and strength.

Appreciative memorials of Past Grand Master WAYT and President MCKINLEY were presented by Past Grand Master WELLFORD, the representative of Illinois. Of the feeling evoked by the death of the latter, and of his character and relations Brother WELLFORD says:

The tragic circumstances of his death occasioned throughout the civilized world a most profound sensation. Message after message from governments and peoples all over the globe sped their way to assure his own people of loving sympathy and participation in their great sorrow, and their indignant wrath at "the deep damnation of his taking off." In every state of the American union, among all their people of every station in society

and of every shade of political or religious opinion, the death of their honored and beloved chief magistrate was appreciated as a household sorrow. He had lived so long under the inspection of the public eye in the discharge of the highest public trusts, and had borne himself so clear in very office from any reasonable personal reproach that he had won scarcely less from his own political friends than from his lifelong adversaries an affectionate estimate of his eminent individual worth. Volumes of eulogies from the public press, from state and federal authorities, and from individual citizens of recognized right to represent the public sentiment of their people have been written in no conventional or set phrases of speech.

The Masons of Virginia more than participated in this universal sorrow. To them William McKinley was more than the chief magistrate of their country. He was a brother of their own household. He was initiated an entered apprentice—passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, as was his first predecessor in his exalted office of the President of the United States—in a Virginia Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges, one of them conditionally, and continued one under dispensation; was the recipient of a most acceptable gift in the portrait of the lamented WAYT, and exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, then in session.

H. OSCAR KERNS of Sutherlin, grand master; GEORGE W. CARRINGTON Richmond, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (87 pages) is again the sparkling, level-headed work of Bro. JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON, who gives Illinois for 1901 courteous notice. The reference of Grand Master HITCHCOCK to the death of MCKINLEY, leads him to repeat what he said at their Richmond Masonic memorial, that he was the best loved American of the last one hundred years. The grand master's report is called a strictly business address. He is interested in our special report, and thinks that in our conclusions we are plainly right. Referring to our review of Virginia and our remark that after his exposition of their law making eligible for the master's chair only wardens who have served a full year, we still didn't know where the law came from. He says:

No more do we, but we think, as he does, that it is a good regulation. In reply, will Brother Robbins tell us where the good and wise plan of requiring proficiency in each degree before advancement came from?

We give it up: ask us an easier one, or go to Brother DRUMMOND. We did not encounter it in Massachusetts, where we were made, although there was a sort of skeleton demonstration of proficiency required by the ceremonies of the succeeding degree, but when we came to Illinois (1858) we found the candidates for advancement up against the real thing.

Printed in this volume is a historical sketch of Kilwinning Crosse Lodge Nos. 2-237 at Port Royal, the same being an address by Bro. JAMES

B. Sener, junior warden. The lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. December 1, 1755. The lodge is still in possession of the original charter, a photo-lithographic copy of which is bound up with the sketch.

WASHINGTON, 1902.

45TH ANNUAL. TACOMA. JUNE 10.

The portraits of this volume are of HENRY LAURENS KENNAN, retiring grand master, and of Past Grand Master THOMAS MILBURNE REED, grand secretary, the noblest Roman of them all.

Fourteen past grand masters were present, and the representatives of thirty-six jurisdictions were in the diplomatic gallery, but the minister from Illinois was not in evidence.

Briefly referring to the life and death of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the grand master announced the death of M. W. DAVID E. BAILY, past grand master of Nevada but long affiliated in Washington and a past master of Olympia Lodge No. 1.

Brother BAILY was one of the delegates from Washington in the Masonic congress of 1893, and there we learned to admire him for the sturdiness of his convictions and the strength and directness of his unpolished speech. He was chairman of the jurisprudence committee at the time of his death. He died in San Francisco and his body was there cremated. His associates on the committee reported the following:

Resolved, That $50, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the general funds of this grand lodge to be expended under the direction of the incoming grand master, for the purpose of depositing the ashes of our late Brother David E. Baily in an urn in a niche in the Columbarium in San Francisco and marking the spot by a suitable slab and inscription.

The grand master submitted as a part of his address the report of his special deputy, Past Grand Master CHADWICK, commissioned to constitute White Pass Lodge No. 113, at Skagway, Alaska, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Washington. We copy three short paragraphs as a corrective of our ideas of that bleak desolution:

There was present at this ceremony Masons, aside from the members of White Pass Lodge, from the grand jurisdictions of New York, Canada, Washington, Oregon. Ontario, British Columbia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Texas.

The ceremonies of installation were followed by a banquet at the Delmonico restaurant, presided over by Brother C. G. K. Nourse, governor of

the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Skagway. The banquet afforded every luxury that could be obtained in any of the seaports on the coast, and considering the far-away situation of Skagway, I was surprised at the completeness of it.

* * * * * *

It was indeed a feast of reason and a flow of soul. Brother Nouse, who presided at the banquet table, being eminently fitted for that place. Not the least feature to me was the fact that from the beginning to the ending of the ceremonies it was daylight, although the ceremonies begun at nine o'clock in the evening and ended at five o'clock in the morning.

The grand master submitted fourteen decisions, some of which we select:

1. The vote of a lodge upon the questions of consolidating with another lodge can be taken by a show of hands or ballot in the discretion of the master.

2. It is not proper for a lodge to place a Masonic memorial window in a church edifice.

3. It is not necessary to ballot upon the petition of a candidate for the degrees who is not eligible on account of being engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, notwithstanding his ineligibility was not ascertained until the report of the investigating committee was received by the lodge.

4. A candidate having been elected and leaving the jurisdiction of the lodge electing him without receiving any of the degrees still remains the material of that lodge, and after several years have elapsed, although residing in the jurisdiction of another lodge, can receive the degrees in the first-mentioned lodge after a new ballot is had with favorable result.

5. A lodge loses jurisdiction over profanes, not eleected to receive the degrees from the time the person removes his actual rsidence to within the jurisdiction of another lodge

6. An applicant for the degrees being the proprietor of a restaurant where wine is served with meals, if desired, is not eligible to the degrees of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction.

11. To enter the employ of a saloon keeper as a bartender at a place where intoxicating liquors are sold, is to enter into the business of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

12. It was wrong for a lodge to charge a brother, who was dropped for non-payment of dues in 1897, and in 1902 applies for reinstatement, with the dues for the years intervening between those dates.

14. The owner of a wharf and warehouse where steamboats land freight for merchants, and who in his capacity of wharfinger receives beer and other liquors in his warehouse and delivers the same to the consignees, and in some cases acts as agent for breweries or wholesale dealers in collecting and transmitting money in payment for same, is not a person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and is eligible to the degrees of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction so far as his business is concerned.

Referring to No. 1, the fact that the brethern are practically voting upon propositions for membership, ought, we think, to carry with it the

secret ballot. No. 2, as well as No. 3 and 6, did not command the approval of all the members of the jurisprudence committee, though all the rest did. The committee say:

A majority of your committee recommend that Decisions, 2, 3, and 6 also be approved. As to decision No. 2, one member of your committee (Brother Upton) recommends that it be approved as stating the general rule, but a rule that is subject to exceptions.

As to decision 6, the same member agrees with the majority of the committee, that that decision is a correct construction of sections 424 and 426 of our code; but he concurs in an opinion expressed by a special committee in 1900, that those sections of the code are in conflict with landmarks of Masonry, and are therefore absolutely void. Hence he does not care to join in the recommendation of the majority concerning decision 6, and he does not care to make any recommendation concerning that decision.

The same member of your committee recommends that decision No. 3 be amended to read as follows, and be approved in the following form:

"3. It is not necessary to ballot upon the petition of a candidate for the degrees who, for any reason, is not eligible to be made a Mason, notwithstanding the fact that his ineligibility was not ascertained until the report of the investigating committee was received by the lodge."

No. 5 shows what the grand master means and that is the chief requisite of a decision. So, it is perhaps profitless to split hairs over language. But all the jurisdiction a lodge has over an unelect profane, is, that it may say that he shall not apply anywhere else for the degrees. The lodge never touches him until he acts. Relative to what he is perhaps quite warranted in calling "foreign" relations the grand master says:

The resolutions regarding Grand Lodge Sovereignty, adopted at our last annual communication, have been accepted by the Grand Lodges of New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Wyoming as a satisfactory declaration of our position regarding that subject and friendly relations have been resumed with those jurisdictions.

The Grand Lodge of Arkansas has not met since 1900, but I am assured by the grand master of the undoubted favorable action of that body when next it meets.

The other jurisdictions still refusing to resume fraternal relations seen to mistrust the sincerity of our declaration of last year, and so far as heard from are awaiting further developments.

I believe we have fully performed our part in declaring our firm adherence to the fundamental principles involved and can only wait with patience until they fully comprehend the correctness of our position and sincerity of our intentions.

The Masonic world will generally agree with him that Washington has done its part, even from their point of view. If the few are not yet satisfied let them reflect undisturbed until they are.

The report of Grand Secretary Reed shows that the receipts of the Masonic home fund, paid by lodges, reached $2,600.50.

The following, offered by Past Grand Master CHADWICK, was on motion of Past Grand Master UPTON, laid over for one year.

Resolved, That, whereas, this grand lodge did, at its annual session of 1900, adopt a preamble and resolutions authorizing an exchange of representatives with the Grand Orient of Belguim, and, whereas, it appearing to this grand lodge that the Grand Orient of Belgium in its fraternal relation with and acting in harmony with the Grand Orient of France, a body which does not require a belief in one ever living God as an essential of Masonry, and, whereas, believing that the interests of Freemasonry demand that its landmarks shall remain unimpaired, and that no countenance should be given the Grand Orient of France, either directly or indirectly, and, whereas, believing that harmony can only prevail among Masons wheresoever dispersed by a strict adherence to the vital spark of Masonry, that we are brothers only by the divine precept and favor of the Grand Architect of the Universe, the one God before whom we all bow. Be it therefore

Resolved, That this grand lodge return the commission heretofore issued by the Grand Orient of Belgium, appointing a grand representative near this grand lodge, and recall the commission warranting the appiontment of a grand representative near that grand orient.

The grand lodge listened to an oration of the regulation type, by ABRAHAM L. MILLER, grand orator; chartered seven new lodges, three of them contingent on the performance of technical essentials sure to be done; accepted an invitation to join Olympia Lodge No. 1, in celebrating its semi-centennial, which should occur December 11th, 1902, and voted to hold its next annual communication at Seattle.

JOHN ARTHUR, of Seattle, was elected grand master, THOMAS MILBURNE REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (134 pages) is by Past Grand Master STEPHEN J. CHADWICK, which is equivalent to saying that it is able, interesting, and outspoken. He is succeeded by Past Grand Master UPTON and in his conclusion says:

The correspondent is the scout upon the firing line, and as a class they are deadly foes to innovation and agitation of matters which would stem the tide of harmony and reduce the cement of brothely love to lifeless sand and running water. "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul;" for what does it profit a Mason if he insists that a bounty be paid to his own vanity, though his brother's face be turned from him? And so to this faithful band, earnest and zealous, quick to detect the crackling twig that would betray the approach of the—reformer—we owe not only the preservation of our landmarks, but the preservation and moral growth of our order, and above all, that good feeling which exists between all grand lodges, where a conception of the higher duty—the promotion of harmony—has prevailed.

In retiring it is but justice to say that I am not doing so to serve my personal ends, or that I may devote the time required to the wants of my family. My family, rather than Masonry, has been my first care, and had I not been assured that I could assume the work for a season

without depriving it of one farthing of its allowance, I would not have been here now. I am, as all brothers so favored have before me, retiring because the Grand Master has exercised his very proper privilege of appointing one of his choice, and while I retire with regret, it was expected, and I am, therefore, not disappointed; nor in retiring am I in a position to promise that I shall return to the round table after a time, and the reason of my retiring is sufficient, and if I ever return it will be for a like reason, that is, the will of the Grand Master. Then why decline an office that was not tendered, or regret a circumstance whereof it was written, "I shall return after many days."

A disposition to endeavor to convince the Masonic world that the Grand Lodge of Washington is loyal in its adherence to the doctrine of grand lodge sovereignty, and should be forgiven its seeming double dealing upon this question, has been the controlling motive in my work, and if I have in a single instance succeeded in my endeavor I shall count my reward as abundant.

His notice of Illinois is of our proceedings of 1901. He compliments Grand Master HITCHCOCK upon the manner of the performance of his executive duties, disagrees with our views on the Masonic home question; gives a list of the bodies which we find have adduced no adequate evidence of legitimacy, without comment, and speaks in very generous terms of our general report, kindly saying that our feeling that it was unsatisfactory was one of apprehension rather than fact, but all the same we know when we fall below the key. In art he belongs rather to the impressionist school than the Pre-Raphaelite, as will be seen by this with which he takes leave of the Illinois report:

We have enjoyed this report; the fur flies sometimes, but it is all good natured For instance, under Maine, he compliments Brother Drummond (they are too far apart to shake hands when the gong rings) and then the fun begins. But each chip that falls from the battle-axes of such warriors reveals a wonderful source of information to the less informed brother, among whom we class ourselves.

We are in the pinch of the last available hours for *our report,* and must forego the pleasure of summarizing that of Brother CHADWICK.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1901.

37TH ANNUAL. HUNTINGTON. NOVEMBER 13.

The portraits of this volume are a finely executed photo-gravure of PEYTON R. HARRISON, the incoming grand master, and a half-tone of Dr. JOHN H. WEYMOUTH, past district deputy grand master.

Twelve past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-one jurisdictions were present, the ambassador from Illinois, HIRAM R. HOWARD, appearing in both categories.

The grand master, A. D. W. STRICKLER, reported that since his arrival in Huntington he had been informed of the serious illness of the grand treasurer, HUGH STERLING; the grand lodge sent the sick brother a telegram of sympathy and encouragement which we trust was helpful. At all events he was re-elected.

No deaths were reported among the present or past grand officers, but tribute was paid to the memory of President MCKINLEY by the grand master and the grand secretary, and a resolution extending the sympathy of the grand lodge to his widow and to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, was adopted by a rising vote.

The grand master reported ten decisions of which we copy five:

2. A profane, who has lost the middle finger of the left hand, is eligible to petition a lodge, and if elected, initiated.

3. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues petitions the lodge for reinstatement, a vote was taken aye and no, and the petitioner was declared reinstated. Decided that the said vote was illegal and of no effect, as the vote upon the reinstatement of a brother must be by secret ballot.

4. A request for the waiver of jurisdiction over a profane who had been previously rejected, being refused, cannot again be entertained by the lodge until after the expiration of twelve months A refusal to grant a waiver of jurisdiction over a rejected candidate having the same force and effect as the ballot upon the petition of a profane for initiation.

5. The W. M. of a lodge cannot summons a Master Mason, who objected to the initiation of an elected candidate, and compel him to prefer charges against such candidate.

9. It is not necessary that a brother give his reasons to the worshipful master of his lodge for his objecting to the initiation of a candidate; nor has the worshipful master the right to demand his reasons therefor.

Whether reflecting local regulations, as we presume to be the case with numbers 3 and 4, or given as statements of general Masonic law, like numbers 2, 5 and 9, they are all sound. All his decisions were approved by the jurisprudence committee and confirmed by the grand lodge.

In response to a query submitted the jurisprudence committee reported on questions relating to funerals, as follows:

In response to the query submitted, your committee is of opinion that it is not consistent with the ancient customs of our institution, our teachings of belief in the resurrection of the body, or the esoteric meaning of the rite, ceremony and ritual of Masonic burial, that any other than brother Masons act as pall bearers, or that the brethren when assembled as a lodge of Free Masons share in any wise in burial services conducted by any other body, hereby overruling the report of the committee on Masonic jurisprudence adopted in 1892.

The grand lodge concurred.

The grand master took the responsibility of forwarding $100 to the Jacksonville sufferers, and the grand lodge approved, of course.

He had this to say of the Oriental Twinklers:

During the year I have had two requests from lodges for permission to let the Order of the Eastern Star, an order composed of the wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of Masons, and also of Master Masons who have taken the degrees, to occupy their lodge rooms, but as our grand lodge has heretofore refused to grant its consent for such purposes, I very reluctantly refused to grant them permission to do so. I am and have been for years an ardent believer in the organization, and think it a splendid order for those to whom we are bound by such solemn ties, and that they should be permitted to hold meetings in our halls, when not otherwise occupied by our lodges. I would, therefore, recommend that a special committee be named to report at this grand annual communication as to the advisability of granting such permission to said order.

A special committee wrestled with the subject and the grand lodge unanimously adopted their report, as follows:

Whereas, We do not recognize the body known as the Eastern Star in any manner as connected with Ancient Craft Masonry, yet at the same time wishing to aid and encourage the wives, sisters, daughters and mothers of Master Masons in the organization of that body, it is hereby granted by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia permission for chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star to meet in the lodge rooms throughout this grand jurisdiction; provided, the subordinate lodges give their permission for the same occupancy when not otherwise used by the subordinate lodges.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges and continued one under dispensation; recognized the grand lodges of Costa Rica and Australia; ordered a life size portrait of the retiring grand master for the grand lodge gallery, and a jewel to be presented to Brother Strickler, in person; lent itself to a surprise for Past Grand Master Howard, the representative of Illinois, when a past grand master's jewel, purchased by his admiring friends was presented to him during one of the sessions; accepted an invitation for its members and visitors to banquet with the local fraternity after its labors should be completed; selected Fairmont for its next place of meeting and in a moment of enthusiasm inspired by a speech by Past Grand Master Arbuckle, unanimously took the initial steps towards settling down and engaging in temple building, which moves us to repeat the advice of Punch to people about to marry—"Don't."

Peyton R. Harrison, of Martinsburg, was elected grand master; George W. Atkinson, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (198 pages) is from the long accustomed hand of Past Grand Master George W. Atkinson, grand secretary, who includes in his review the Illinois proceedings for 1901. A very complete synopsis of Grand Master Hitchcock's address and of the more important business of the grand lodge is given. He closes his notice of

our report by saying: "He states that the Gran Dieta having departed this life will trouble none of us any more 'So mote it be.'"

By this time he will have learned that the same parties who were running the grand diet at the time of its demise are doing business at the old stand, and holding corresponding offices in a concern with another name, the "Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico."

WISCONSIN, 1902.

58TH ANNUAL. MILWAUKEE. JUNE 10.

The portraits of the year are two, both facing their memorial pages, EUGENE S. ELLIOTT, past grand master, and MELVIN S. YOUNGS, grand lecturer for forty-five years.

Fourteen past grand masters were present and also the representatives of forty-three jurisdictions. Illinois was amply represented by CHARLES CASSIUS ROGERS, of Milwaukee—the silver-tongued, with whom aptness and euphony of speech seems as natural as the melody of birds—who is listed in both categories.

The grand master, F. L. H COTTEN, announced the death of EUGENE S. ELLIOTT, who was grand master from June, 1886, to June 1888; MELVIN S. YOUNGS, for forty-five years the grand lecturer, was lying at the point of death, and he passed over only two weeks after the close of the grand lodge. Brief but eloquent tribute was paid by the grand master to MCKINLEY, and a very beautiful eulogy of the distinguished dead was pronounced by Past Grand Master NOAH M. LITTLEJOHN, at a lodge of sorrow held on the evening of the second day of the session. At the same time and place a tribute of unusual beauty was paid to the memory of the dead jurist, ELLIOTT, by Past Grand Master ROGERS.

The grand master reported fourteen decisions. We copy in part:

1. A Fellow Craft upon whom the Master Mason's degree was conferred by a past master at a gathering of Master Masons, in the absence of the worshipful master and both the wardens, is not regularly in possession of the work, and cannot be recognized as a Master Mason until healed by being received and obligated and the essentials communicated to him in a regularly constituted lodge of Master Masons.

3. A lodge cannot receive the original petition of a man who has removed from its jurisdiction. Residence is lost the day he moves with the avowed intention of becoming a resident of another locality.

4. A lodge has the right to ballot on the petition of a candidate who moves from its jurisdiction after the reception and reference of the petition, but prior to the ballot.

5. So far as the lodge is concerned, a lodge and a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star may hold public or private installation of officers in the same lodge room on the same evening, provided the lodge is regularly opened and closed before the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star is opened, or, after it has been closed. The lodge must not call off or remain open during any portion of the session or ceremonies of the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

6. All ballots cast at the election of officers of a lodge on which there does not appear in a legible manner the name of some member of the lodge, are blanks and not votes and should not be counted or considered in determining the result.

7. At the election of the officers of a lodge, twenty-five members were present. On the first ballot for worshipful master twenty-six ballots were cast, one of which was blank. The presiding worshipful master received thirteen votes and was declared duly elected. The records of the meeting show that several of the older members contended that the blank ballot should be counted, that no one had received a majority of all the ballots, including the blank, consequently no election. The master expressed the opinion that the blank ballot should not be counted and that he was duly re-elected, and claims that in deference to the judgment of the older brethren, he consented to further balloting. The records show that on several of the succeeding ballots, one or more blanks were cast, and also that several times the number of ballots exceeded the number of members present. On the eleventh ballot, another brother received thirteen votes and was declared duly elected. The master again expressed the opinion that he had been legally elected on the first ballot. In my opinion, the result of the first ballot was not annulled, and therefore ruled that the brother who received thirteen votes on the first ballot was duly elected worshipful master, and that all further balloting for that officer was in error and of no effect.

11. Question: Under our present regulations, is it un-Masonic conduct, or a Masonic offence for a member of a lodge to engage in the saloon business? Answer: It is un-Masonic conduct for a member of a lodge to engage in the business of saloon keeping, either as proprietor or employe, or any other business, the nature of which, under our constitution, prohibits a lodge from receiving or acting upon the petition of a candidate engaged in a like business. It is inconsistent and not in accord with the spirit of our laws or the principles of Freemasonry, not to demand of members as high a standard of character and morals as we require of candidates seeking admission into our order.

13. A lodge received the petition of a candidate, elected him and conferred the Entered Apprentice degree upon him before it was discovered that he had not lived in the jurisdiction of the lodge one year. Ruled: That the brother is an Entered Apprentice in good standing, but cannot be advanced until he has completed his one year's residence in the jurisdiction of the lodge and that he must again petition the lodge for the remaining degrees and membership, and be balloted upon.

Number 7 was disapproved "for the reason," say the law committee, that in the election of an officer of the lodge, should there be more ballots cast

than the number of brothers present, the ballot is illegal and should be declared void." Number 13 was approved so far as to declare the brother an Entered Apprentice in good standing, but the remainder of the decision disapproved as being in conflict with their enacted law. All the rest were properly approved.

He recommended an increase of the grand secretary's salary in the sum of $300 for reasons which seemed good in the eyes of the grand lodge, and the increase was voted.

He reports the correspondence between himself and Grand Master MOULTON relative to a case of invasion of jurisdiction by Garden City Lodge No. 141, of Illinois, in making a rejected candidate of Madison Lodge No. 5. Investigation proved that the candidate (GATTERDAM) had deceived Garden City Lodge, and he was promptly put on trial, convicted and punished. The celerity with which the business was dispatched seems to have impressed the grand master, who says:

From the foregoing it will be observed that the correspondence between the Grand Master of Illinois and myself, on this subject, began December 10, 1901, and ended December 14, 1901, covering a period of only four days. This result is, I believe, very gratifying and satisfactory to all, with the possible exception of Mr. Gatterdam.

The comment of the prevaricator who had invoked the whirlwind has not been published. It probably sounded as if he had changed the initial vowel in his name.

One of the grand master's dispensations, authorizing a lodge to attend church in Masonic clothing, called from the jurisprudence committee (and the grand lodge) the following which reflects our own feeling:

As to the granting of a dispensation to enable a lodge to attend a church service in Masonic clothing, we are of opinion that the M. W. grand master has power to grant such dispensation, but we doubt the propriety of making a Masonic display in connection with the sacred duty of devotion.

A special committee to investigate an alleged violation of a grand lodge edict concerning the printing of keys and ciphers of the esoteric work, reported:

1. That it is represented that Brother W. W. Daggett, a member of Centennial Lodge No. 205, F. & A. M., of Oshkosh, has been for some time past and is now engaged in publishing and putting in circulation what purports to be a cipher, or key, of the work of the first three degrees of Masonry, contrary to the edicts of this grand lodge, adopted June 10th, 1885, which, if true, is calculated to bring the order into disrepute, and is un-Masonic and a Masonic offense.

Also that he has been in the habit of sending out advertising matter of his business with Masonic emblems on the same, contrary to the rules and regulations of this grand lodge.

The recommendations of the committee that the junior grand warden be directed to formulate charges and specifications against Brother Daggett and bring him to trial before a commission whose constitution was provided for in their report: were adopted, and five past grand masters were appointed on the commission.

The most important feature of the Wisconsin proceedings is the special report of the committee on correspondence, Past Grand Master Aldro Jenks, on a pending application for recognition by the Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Valle de Mexico, which was last year referred to that committee with instructions to investigate and report on the genealogy, regularity and practice of such grand lodges.

We transfer to our pages the whole of that portion of the report referring to those two alleged grand lodges, because we feel that our grand lodge cannot afford to miss from its own archives a statement of facts and principles so applicable to the work in hand that we have not seen it equaled elsewhere, and one absolutely conclusive of the irregularity of the bodies in question:

In accordance with the instructions therein contained, your committee respectfully reports as follows: In order that any alleged grand lodge may be entitled to official recognition, it is generally understood that the following is requisite:

1. "The lodges in such jurisdictions must be in possession of and have exclusive control of the E. A., F. C. and M. M. degrees of symbolic Masonry, and no other."

2. "Such grand lodge and its constituent lodges must conform to, abide by and uphold the ancient landmarks, constitution and usage of the fraternity."

3. "The lodges organizing such grand lodge must have been at least three in number and must themselves have been warranted by some regular grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons."

4. "The territory in which such grand lodge is organized must be unoccupied Masonic territory; that is, not under the exclusive jurisdiction of some other legitimate grand lodge."

5. "Such grand lodge must be sovereign and independent, not under the control of any other superior or governing body on earth."

Bearing these considerations in mind, we are in a position to pass upon the claims of the grand lodges mentioned for recognition. The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica consists at present of seven subordinate lodges, as we learn by their published proceedings, bearing date February 7, 1902, two of these lodges having been organized within the year.

From its book of constitutions and also from the published proceedings of the grand lodge, for the year 1900, we learn that the Masonic derivation of its lodges is derived from the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Central America. The Supreme Council of Central America was organized May 27, 1870, by the Supreme Council A. & A. S. R. for the southern jurisdiction of the United States. This is

the genealogy of its lodges as stated by the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica. By a decree of the Supreme Council of the Grand Orient of Guatamala, jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees was conferred upon local lodges which have declared their independence of the supreme council. In other words, the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite assumes the power of chartering lodges of symbolic Masonry. The question arises, has it the power to do so? Are such lodges regular and legitimate or are they clandestine? This leads us to an investigation of the origin and powers of supreme councils of Scottish Rite Masonry.

Shortly after the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, Masonry found its way from Britain to France, where lodges took root in 1732 and a little later in Germany Here, about the year 1740, a lot of new degrees were manufactured, especially in France, which were called "Scottish." The landmarks of the craft in both Germany and France were almost totally obliterated during the next twenty years.

These imaginary Scottish degrees were gathered together in a system called the Rite of Perfection, which arrogated to itself and asserted a superiority over the Master Mason, and Frederick the Great of Prussia was said to have been the supreme head and governor of the rite. In 1754 this Rite of Perfection consisted of twenty-five degrees, including the three symbolic degrees. Excepting the three symbolic degrees, however, they were purely "side degrees."

In 1783 a Lodge of Perfection was established in South Carolina. Early in the nineteenth century (1801 to 1803), these side degrees were gathered together and called the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and the name of this body was the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspector's General of the thirty-third degree for the United States of America. It, however, claimed no jurisdiction over the first three degrees, but required as a condition of membership that its initiates should be Master Masons. Later, the United States was divided into two jurisdictions called the northern and southern jurisdiction. It is from this Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. R. for the southern jurisdiction of the United States that the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica claims descent. The members of this southern jurisdiction were originally members of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, and were undoubtedly in possession of the secrets of Masonry. They possessed no powers whatever in the way of chartering lodges or authorizing others to communicate the secrets of Ancient Craft Masonry. When the supreme council organized a supreme council in Central America they undoubtedly conferred upon their initiates there, the secrets pertaining to symbolic Masonry. Nevertheless, it is apparent that they had no legal Masonic right to do so. Their initiates, so far as the symbolic degrees are concerned, were clandestine, never having received the degrees in any regularly constituted lodge.

Such Masons, being clandestine, erected the lodges in Costa Rica and then permitted them to declare their independence. No one will contend that the supreme council for the southern jurisdiction of the United States could charter a subordinate lodge, or that any legitimate grand lodge should extend recognition to such a subordinate lodge if it should assume to do so. All Masons made therein, though they might be in possession of the secrets of Masonry, would be clandestine Masons. Such lodges, no matter how faithfully they might thereafter conform to the ancient land marks and usages of Masonry, would be clandestine lodges.

We fail to see in what manner the supreme council can accomplish indirectly what it could not do directly, and yet such must be the case if the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica is entitled to recognition. The lodges composing the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica cannot trace their genealogy to any regular grand lodge and must be regarded as illegitimate. A few years ago all the grand lodges in North America were thrown into a perfect furor of excitement over the declaration of the Grand Lodge of Washington, virtually extending recognition to the so-called negro lodges and grand lodges of the United States. One and all distinctly stated that their objection to these lodges was on account of their clandestine nature, and did not depend, in any degree, upon the color of the skin of its members. Yet these negro lodges could trace their genealogy back to the Grand Lodge of England. The lodges composing the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica have nothing in the way of genealogy to repose upon. Nothing to stand upon except a usurpation and assumption of power and authority. Those who deny this conclusion must point out at what particular stage these confessedly clandestine Masons became regular and legitimate. We cannot treat them as legitimate without a violation of solemn obligations

The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica is modeled mainly after that of Iowa. We find, however, the following, under the title "Unwritten Law:" "The unwritten laws of the jurisdiction consist of the time honored customs and usages of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of general recognition as are found in the traditional and historic records of Freemasonry and adapted to the conditions and time in which we live, together with such rules for application as will perpetuate its integrity and usefulness and are not repugnant to its 'written laws.'" Nowhere in the constitution is there any allusion to the ancient landmarks. We notice that the time honored customs and usages of the fraternity, in order to be controlling, must be "adapted to the conditions and time in which we live."

With no recogntion of the landmarks, what is to prevent any innovation being adopted? They may say that the Holy Bible or a belief in God is no longer adapted to the conditions and time and in no manner conflict with this declaration of their "unwritten law," but it is needless to pursue the inquiry further.

Concerning the application for recognition coming from the Grand Lodge of Valle de Mexico, we learn from the proceedings of the annual communication, held January 4, 1902, that "Masonry lost all semblance to its real character (in Mexico) between 1830 and 1865, with the exception of one lodge, La Union Fraternal, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Cartigina New Granada, which was existing in 1865 and working independently. It had over 200 members." "By the advice of one Manual Bacilio Cunha Reis, a visitor from New York, La Union Fraternal was split up into three lodges which then formed a Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. A consistory of the thirty-second degree and a supreme council of the thirty-third degree and a grand orient were formed, which was to give the philosophical and symbolic degrees, respectively. The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico worked under this control until 1878 with varying fortune, at which time its newly elected grand master, Don Ignatio M. Altamirino became convinced by his Masonic studies that the symbolic degrees should be independent of the control of the supreme council—33 degree, and convincing the grand lodge of this, that body proclaimed and declared its independence." It will be observed that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico traces its genealogy to the Grand Lodge of Cartigina New Grenada, a body never

recognized by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. The Lodge La Union Fraternal, without authority, divided into three lodges, evidently for the purpose of forming a grand lodge, and so, calling the one lodge three, proceeded to organize the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico. It is evident that this organization was not regular, nor does its genealogy entitle it to recognition. It must not be forgotten, either, that the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, (to use the language of Brother Robbins of Illinois) "is the channel through which women Masonry went into the Gran Dieta form its birthplace in the lodges aforetime subordinate to the grand orient of the supreme council, in which women had received the degrees up to the 14th of the Scottish Rite."

* * * * * *

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the application for recognition made by the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and a similar application made by the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, be denied, and that the grand secretary be instructed to inform the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina that the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin does not desire to participate in the proposed universal congress of Free Masons, to be held at Geneva in September, 1902.

The report was adopted.

There is one particular in which we do not regard Brother JENK'S statement of the requisites for official recognition as complete; it does not state that the lodges "at least three in number," must constitute a majority of the lodges in such unoccupied territory.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; appointed an official stenographer, and sent a message of sympathy and good cheer to Grand Lecturer YOUNGS.

D. McL. MILLER, of Oconomowoc, was elected grand master; WILLIAM W. PERRY, Milwaukee, re-elected grand treasurer.

The report on correspondence (160 pages), a very able and valuable contribution to Masonic literature, is again by Past Grand Master ALDRO JENKS. His notice of Illinois is of the year 1901.

Of the approved decision that a district deputy grand master, making an official visit to a lodge not his own cannot be excluded by the objection of a member, he says:

The point is novel, but no doubt was correctly decided. The district deputy grand master, making an official visit, represents the grand master, and the grand master is the supreme ruler of the craft, entitled by virtue of his office to visit any lodge at any time, and he may, if he chooses, assume the gavel and preside at any time, at any Masonic gathering within his jurisdiction, not as a matter of courtesy but of right. We presume the above question is one of those theoretical ones that speculative Masons so frequently propound to grand masters and can hardly imagine that any occasion arose for such a decision.

As we understand it, the grand master was up against a concrete proposition.

He compliments the address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK as being brief, terse and thoroughly business like, and free from the too-prevalent "spread eagleism;" commends the recommendation of the committee on lodges under dispensation that as soon as a lodge is constituted it should prepare a code of by-laws and get the approval of the grand master before final adoption by the lodge; notes the criticism of the same committee that a lodge record under consideration, "fails to show in any case that the candidates in any of the degrees were properly prepared before being introduced and receiving the degree," and sensibly thinks "this is a matter that might well be taken for granted without any record being made of the fact," probably bearing in mind that the greater includes the less; highly commends the record of the committee on appeals, not on account of what it contains, but on account of what it judiciously fails to state; and of the unsuccessful attempt to restrict by legislation the right to elect a grand master for more than one term, says:

We quite agree with the jurisprudence committee in considering such legislation unwise. We would also suggest that it probably would infringe upon an ancient landmark with permits a grand lodge to select from the body of the craft whomsoever they desire to serve them as grand master, and would consider such legislation void if adopted.

He thus introduces the subject of our special report, to which he gives adequate space:

Last year, some brother, who was imbued with the spirit of recognizing as legitimate, everything that lays claim to the name of Masonry, introduced a resolution requesting the grand master to enter into fraternal relations with a large number of grand lodges of doubtful, or more than doubtful regularity.

He agrees with us that the absence of the parchment upon which the charter of a lodge is written does not invalidate its proceedings, and explains that the reason why it would be unlawful for Wisconsin Masons to form a social organization and call it a Masonic club, is because their regulations forbid the assumption of the term "Masonic" by any organization, whatever, without the consent of the grand lodge. All right. Do the insurance fellows get through the meshes?

WYOMING, 1901.

27TH ANNUAL. WHEATLAND. SEPTEMBER 4.

A page portrait of CHARLES H. TOWNSEND, retiring grand master, precedes the proceedings proper; that of ORLANDO NORTH, grand master in 1877-8, the constitution and regulations, and that of Grand Secretary W. L. KUYKENDALL, which, but for its natty modern garb, might have stepped out from a kirk of Scotch covenanters, precedes the report on correspondence.

But one past grand master was present, and no grand representatives.

Life is too serious a matter with our Wyoming brethren to tolerate the vanities of a court.

Grand Master TOWNSEND was spared from reporting any break in the official circle of the grand lodge.

A visit to two new lodges involved a ride of nearly 500 miles over a hot and dusty road and it took nearly two weeks to make the trip.

A circular letter to the craft brought in good donations for the relief of the Jacksonville sufferers, and they also contributed liberally to those at Galveston.

He reports five decisions, four of which we copy:

1. Is it against the law and ancient usages of Masonry to confer the F. C. or M. M. degrees when only two weeks have elapsed, or must the candidate wait one lunar month?

Answer. No, there is no law against a candidate advancing in two weeks provided you have regular meetings so that he can be balloted upon and he passes a satisfactory examination in the preceding degree.

2. Is it lawful to keep the names of the investigating committee out of the minutes and from the knowledge of the lodge? The W. M. giving his appointments to the secretary, who personally notifies brethren appointed?

Answer. No, you have no right to keep any of the members ignorant of the proceedings of the lodge. The appointment of such a committee can only be made at a regular meeting of the lodge and is part of the regular business and as such should be recorded on the minutes of said meeting. According to one of our rules no man can be made or admitted a member of the lodge without previous notice one lunar month before in order to make due inquiry as to his qualifications. We appoint a committee for that purpose and they are required to make a thorough investigation; it is not only right but very essential that every member of the lodge should know who compose said committee in order that they may be able to consult with them in regard to the good or bad qualities of the applicant.

3. Is it allowable to have the senior or junior wardens confer the degrees in the presence of the W. M.?

Answer. Yes, the presiding officer has the right to call the wardens or any other brother to the chair to confer degrees.

5. Is it necessary that a visitor produce documentary evidence that he is a member in good standing before being allowed to visit?

Answer. Yes, any brother who applies for relief or desires to visit a subordinate lodge should be required to produce documentary evidence unless properly vouched for.

All his decisions were approved, and properly, as we think, with the exception of number 5. In the matter of relief, if it is personal, nothing is required but what the judgment of the brother applied to imposes; if the latter is disbursing lodge funds he must have such evidence as will satisfy those for whom he acts. We doubt the right of the grand lodge to impose anything beyond that. When it comes to visiting that is another matter, one in which the grand lodge has the right to say that documentary evidence of good standing shall be exacted in line with the master's installation vows.

We find that the grand lodge adopted the following:

No visitor shall be admitted to any lodge in this jurisdiction unless he shall furnish satisfactory documentary evidence that he is at the time in good standing in some lodge working under a charter or dispensation issued by a grand lodge or grand master recognized by this grand lodge as having jurisdiction over the territory in which such lodge is located; or unless such visitor shall be vouched for as a Mason in good standing by a brother.

We find also it adopted much more, to-wit:

Non-affiliated Masons shall have the privilege of visiting lodges for a period of one year; but such non-affiliates shall petition some lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, and if rejected shall contribute to some regular lodge in this grand jurisdiction in whose jurisdiction he resides its regular dues, and in case of non-compliance shall be debarred from all Masonic rights and privileges as follows

1. They shall not be allowed to visit any lodge.
2. They shall not be allowed to appear in any Masonic procession.
3. They shall not be entitled to Masonic charity.
4. They shall not be entitled to Masonic burial.

By permitting non-affiliates to visit for one year is a full concession of the good standing of that class of brethren, so that the action is in substance and fact a proposition to sell over and over again the rights and privileges of Masonry, to those who have already bought them at the same price as their affiliated brethren.

The committee to which the grand master refers in the following, did not report:

In regard to the Grand Lodge of Washington, I understand through the press, but have not been officially notified, that they have rescinded the resolution adopted three years ago, recognizing negro Masonry.

The special committee which was appointed at our last session, to which this was referred, will no doubt report and recommend the proper action to be taken in this matter.

The committee on jurisprudence considered the claims of certain grand bodies to recognition, and with the concurrence of the grand lodge announced that the requests for recognition of all grand lodges in Mexico are refused until Masonic conditions change in that country; that, referring to the manifesto of the National Grand Orient of Egypt, they didn't know whether it applied to the grand orient or the Grand Lodge of Egypt, recognized by Wyoming at an early date, and instructed the grand secretary to ascertain the true condition of legitimate Masonry in Egypt, if any and report; that the Grand Lodge of Western Australia had better wait until further and ample information had been obtained; that the requests of the Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Porto Rico be held in abeyance for further information; that recognition of the Grand Orient of Belgium be refused; that the grand lodge declines to entertain the plan of establishing an "international office" or become a party therein; and, without identifying by name the letter of Bro. Lionel Jacobs, of Florida, says to protest to a sister grand lodge against legislation therein, would be a wanton act of discourtesy (and to this all who protested against the legislation of the Grand Lodge of Washington, are expected to say amen).

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges and continued a third under dispensation; gave its committee on grievances a holiday for want of work; voted to have the installation of the grand officers public and that the members of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star be "specially invited to attend the same"; accepted an invitation to a post closing banquet, and agreed to meet next year at Rawlins.

Samuel Corson, of Cheyenne, was elected grand master; W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (174 pages) is the sixteenth by the same author, Grand Secretary W. L. Kuykendall, and in his accustomed vigorous style.

His very interesting notice of Illinois is for 1900. He is a little perplexed on the man millinery question, but in that he is not alone, he says:

Is it to be or not to be seems to fit the case in Illinois so far as robes and costumes in conferring the degrees is concerned We have to admit that we do not know where they are on that question at this writing.

Of another subject, he says:

One enthusiastic brother who probably desired to gaze upon a grand representatives commission with his name inscribed therein offered the following resolution, which was referred to Brother Robbins, the committee on correspondence:

"Resolved, That the grand master be requested to enter into fraternal relations, and exchange of representatives, with the following grand lodges."

Said grand lodges numbered fifteen. * * * * * Whilst resoluting the brother overlooked a great number of others whose standing is about as good as some of those in his list.

Of our notice of Wyoming he says:

We are well pleased with his treatment of Wyoming and our report for 1899, and will not open up argument on a few points wherein we differ, as those on which we are of one mind greatly preponderate and we are glad such is the case. Besides, if we mistake not, he, like ourself, is considerably of a Davy Crockett, that is, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead." We both honestly work on that line. While such work is not detrimental to Masonry we can so continue and allow our differences in opinion to secure a rest.

Let them rest; they are not on what might be called emergent subjects.

STATISTICS.

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York, submitted May 6, 1902.

Grand Lodge.	No. Subordinates.	Membership.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended N P of Dues.	Suspend'd and Expelled.	Net Gain	Net Loss.
Alabama	389	12,788	1,029	549	354	269	695	347	32	599	
Arizona	16	828	69	48	15	11	43	14	1	88	
Arkansas	445	11,386	678	344	113	247	442	417	28		
California	271	22,776	1,716	451	123	432	338	318	3	1,197	
Colorado	100	8,895	548	248	42	128	199	91	1	417	
Connecticut	110	17,397	753	75	40	332	82	489	6		49
Delaware	21	2,364	107	6	4	38	19	16		44	
D. of Col	25	5,891	434	67	39	79	49	74		240	
Florida	145	4,460	332	194	94	106	201	129	5	179	
Georgia	443	20,844	1,703							1,512	
Idaho	29	1,410	129	53	11	16	35	43	2	110	
Illinois	727	59,723	3,819	907	437	888	1,174	711	10	2,398	
Indiana	503	33,604	2,318	668	236	517	692	462	35	1,482	
Indian Terri'y.	106	4,024	389	301	57	67	395	112	10	244	
Iowa	501	30,324	1,969	615	279	387	1,014	643	24	818	
Kansas	362	21,622	1,530	637	171	260	803	393	10	882	
Kentucky	467	20,627	1,717	485	465	353	691	716	23	757	
Louisiana	140	5,757	462	120	58	150	145	120	5	220	
Maine	199	22,690	1,038	100	67	399	151	293	3	413	
Maryland *	103	8,283	467	58	23	104	99	75	8	262	
Mas'chusetts	236	40,019	2,046	301	75	617	364	310		1,148	
Michigan	388	43,742	2,467	822	144	651	576	437	9	1,760	
Minnesota	221	16,886	1 003	380	74	216	510	317	7	407	
Mississippi	284	9,856	743	329	170	238	380	323	17	284	
Missouri	562	34 707	2,085	863	366	661	1,011	545	40	1,057	
Montana	49	3,325	234	91	28	46	103	53	2	181	
Nebraska	236	12,767	733	313	137	164	361	251	8	406	
Nevada	20	885	44	33	16	24	35	7		27	
N Hampshire	78	9,387	334		8	186	58	80		18	
New Jersey	170	18,100	1,177	174	118	292	161	296	6	714	
New Mexico	21	971	56	41	5	14	32	7		49	
New York	750	106,235	7,521	1,011	1,200	1,800	1,961	1,265	19	4,687	
N. Carolina	320	11,637	683	250	83	217	248	219	49	277	
North Dakota	65	3,742	328	70	8	35	142	18	2	209	
Ohio	499	48,349	3,304	666	736	718	763	1,204	20	2,001	
Oklahoma	60	2.512	297	147	18	24	140	21	3	378	
Oregon	101	5,598	367	187	33	92	128	70	7	290	
Pennsylvania	437	54,890	3,099	471		1,054	326	746		1,444	
Rhode Island	37	5,471	310	323	5	110	19	50	1	148	
South Carolina	184	6,249	484	150		121	182	138		193	
South Dakota	98	4,905	311	158	31	49	180	57	3	211	
Tennessee	427	17,343	975	480	201	400	659	341	37	122	
Texas	665	29,680	2,041	1,305	361	553	1,714	442	66	932	
Utah	10	907	57	34	11	15	22	25	1	40	
Vermont	102	10,235	452	98	28	165	163	78		172	
Virginia	276	13,444	762	350	180	241	398	267	16	168	
Washington	108	5,795	405	319	59	70	145	127	3	433	
West Virginia	120	7,421	519	120	57	83	135	94	3	470	
Wisconsin	242	18,210	990	367	121	272	442	263	6	501	
Wyoming	18	1,167	85	28	10	14	47	11	3	69	
	11,886	860,128	5. 119	15,817	6,911	13,925	18,652	13,525	534	30,758	49
B. Columbia	32	1,978	173	74	9	18	65	41	2	130	
Canada	362	26,939	1,703	355	219	293	587	495	4	898	
Manitoba	70	3,238	232	91	18	21	109	64	2	146	
N. Brunswick	34	1,884	117	39	17	35	42	28		68	
Nova Scotia	62	3.574	227	43	22	62	111	66		62	
P. Edward Is	13	559	39	5	4	7	12			29	
Quebec*	57	3,668	188	33	18	39	90	74		96	
	630	41,840	2,679	640	307	475	1,016	768	8	1,429	
Total	12, 516	901.968	57,798	16,457	7,218	14, 400	19,668	14,293	542	32,187	49

*Last year's report.

COMPARISON TABLE.

Grand Lodge.	Numerical Standing.	Subordinate Lodges.			Percentage of New Work.	Percentage of Net Gain.	Ratio of New Work.
		Maxim'm	Minim'm.	Average			
Alabama	22	203	9	33	.08 44	.04.91	8
Arizona	50	117	12	51	.09.32	.11.90	4
Arkansas	25	.....	.....	25	.05 95	.....	35
California	11	595	14	84	.07 95	.05.55	11
Colorado	29	561	13	89	.06.46	.04.92	30
Connecticut	18	664	24	158	.04.31	.....	49
Delaware	44	359	18	112	.04.61	.01.89	47
District of Columbia	33	641	57	235	.07.81	.06.12	12
Florida	39	128	9	31	.07.68	.04.14	14
Georgia	14	.....	.....	47	.08.81	.07.82	6
Idaho	45	169	12	48	.10 55	.09.00	2
Illinois	2	766	13	81	.06.66	.04.18	27
Indiana	8	394	8	66	.07.21	.04.61	21
Indian Territory	40	104	12	38	.10.29	.06.45	3
Iowa	9	378	13	60	.06.71	.02.78	26
Kansas	13	325	13	60	.07.37	.04.25	20
Kentucky	15	667	8	44	.08.60	.03 88	7
Louisiana	35	163	13	44	.08.34	.03.97	9
Maine	12	456	28	114	.04.66	.01.85	46
Maryland*	30	309	16	80	.05.82	.03 26	39
Massachusetts	6	547	21	169	.05.13	.02.88	45
Michigan	5	678	12	112	.05.88	.04.19	37
Minnesota	20	801	15	76	.06.09	.02 47	32
Mississippi	27	.....	.....	35	.07.66	.03.00	15
Missouri	7	503	14	62	.06.19	.03.14	31
Montana	42	214	19	68	.07.44	.05.75	19
Nebraska	23	371	14	54	.05.93	.03.28	36
Nevada	49	156	8	44	.05.13	.03.14	44
New Hampshire	28	293	21	120	.03.56	.....	50
New Jersey	17	386	29	107	.06.76	.04.10	25
New Mexico	47	149	15	45	.06.07	.05.31	33
New York	1	913	15	142	.07.46	.04.61	17
North Carolina	24	125	8	36	.06.01	.02.43	34
North Dakota	41	351	19	57	.09 28	.05.91	5
Ohio	4	645	14	96	.07.13	.04.32	22
Oklahoma	43	166	13	42	.13.91	.17.71	1
Oregon	36	214	10	55	.06 91	.05.46	24
Pennsylvania	3	544	29	125	.05.79	.02.70	40
Rhode Island	37	541	36	148	.05.82	.02 78	38
South Carolina	32	130	10	34	.08.00	.03.19	10
South Dakota	38	180	17	50	.06.62	.04.50	28
Tennessee	19	274	8	40	.05 66	.....	42
Texas	10	.....	.....	44	.07.10	.03.24	23
Utah	48	204	17	91	.06.57	.04.61	29
Vermont	26	307	11	100	.04.49	.01.71	48
Virginia	21	387	7	48	.05.74	.01.27	41
Washington	34	329	8	53	.07.55	.03.07	16
West Virginia	31	239	12	62	.07.46	.06.76	18
Wisconsin	16	349	8	75	.05.59	.02.83	43
Wyoming	46	180	15	65	.07.74	.06.29	13
British Columbia	....	189	18	61	.09 37	.07.03	
Canada	....	329	12	74	.06.54	.03.44	
Manitoba	....	63	16	46	.07.50	.04.72	
New Brunswick	....	140	12	55	.06.44	.03.74	
Nova Scotia	....	146	12	57	.06.46	.01.76	
Prince Edward Island	....	94	10	43	.07.36	.05.47	
Quebec*	....	145	20	64	.05.26	.02.68	

*Last year's report.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1899	1900	1901	1902
Grand Lodges	57	57	57	57
Subordinate Lodges	12,201	12,260	12,391	12,516
Raised	43,542	45,913	51,496	57,798
Affiliated	13,841	14,040	16,316	16,457
Restored	6,632	6,725	7,218	7,218
Died	12,542	13,262	13,557	14,400
Dimitted	16,889	16,824	17,789	19,668
Suspended for non-payment of dues.	19,122	17,039	15,591	14,293
Suspended and expelled	669	541	689	542
Membership	833,849	846,395	873.075	901,968

Based upon the tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, the following percentages:

	1899	1900	1901	1902
Accession by new work	5.59	5.44	6.06	6.62
Additions by affiliation and restoration	2.63	2.48	2.82	2.73
Losses by death	1.61	1.60	1.62	1.67
Losses for non-payment of dues	2.46	2.03	1.83	1.62
Losses by dimission	2.17	1.99	2.08	2.24
Net gain of the year	1.71	1.75	3.17	3.68

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order:		The average of membership to each Lodge is greatest in the following:	
New York	106,235	District of Columbia	235
Illinois	59,723	Massachussetts	169
Pennsylvania	54,890	Connecticut	158
Ohio	48,349	Rhode Island	148
Michigan	43,742	New York	142
Massachusetts	40,019	Pennsylvania	125
Missouri	34,707	New Hampshire	120
Indiana	33,604	Maine	114
Iowa	30,324	Delaware	112
Texas	29,680	Michigan	112
California	22,776	New Jersey	107
Maine	22,690	Vermont	100
Kansas	21,622	Ohio	96
Georgia	20,844	Utah	91
Kentucky	20,627		

The jurisdictions having Lodges of the largest membership are in the following order:

Grand Lodge.	Subordinate Lodge.		Location.	Membership.
	Name.	No.		
New York	Genesee Falls	507	Rochester	913
Minnesota	Minneapolis	19	Minneapolis	801
Illinois	Covenant	526	Chicago	766
Michigan	Zion	1	Detroit	678
Kentucky	Preston	281	Louisville	667
Connecticut	St. John's	4	Hartford	664
Ohio	Magnolia	20	Columbus	645
District of Columbia	La Fayette	19	Washington, D. C.	641
California	Mission	169	San Francisco	595
Colorado	Denver	5	Denver	561
Massachusetts	Roswell Lee		Springfield	547
Pennsylvania	Washington	59	Philadelphia	544
Rhode Island	What Cheer	21	Providence	541
Missouri	Temple	299	Kansas City	503

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

TABULATED STATEMENTS.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Postoffice, name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	A. D. Underwood	G. A. Hickman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	T. N. Boue	H. F. Addems	First and third Mondays of each month
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	J. W. Tinkham	J. F. Kyler	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
67	Acacia	LaSalle	William P. Grube	Chas Hasselman	First and Third Mondays of each month
277	Accordia	Chicago	H. F. Friedrichs	William Gross	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
529	Adams	Plainville	I. M. Larimore	J. B. McRae	Saturday on or before each full moon
749	Akin	Thompsonville	E. T. Rainey	James W. Hogan	*Tuesday on or before each full moon
566	Albany	Albany	W. L. Miller	James Beach	*Friday on or before each full moon
252	Aledo	Aledo	William A. Lorimer	William McManus	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Fred H. Blayney	J. B. Porter	Friday on or before each full moon
752	Allendale	Allendale	William F. Courter	J. G. Cunningham	Monday on or before each full moon
497	Alma	Steeleville	Frank Harris	John Harris	Saturday on or before each full moon
155	Alpha	Galesburg	L. D. Austin	E. H. Blaich	First and third Fridays of each month
748	Alta	Alta	Sumner N. Smith	Jas. J Toalson	Thursday on or before full moon
533	Altamont	Altamont	I. A. Sprinkel	D. F. Piper	Second Saturday of each month
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	A. J. Cauble	J. Arthur Gates	Wednesday before full moon
330	Altona	Altona	David N. McMaster	Frank C. Kraus	First and third Mondays of each month
142	Ames	Sheffield	C. A. Simmington	C C. Pervier	First and third Tuesdays of each month
472	Amity	West Chicago	A. L. Hamilton	Albert H Hills	First and third Saturdays of each month
261	Amon	DeWitt	E. M. McPherson	R. L. Rosencrans	Tuesday on or after full moon
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	J. C. Burgoyne	James G. Britten	Tuesday on or before full moon
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	G. O. Mitchell	G. W. Willard	Saturday on or before full moon
520	Anna	Anna	Wesley Henderson	J. F. Williford	Tuesday on or before full moon
433	Annawan	Atkinson	R. W. Milar	D. Griffin	Friday on or before full moon
127	Antioch	Millburn	Charles Harbaugh	James Jamieson	*Thursday on or before full moon
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	William J. Obee	D. A. Holmes	First and third Mondays of each month
642	Apollo	Chicago	Louis Ladewich	Standish Acres	First and third Mondays of each month
859	Apple River	Apple River	John W. Oliver	J. Stewart Lamont	First and third Fridays of each month
717	Arcana	Chicago	Frank Goldberger	John Strening	First and third Tuesdays of each month
366	Arcola	Arcola	O. H. Woodworth	C. J Munson	Tuesday on or before full moon
UD	Argenta	Argenta	James N. Sampson	A. E. Baechler	First and third Fridays of each month
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	John F. Hummel	Albert P. Lo ton	Friday on or before each full moon
378	Aroma	Waldron	J C. Danforth	George L. Hoke	Wednesday on or before full moon
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	Charles H. Bone	H. M. Scott	First and third Thursdays of each month
825	Arthur	Arthur	Floyd E. Payne	S. H Baker	Thursday on or before each full moon
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Griffith H. Morgan	Carl H. Taft	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

390 Ashmore	Ashmore	Charles R. Mitchell.	Thos L. Reed	Saturday on or before full moon
531 Ashton	Ashton	J. W. Trostle	F. A. Richardson	Saturday on or before full moon
100 Astoria	Astoria	William Triggelles.	William H. Emerson	Tuesday on or before full moon
793 A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Samuel G. Jarvis	Frank W. Johnson	First and third Wednesdays of each month
165 Atlanta	Atlanta	Alphus O. Haines	B. I. Pumpelly	First and third Mondays of each month
651 Atwood	Atwood	B. T. McLain	G. Heinzelmann	Saturday on or before full moon
789 Auburn Park	Chicago	Samuel W. Irwin	Peter H. Peck	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
254 Aurora	Aurora	T. E. Walters	Jas. A. Raymond	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
850 Austin	Austin	David Oliphant	Robert Burns Wilson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
253 Avon Harmony	Avon	Arthur Merrill	F. M. Nance	First and third Mondays of each month
145 A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	J. A. Provoost	A. W. Day	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
572 Bardolph	Bardolph	W. W. Hendricks	H. A. Maxwell	First Friday of each month
34 Barry	Barry	H. L. Langerhaus	Charles H. Hurt	Saturday on or before full moon
618 Basco	Basco	R. A. Saunders	W. H. Damron	Monday on or before full moon
404 Batavia	Batavia	Charles R. Briggs	C. R. Roff	First and third Wednesdays of each month
771 Bay City	Hamletsburg	E. V. Nelson	Joseph E. Bell	Saturday on or before full moon
784 Beacon Light	Chicago	Parker E. Baird	Chester A. Baird	First and third Fridays of each month
822 Belknap	Belknap	O. M. Fraim	James R. Evers	Thursday on or before each full moon
696 Belle Rive	Belle Rive	W. R. Ross	R. A. Davenport	Tuesday on or before full moon
60 Belvidere	Belvidere	M. E. Dorn	W. H. Cornell	First and third Mondays of each month
365 Bement	Bement	William E. Fisher	George W. Poole	Saturday on or before full moon
52 Benevolent	Meredosia	F. A. Neville	Heywood Comfield	First and third Tuesdays of each month
818 Ben Hur	Chicago	John H Morrow	Wm. W. LeGros	Thursday evening of each week
297 Benjamin	Camp Point	George Gruny	George E. Fletcher	First and third Tuesdays of each month
64 Benton	Benton	George C. Cantrell	Henry Hudson	First and third Mondays of each month
619 Berwick	Cameron	William Fair	P. H. Shelton	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
839 Berwyn	Berwyn	Chas. C. Baldwin	Orion C. Scott	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
406 Bethalto	Bethalto	Jacob Frey	L. J. Wood	Saturday on or before full moon
359 Blackberry	Elburn	John Thompson	C. E. Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
238 Black Hawk	Hamilton	Robert Gordon	Rollin Sherwood	Saturday on or before full moon
393 Blair	Chicago	Wellington Walker	M. H. Buzzell	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
233 Blandinsville	Blandinsville	John O. Oakman	Frank M. Herzog	First and third Tuesdays of each month
271 Blaney	Chicago	Albert Jampolis	G. A. M. Liljencrantz	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
458 Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Eligha Turner	W. A. Absher	Saturday on or after full moon
148 Bloomfield	Chrisman	W. G. Skinner	C. A. Russell	*Saturday on or before full moon
43 Bloomington	Bloomington	John W. Probasco	Delmar D. Darrah	First and third Thursdays of each month
682 Blue Mound	Blue Mound	N. M. Mesnard	H. A. Flock	Saturday on or before full moon
647 Blueville	Edinburg	C. A. Prater	S. R. Marshall	Thursday on or before full moon
846 Bluffs	Bluffs	Emery D. Beird	F. C. Funk	First and third Wednesdays of each month
1 Bodley	Quincy	Joel Benton	Erde W. Beatty	First and third Mondays of each month
412 Bollen	Spring Hill	W. C. Graham	John J. Guild	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
486 Bowen	Bowen	Harry B. Marsh	F. C. Erwin	First and third Fridays of each month
857 Boyd D	Kirkland	John McQueen	H. B. Rowan	First and third Fridays of each month
514 Bradford	Bradford	Gilman J. Shaw	H. C. Priebe	Thursday on or before full moon
704 Braidwood	Braidwood	Elmer E. Moore	J. W. Patterson	First and third Thursdays of each month
386 Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Edwin Smith	C. A. Schmalhausen	First and third Saturdays of each month
854 Brighton Park	Chicago	Herrick A. Clarke	James Macloughlan	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
791 Broadlands	Broadlands	D. P. McIntyre	W. H. Towne	*Saturday after full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Edward C. Watson	W. H. Melhorn	Saturday on or before full moon
282	Brooklyn	Compton	H. L. Fordham	U. V. Welton	First and third Wednesdays of each month
634	Buckley	Buckley	Edwin Hull	J. D. Riggs	Wednesday on or before full moon
399	Buda	Buda	F. D. Webb	A. D. Boal	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	James G. Rumbolz	F. J. Stehlin	Thursday on or before full moon
112	Bureau	Princeton	A. C. Vedder	E. Strong Phelps	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
683	Burnside	Burnside	John Pershin	W. D Null	Saturday on or before full moon
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	M. L. Calkins	S. W. Cash	*Saturday on or before full moon
274	Byron	Byron	F. A. Mealeo	J. C. Woodburn	Third Thursday of each month
237	Cairo	Cairo	W. F. Gibson	Norton Renfro	Second Monday of each month
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	W. A Bohm	R. G. Crecelius	Thursday on or before full moon
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Wm. U. Mortland	Stephen S. Wing	Saturday on or before full moon
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Fred S. Werts	H. B. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
440	Camargo	Camargo	W. H. Burtnett	Thornton Long	Thursday on or before full moon
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Salmon H. Burrows	Clyde B Taylor	First and third Thursdays of each month
648	Camden	Camden	John H. Loop	E. L. Fuller	Saturday on or before full moon
575	Capron	Capron	W. R. Marriett	J. W. Watterson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
732	Carman	Carman	C. B. Vaughn	George W. Howell	Saturday on or before full moon
272	Carmi	Carmi	Thomas W. Hall	Edgar Brown	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	H. H. Montgomery	F. Stuart Davis	First Monday of each month
442	Casey	Casey	W. S. Lowery	S. S. Gerard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
23	Cass	Beardstown	John P. Warnke	F. L. Angier	First and third Mondays of each month
285	Catlin	Catlin	Arthur Jones	Albert Church	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
444	Cave in Rock	Cave in Rock	Joseph A. Foster	John L. Lowry	Saturday on or before full moon
124	Cedar	Morris	John Ray	Edward L. Lott	First, third, and fifth Tuesdays of each month.
747	Centennial	Philo	C. E. Ocheltree	J. H Kearns	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
71	Central	Springfield	Rufus R. Greer	Arthur Huntington	Second Monday of each month
201	Centralia	Centralia	C. D. Tufts	D. B Robertson	First and third Fridays of each month
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	J. C. Locher	J. F. Marsch	Friday on or before full moon
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Albert A. Foster	William H. Baker	First and third Mondays of each month
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	S. J. Hobbs	D. T. Metz	Saturday on or after full moon
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Herman Rethorn	Albert Amant	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
262	Channahon	Channahon	Harvey B. Porter	C. R Hulbert	Tuesday on or before full moon
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	L. L. Gallemore	I. N. Lentz	Saturday on or after full moon
838	Charity	Seaton	T. R. Wright	W. M. Shearer	*Wednesday on or before full moon
35	Charleston	Charleston	Thos. T. Shoemaker	John B. Stone	First and third Tuesdays of each month
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	August H. Reese	John W. Rose	First and third Thursdays of each month
523	Chatham	Chatham	Jethro Bunker	R. M. Foster	Saturday on or before full moon
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	J. E. Brown	R. F. Brown	First and third Fridays of each month
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	John Burrill	Geo. W. Schrader	Wednesday on or before full moon
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	C. O. Dann	J. M. Rugless, Jr.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	W. G. Abbott	J. C. Hackwell	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	H. A. Keister	Raymond F. Lee	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
72	Chester	Chester	William Hartzell	C. E. Kingsbury	First and third Saturdays of each month
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	J. M. Phelps	Z. T. Lee	Monday on or before full moon
437	Chicago	Chicago	Samel M. Frankland	Nathan Hefter	First and third Mondays of each month
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	Charles S. Thompson	W. W. Dickinson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
603	Clark	Martinsville	Harry de Lashmutt	J. I. Brydon	Saturday on or before full moon
153	Clay	Ashley	Harry A. Walker	Henry C. Peeck	First and third Mondays of each month
488	Clay City	Clay City	August Hohlbauch	T. F. Shannon	Saturday on or before full moon
147	Clayton	Clayton	Thomas E. Jefferson	A. S. McDowell	First and third Mondays of each month
680	Clement	Colona	Charles E. Knoer	B. L. Shuey	Tuesday on or before full moon
211	Cleveland	Chicago	William Gibson	John F. Binsse	First and third Thursdays of each month
688	Clifton	Clifton	N. T. Stevens	C. B. Lill	Tuesday on or before full moon
19	Clinton	Petersburg	James N Johnston	D. L. Bennett	Third Monday of each month
466	Cobden	Cobden	R. H. Lawrence	R. E. Gillespie	First and third Thursdays of each month
496	Colchester	Colchester	Charles D. Ruskamp	Chas P. Whitten	First and third Tuesdays of each month
799	Colfax	Colfax	Thomas Weeks	D. T. Mitchell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Peter Grieve	W. D. Smith	Tuesday on or before full moon
474	Columbia	Columbia	Ernst A. Weinel	Emil Heer	Saturday on or before full moon
819	Columbian	Chicago	George R Kline	Fred M Glennon	First and third Fridays of each month
227	Columbus	Columbus	W. E. Gilliland	J. A. Lohse	Friday on or before full moon
641	Comet	Minier	M. H. Hand	W. Otis Decker	Second and fourth Monday of each month
783	Constantia	Chicago	Joseph Feuer	Rud. Wendt	First and third Thursdays of each month
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	L. C. Stewart	Harley Todd	Saturday on or before full moon
543	Cordova	Cordova	W. R. Freek	W. H. Whitesides	Friday on or before full moon
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	T. H. Stetler	D. L. Hartwell	First and third Fridays of each month
UD	Cornell	Cornell	John P. Guernsey	Z. T. Carroll	First and third Fridays of each month
808	Cornland	Cornland	D. W. Lanham	John Curphy	Saturday after full moon
526	Covenant	Chicago	Francis A. Morley	T. Lincoln Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
666	Crawford	Eaton	W. A. Wood	Herbert Athey	Saturdays on or before full and new moon
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	H. C. Murrah	W. H. Fry	*Tuesday on or before full moon
320	Creston	Creston	Frank E. Gammon	A. G. Blanchard	First Monday of each month
763	Crete	Crete	W. C. Trowbridge	Henry Cole	Third Saturday of each month
534	Cuba	Cuba	F. M. Mosher, Jr.	J. R. Monfried	First and third Mondays of each month
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	John D. Turnbaugh	John E. Roderick	First and third Tuesdays of each month
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	A. P. Layton	Chas. S. Shipman	Saturday on or before full moon
742	Danvers	Danvers	William B. Munsell	John S. Popple	Saturday on or before full moon
556	Dawson	Dawson	John McGinnis	W. L. Shankland	Saturday on or before full moon
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Otto J. Hartwig	Fred F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week
833	Dean	Ava	B. B. Varnum	George O. Dean	Saturday on or before full moon
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Charles E. Davis	Edgar G. Tennent	First and third Thursdays of each month
144	DeKalb	DeKalb	William Vaughn	Stephen D. Arnold	First and third Wednesdays of each month
812	DeLand	DeLand	Arthur Verner	J. H. Rankin	Tuesday on or before full moon
156	Delavan	Delavan	William H. Lightner	H. M. Gillmore	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
525	Delia	Elliottstown	Foster J. Davis	J. T. Merry	Saturday on or before full moon
464	Denver	Denver	E. E. Mock	W. L. Clark	Saturday on or before full moon
287	DeSoto	DeSoto	Frank Friedline	G. W. Mercer	Saturday on or before full moon
84	DeWitt	Clinton	Edward B. Mitchell	Fred C. Hill	Friday on or before full moon
295	Dills	West Point	I. H. Hanson	J. B. Woodward	Thursday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
581	Dongola	Dongola	Jasper A. Dillow	R. T. Rives	First and third Thursdays of each month
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	W. H. Young	Chas. J. Davis	Tuesday on or before each full moon
319	Doric	Moline	William J. M. Cox	R. W. Entrikin	First Thursday of each month
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	Peter W. Lill	John Fackt	First Saturday in each month
190	Dundee	Dundee	E. C. Hawley	U. S. Bright	First and third Fridays of each month
321	Dunlap	Morrison	W. H. Potter	Ed. J Congar	First and third Mondays of each month
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	J. W. Hemenway	John R. Smith	Second Thursday of each month
302	Durand	Durand	P. E. Crowder	George R. Walker	First and third Thursdays of each month
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	E. W. Eggman	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Daniel Lawrence	G. W. Fowler	Saturday on or after full moon
829	Edgar	Hume	George W. Hughes	C. O. Benefiel	Tuesday on or before full moon
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Samuel Bartley	Arthur Beckett	Saturday on or before full moon
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	J. B. Stout	Frank C. Meserve	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	John A. Vance	T. M. Crossman	First and third Thursdays ot each month
149	Effingham	Strother G. Barbee	Joseph B. Jones	First Friday of each month	
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Varney Anderson	James H. Carson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
388	El Dara	El Dara	A. M. Trantwein	W. R. Landrum	Saturday on or before full moon
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	D. L. Wood	O. S. Young	Friday on or before full moon
117	Elgin	Elgin	Benjamin W. Smith	A. S. Wheeler	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Elisha L. Robinson	J. Q. A. Ledbetter	First and third Thursdays of each month
246	El Paso	El Paso	James M. Fishburn	David Dunn	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	C. A. Day	H. L. Urton	Tuesday on or before full moon
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	F. P. Armstrong	A. M. Hannaford	Second Monday of each month
126	Empire	Pekin	F. L. Velde	H. P. Weyhrich	First and third Thursdays of each month
677	Enfield	Enfield	G. G. Gowdy	Ed. C. Robinson	First and third Fridays of each month
690	Englewood	Chicago	Chas. Allen Mayo	Frank Sheffield	Monday of each week
2	Equality	Equality	R. H. Steed	John B. Smith	*Wednesday on or before full moon
667	Erie	Erie	S. A. Eddy	J. T. Kirkland	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
65	Euclid	Naperville	Samuel Mather	Asa M. Royce	First and third Tuesdays of each month
69	Eureka	Milan	William L. Heath	R. B. Olmsted	Friday on or before full moon
524	Evans	Evanston	Robert F. Milne	Charles Raymond	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
414	Evening Star	Davis	C. M. Briggs	Frank Clark	First and third Fridays of each month
170	Evergreen	Freeport	William T. Raleigh	W. N. Cronkrite	First and third Mondays of each month
705	Ewing	Ewing	John E. Seargeant	Wm. D. Patterson	Saturday on or before full moon
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Charles F. Knecht	Chas. C. Wolf	First and third Fridays of each month
424	Exeter	Exeter	C. N. Priest	J. F. Vortman	Thursday on or before full moon
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	James R. Crews	John Morris	First and third Mondays of each month
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Geo. W. Shultz	Chas. F. Crow	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
350	Fairview	Fairview	Edgar Field	John W. Gaddis	Thursday on or before full moon
601	Farina	Farina	Hermann Tappe	L. W. Osborn	First and third Saturdays of each month
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	G. M. Kincaid	V. F. Browne	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
232	Farmers	Brookport	A. E. Adkins	H. L. Whittenberg	First and third Saturdays of each month

192	Farmington	Farmington	James W. Connelly	J. E. Aiglcy	Friday on or before full moon
89	Fellowship	Marion	W. D. Abney	J. C. B. Smith	First Tuesday of each month
152	Fidelity	Medora	James P. Roodhouse	Walter C. Tietsort	Wednesday on or before full moon
842	Fides	Chicago	Charles W. Secord	George C. Stebbins	First and third Thursdays of each month
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	E. F. Brown	John H. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	L. C. Card	E. H. Donaldson	Monday on or before full moon
831	Findlay	Findlay	Elmer E. Earp	W. B. Wallace	Friday on or before full moon
585	Fisher	Grove City	Ples Venters	W. R. Payne	Tuesday on or before full moon
204	Flora	Flora	H. C. Michels	H. P. Pixley	First Wednesday of each month
614	Forrest	Forrest	George Leonard	B. M. Bullard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	T. A. Henson	M. C. Adelsberger	Saturday on or before full moon
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	H. T. Burnap	John E. Wheeler	Third Saturday of each month
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	F. M. Banker	N. A. Whitney	Wednesday on or after full moon
58	Fraternal	Monticello	T. J. Anderson	R. I. Latman	Saturday on or before full moon
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	Fred Moeser	Andrew Krauss	Saturday on or before full moon
194	Freedom	Freedom	Camillus McClure	J. R. Walters	Saturday on or before full moon
7	Friendship	Dixon	William F. Beck	O. B. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jasper Tidball	Chas. Brainerd	Saturday on or before full moon
189	Fulton City	Fulton	H Pease	J. M. Eaton	Monday on or before full moon
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	R. P. Jones	W. J. Edwards	Saturday on or before full moon
243	Galva	Galva	W. A Grove	Victor A. Wigren	First and third Tuesdays of each month
141	Garden City	Chicago	Nelson N. Lampert	George H. Vaupell	Tuesday of each week
573	Gardner	Gardner	H. W. Burger	M. A. Hausen	First and third Mondays of each month
686	Garfield	Chicago	Edward W. Peterson	Charles W. Walduck	First and third Tuesdays of each month
139	Geneva	Geneva	John E. Nelson	W. A. Howell	First and third Wednesdays of each month
288	Genoa	Genoa	Perry J. Harlow	Thomas M. Frazier	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	E. L. Walker	George P. Lester	First and third Mondays of each month
182	Germania	Chicago	Fred W. Thomsen	John B. Hartke	First and third Thursdays of each month
733	Gibson	Gibson City	L. E. Rockwood	T. Bryson Strauss	First and third Mondays of each month
382	Gill	Lynnville	Charles W. Potter	Richard Boston	Tuesday on or before full moon
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	F. E. Schmidt	G. W. Schmidt, Sr	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
809	Gillham	Woburn	George W. Kimbro	John E. Prater	Thursday on or before full moon
591	Gilman	Gilman	G L. Harris	Charles Meyer	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
171	Girard	Girard	Philip Flood	E. E. Littlepage	Monday on or before full moon
131	Golconda	Golconda	F. D. Thomas	J. H. Benham, P. T.	Saturday on or before full moon
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	Elden E. James	Samuel J. Kreider	First and third Tuesdays of each month
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	John Heist	A. J. Cornell	First and third Wednesdays of each month
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	James L. Harden	G. A. Lackens	Thursday on or before full moon
744	Goode	Brayfield	G. W. Dye	J. K. Farris	Saturday on or before full moon
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Chas. Schacht	D. R. Wilkins	Friday before each full moon
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	Chas. S. Lambert	I. H Todd	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	William A. Gaunt	Thomas C. Gaunt	Monday on or before full moon
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	Robert Porter	L. A. Pierce	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Ed. P. Metcalf	M. T. Nichols	Friday on or before full moon
665	Greenland	Beecher City	G. W. Tipsword	Benton Tipsword	Friday on or before full moon
125	Greenup	Greenup	John W. Ozier	Peter A. Brady	*Thursday on or before full moon
653	Greenview	Greenview	John H. Stone	R. S. Robinson	Tuesday on or before full moon
245	Greenville	Greenville	E. E. Wise	C. K. Denny	First Wednesday of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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45	Griggsville	Griggsville	F. H. Farrand	John S. Felmley	Tuesday on or before full moon
824	Grove	Downer's Grove	J. H. Griffiths	E. C. Kuenzel	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
352	Groveland	Morton	Fred Renling	G. W. Moschel	Saturday on or before full moon
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	H. C. Johnson	Thomas F. Phelps	Saturday on or before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Vernon P. Doty	Alex. Reid	First and third Tuesdays of each month
20	Hancock	Carthage	Stephen H. Ferris	John F. Scott	Monday before full moon
731	Harbor	Chicago	W. C. Smith	Geo. D. Rosengrast	Wednesday of each week
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	H. G. Vandeventer	J. W. Singleton	*Saturday on or before full moon
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	John Mulveane	John Fritz	Saturday on or before full moon
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Daniel D. Brown	L. M. Lovett	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Harvey D. Atkins	Charles L. Hayden	First and third Mondays of each month
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Thomas W. Marron	J. W. Richardson	First and third Tuesday of each month
309	Harvard	Harvard	David Davidson	J. W. Groesbeck	First and third Mondays of each month
88	Havana	Havana	Winfield S. Larison	Henry Z. Borgelt	First Monday of each month
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Nicholas Applegate	Mort Sturts	First and third Saturdays of each month
604	Hebron	Hebron	Frank Rowe	W. M. Millar	First and third Wednesdays of each month
820	Henderson	Kenney	J. D. Aughenbaugh	W. W. Johnston	Saturday on or before full moon
119	Henry	Henry	O. P. Carroll	James Chambers	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
669	Herder	Chicago	Carl A. Gross	Magnus Kettner	First and third Mondays of each month
39	Herman	Quincy	Henry Ohelschlager	Thomas S. Neal	First and third Tuesdays of each month
356	Hermitage	Albion	Nathan E. Smith	William Luncie	First and third Mondays of each month
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Albert A. Thannert	W. F. Moyes	Saturday on or before full moon
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	W. A. Perrine	J. B Brown	First and third Thursdays of each month
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Fred J Wygant	J. A. Barkey	Thursday of each week
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	Charles E. Greenlee	J. B Rutledge	First and third Tuesdays in each month
249	Hibbard	Brighton	F. W. Froelich	T. A. Jones	Second Monday of each month
583	Highland	Highland	Louis Blattner	Maurice Marcoot	First Thursday of each month
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	Wm. Von Ohlen	A. F. Prince	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	C L. Watson	W. H. Bush	Wednesday on or before full moon
26	Hiram	Henderson			Saturday on or before full moon
508	Home	Chicago	Robt. A. Lelourneau	Jno. I. D. Westervelt	Friday of each week
199	Homer	Homer	W. B. Whitlock	C. E. Krugh	Tuesday on or before full moon
162	Hope	Sparta	Edward McKee	James L. Skelly	Friday on or before full moon
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	B. H. Schulte	R. J. Railsback	First and third Thursdays of each month
844	Hopewell	Hope	Calvin Burgess	Geo. M. McCray	First and third Saturdays of each month
363	Horeb	Elmwood	M. H. Spence	E. A. Wilson	Tuesday of each week
244	Horicon	Rochelle	James E. Barber	W. B. McHenry	First and third Tuesdays of each month
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	Fred A. Hatheway	Andrew E. Bach	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	H. W. Sievert	Frank Coffinberry	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Edward Melvin	Carson Beckerdite	Saturday on or before full moon
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	J. B. Cato	Carl Bishop	Monday on or before full and new moon
698	Hutton	Diona	John A. Hutton	Otto Goodman	Saturday on or before full moon

263	Illinois	Peoria	Chas. E. Fulks	Ira A. Fisher	Fourth Tuesday of each month
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	J. P. Johnson	H. H. Badger	First and third Mondays of each month
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	E. L. Marston	G. E. Kistler	Saturday before full moon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	George E. Ford	C. B. Sutherland	Thursday on or before full moon
327	Industry	Industry	A. A. Adkisson	W. G. Evans	Saturday on or before full moon
691	Iola	Iola	E. F. Patrick	J. F. Sanders	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
312	Ionic	Decatur	W. J. Hostetler	J. S. McClelland	Second Monday of each month
213	Ipava	Ipava	J. W. Quillen	R. W. David	Saturday on or before full moon
455	Irving	Irving	C. B. McKinney	Joseph Platt	Saturday on or before full moon
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	A. L. Ward	W. S. Amlin	Wednesday on or before full moon
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Horace H. Bancroft	Harry N. Kirby	First and third Thursdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	J. A. Irwin	U. M. Humble	Friday on or before full moon
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	J. C. Tucker	H. C. Phillips	Wednesday on or before full moon
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	W. B. Whitacre	W. E. Morgan	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Charles E. Miner	Ed. D. Griggs	Monday on or before full moon
90	JerusalemT'mple	Aurora	Georgo A Law	E. Homer Cooley	First and third Tuesdays of each month
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Edwin H. Winfield	John D. Hess	Fourth Thursday of each month
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Charles E Morton	John H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	C. E. Johnson	F. M. Galbraith	First and third Saturdays of each month
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Charles C Crawford	Ed Lee	Tuesday on or before full moon
706	Joppa	Cowden	J. W. Jones	J. W. Fritts	Wednesday on or before full moon
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	J. O. Goodman	D. L. Dilling	Saturday on or before full moon
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Irvin J. Custer	C F. Whitmore	First and third Tuesdays of each month
280	Kansas	Kansas	W. S. Brown	J. W. Winn	*Wednesday on or before full moon
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	F J. Wagner	F. S. Needles	First Saturday after first quarter of each moon
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Frank Fraser	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Geo. A. Parish	B. P. Windsor	Wednesday on or before full moon
471	Kendall	Yorkville	G. F. Hadley	C. E. Moore	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
430	Kendrick	Mound	John E Wilson	Walter Robison	Saturday on or before full moon
804	Kensington	Chicago	P. B. Gandie	H. A Wray	Saturday of each week
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Geo. P Nelson	Wm. H. Cheshire	Monday of each week
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Harry R. Clears	J. M. Thrasher	First and third Fridays of each month
639	Keystone	Chicago	Oscar A. Lewis	John L. Weyhe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	C. W. Worthington	Hugh D. Hunter	First and third Thursdays of each month
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	G. W. Lawrence	C. S. Armour	Wednesday on or before full moon
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Edwin Aug. Olson	Nels J. Johnson	First and third Fridays of each month
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Newton H. Close	Frank E. Fetter	Saturday on or before full moon
266	Kingston	Fairweather	L. M. Morrison	W. D. Gamble	Saturday on or before full moon
308	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	C. Rohrbough	Ellis Wolfe	First and third Tuesdays in each month
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	H. G. Burgess	O W. Vickell	Thursday on or before full moon
61	Lacon	Lacon	W. H Ford	Hiram T. Wilkes	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	C. D. Gardiner	L. M. Crow	Thursday on or before full moon
770	La Grange	La Grange	C. M. Babbitt	James R. Maus	First and third Tuesdays of each month
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Levi J. Rhea	W. O. Butler	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	C N. Clark	L. I Fehrenbacker	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
739	Lakeside	Chicago	John Flaws	J. Meek Finley	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
774	Lake View	Chicago	C. Kinnerman	Geo. H. Frizzell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
659	Lambert	Quincy	Walter H. Bennett	Frank S. Wood	First and third Thursdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OE SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
383	La Moille	La Moille	John Igon	Joseph Rambo.	*Friday on or before full moon.
423	Lanark	Lanark	E. D. Leland	G. H. Beidler.	First and third Thursdays of each month
106	Lancaster	Glassford	Geo. M. Saylor	J. A. Fahnestock.	Friday on or before full moon
422	Landmark	Chicago	Robert S. Faragher.	John Hosburg	Friday of each week
267	La Prairie	Golden	Harlo E. Selby	Seneca Selby	First and third Mondays of each month.
853	Latham	Latham	T A. Gasaway	M. M. Vaughn	Saturday on or before full moon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	C. C. VanMeter	G. G. Council	Saturday on or after full moon
815	Lawn	Chicago	Joseph Bauman	James R. Hayden	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Charles B. Root	Morris Perkins	Wednesday on or before full moon
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	C. E. Chamberlain	G. B. Haase.	Tuesday on or before full moon
146	Lee Center	Lee Center	James E. Gray	B F. Lane	Friday on or before full moon
558	Leland	Leland	U. N. Thornton	W. H. Miller	First and third Wednesdays of each month
174	Lena	Lena	Wallace E. Tucker.	Samuel J. Dodds.	Wednesday on or before full moon
788	Lerna	Lerna	James F. Brimberry	F. F. Freeman.	Saturday on or before full moon
221	Leroy	Leroy	G. Grant Smith	T. F. Hamand	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
557	Lessing	Chicago	Hugo Voigt	Charles Mattison	First and third Tuesdays in each month.
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	S. P. Prescott	R. B. Van Law.	Wednesday on or before full moon
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	J. D. Breckenridge.	C. W. Belts.	Friday on or before full moon
482	Lexington	Lexington	J. V. McCullough	M. F. Bray.	*Thursday on or before full moon.
380	Liberty	Liberty	Zenoth Winget	S. F. McBride	Thursday on or before full moon.
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	H. W. Buckley	J. G. Lee.	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
135	Lima	Lima	A. B Leeper	Ed. C. Ensminger	Wednesday on or before full moon
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	John Augest Eck	Claude L. Griggs.	First and third Fridays of each month
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	W. H. Tinklepaugh.	J. H. McManus.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
766	Littleton	Littleton	P. M. Powell	John F. Snyder.	Saturday on or before full moon.
371	Livingston	Dwight	Vinton S Wright	Frank W. Ford	First and third Mondays of each month.
450	Loami	Loami	James Greer	H. C. Foster.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
538	Lockport	Lockport	Robert Whitley	W. C. Fisher.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
623	Locust	Owaneco	J. C. McShea	J. Kindle.	Saturday on or before full moon.
210	Logan	Lincoln	J. E. Walker	E. R. Davis.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
848	London	London Mills	H. L. Wilson	J. F. Luman	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.
552	Long Point	Long Point	B. F. Colehour.	J. C. Huetson.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Oscar C. Gaston.	C S. Erwin.	Thursday on or before full moon.
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Fred Kirschner.	F. E. Smith.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
228	Lovington	Lovington	Burr U. EcMullin	A. W. Lux	Saturday on or before full moon
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Chas. A. Hamilton.	A. P. Holt	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	E. L. Hay.	Daniel Beckley	Saturday on or before full moon.
17	Macomb	Macomb	C. W. Flack.	S. E. Purdum	First Friday of each month
8	Macon	Decatur	John H. Howard.	Guy P. Lewis.	First Friday of each month.
560	Madison	New Douglas	Oscar Latowsky.	Wm. H. Edwards.	Friday on or before full moon.
832	Magic City	Harvey	E. G. Ruthrauff.	G. L. Thornton.	First and third Mondays of each month.
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Edward R. Spencer.	E. E. Barbour.	First and third Saturdays of each month.

220	Mahomet	Mahomet	C. Dyer	J. W. Starling	Monday on or before full moon
434	Makanda	Makanda	Ben L. Wiley	Frank Hopkins	Thursday on or before full moon
229	Manchester	Manchester	W. S Northrope	W. T. Knox	Tuesday on or before full moon
476	Manito	Manito	J. A. McComas	D. D. Zimmerman	First and third Wednesdays of each month
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	H. A Steel	William Clemans	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
530	Maquon	Maquon	Charles F. Maple	James Hobkirk	First and third Mondays of each month
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	James E. Agard	A. C. Ament	Saturday on or before full moon
138	Marengo	Marengo	H. W. Richardson	E. F. McKinney	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
355	Marine	Marine	A. L. Arnold	O. H. Gehrs	Wednesday on or before full moon
130	Marion	Salem	J. W. Larimer	L. O. Vogt	First and third Wednesdays of each month
454	Maroa	Maroa	Warner J. Compton	J. H. Sterling	First Tuesday of each month
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	Herbert B. McKahin	C. H. Makeever	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
133	Marshall	Marshall	J. C. Perdue	Adam Honderich	Wednesday on or before full moon
491	Martin	East Dubuque	George Fleischman	J. S. Branstetter	First Saturday of each month
845	Martinton	Martinton	Thomas McSorley	J. M. Wamba	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
217	Mason	Mason	G. T. Mills	J. L. Goddard	Wednesday on or before full moon
403	Mason City	Mason City	J H. Dearborn	J. F. Culp	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
175	Matteson	Joliet	Frank W. Wheeler	Jno. B. Fithian	First and third Tuesdays of each month
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	George W. Shaw	J. E. Binns	First and third Mondays of each month
718	May	Norris City	J. L. Harrell	H. L. Rice	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Jacob S. Clagg	Columbus Clark	Saturday on or after full moon
UD	Maywood	Maywood	Daniel P. Robinson	M. E. Brigham	First and third Tuesdays of each month
826	Mazon	Mazon	Fred Keith	Frank E. Hewitt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
158	McHenry	McHenry	S. S Chapell	John Evanson	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
469	McLean	McLean	Joseph P. Noble	John W. Baker	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
811	Melvin	Melvin	H. N. Boshell	G. H. Whippy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
449	Mendon	Mendon	George F. Warner	S. H Bradley	Saturday on or before full moon
176	Mendota	Mendota	Edward J. Staten	Robert N. Crawford	Second Tuesday of each month
183	Meridian	Earlville	A. J. Foot	D. L. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Frank E. Sheaff	R. L. Heydacker	Saturday on or before full moon
283	Meteor	Sandwich	Daniel Dickinson	Geo. H. Whitcomb	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	C. P. Treat	L. C. Flanagan	First Monday of each month
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	D. A Clithero	Luke Nettleton	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
595	Miles Hart	Gays	A M. Blythe	A. W. Treat	Wednesday on or before full moon
168	Milford	Milford	Alba M. Jones	William L. Aurand	First and third Thursdays of each month
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Isaac N. Evans	C. A. Spanogle	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
275	Milton	Milton	J. T. Thurmon	J. W. Boren	Saturday before each full moon
273	Miners	Galena	Harrison S. Crooks	Edward Grimm	First and third Fridays of each month
528	Minooka	Minooka	William H. Randall	David C. Crook	First and third Thursdays of each month
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Charles D. Crouse	D. Witt C. Smith	First and third Thursdays of each month
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	F. S. L Kugler	John Vaught	Monday on or before full moon
410	Mithra	Chicago	Ernst H. Knoop	Albert H. Potthoff	First and third Wednesdays of each month
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Charles M. Martin	John E. Russell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
481	Momence	Momence	A. W. Higby	W. D. Lane	First and third Thursdays of each month
522	Monitor	Elgin	J. W. Bodenschatz	H. G. Diener	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	D. Van Nuys	D. D. Dunkle	First and third Thursdays of each month
734	Morning Star	Canton	E. S. Gaylord	J. W. Strong	First and third Tuesdays of each month
787	Morris	Waterloo	Isaac N. Tolin	Corry M. Fike	Fourth Saturday of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	R. C. McCauley	James P. King	Thursday on or before full moon
122	Mound	Taylorville	Charles G. Young	William E. Howard	First Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	H. J. Cutler	David Cameron	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
656	Mozart	Bloomington	Jacob Winter	Herman Hoffman	Second Tuesday of each month
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Charles W. Heiner	William Birkett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	Je emiah Brinker	Alex S. Jessup	First and third Saturdays of each month
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Fred E. Whallon	Asa Woods	First and third Fridays of each month
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Josiah Bixler	E. D. Marshall	First and third Thursdays of each month
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	A. C. Burgdorff	E. L. Palmer	First and third Thursdays of each month
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Robert D. Clark	E. M. Silkey	Saturday on or before full moon
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	J. H. Mitchell	Joe V. Baugh	First and third Mondays of each month
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Henry McPherson	Lewis W. Brown	Tuesday on or before full moon
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	William B. Miller	C. B. Pellett	Monday on or before full moon
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Walter Hanback	E. W. Cunningham	Thursday on or before full moon
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Willard M. McEwin	W. H. Brown	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Alex MacNab	Frank M. Bishop	First and third Tuesdays of each month
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	James H. Donaldson	F. J. Crawford	First and third Thursdays of each month
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	V. I. Ball	S. Newton	Monday on or before full moon
806	Nebo	Nebo	I. L. Lemmon	M. A. Lewis	Saturday on or after full moon
279	Neoga	Neoga	Chas. G. Richmond	C. I. Spencer	Thursday on or before full moon
803	Neponset	Neponset	Chas. M. Carpenter	H. N. Foltz	First and third Thursdays of each month
59	New Boston	New Boston	Ed. L. Willits	I. N. Shields	*Saturday before full moon
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	O. A. Wise	J. M. Howerton	Saturday on or before full moon
821	New Canton	New Canton	William F. Fisher	M. D. Massie	Saturday on or after full moon of each month
336	New Columbia	Ganntown	Geo. W. Cummins	Ed. A. Culver	Saturday on or before full moon
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	W. J. Cunningham	Martin Camp	Saturday on or before full moon
230	New Haven	New Haven	I. A. Foster	I. M. Asbury	First and third Wednesdays of each month
741	New Holland	New Holland	D. H. LaForge	W. C. Paine	Friday on or before full moon
620	New Hope	Cohn	Byron W. Wilson	D. M. Ball	Saturday on or before full moon
369	Newman	Newman	W. B. Vandine	Arthur Yeager	*Saturday on or before full moon
218	New Salem	New Salem	B. O Manker	John Preble	Saturday on or before full moon
216	Newton	Newton	W. H Lathrop	H. D. Yelvington	*Saturday on or before full moon
714	Newtown	Pilot	Z. S. Saylor	A. J. Davis	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
362	Noble	Noble	Cyrus N. Pickett	R. F. Shafer	Thursday on or before full moon
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	A. J. Williford	J. L. Manning	Wednesday on or before full moon
673	Normal	Normal	Bert R McReynolds	George Champion	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Llewellyn L. Abbott	Chas. W. Hibbard	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
631	Norton	Cabery	D. B. Keighin	R. C. Breneisa	First and third Thurdays of each month
169	Nunda	Nunda	Hamer L. Patten	W. B. Fitch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
219	Oakland	Oakland	H. P. Martin	M. J. Naphew	Friday on or before full moon
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Clinton Caywood	Zach Wirt	Saturday on or before new and full moons
40	Occidental	Ottawa	Herbert C. Wiley	Charles E. Pettit	First and third Mondays of each month

392	Oconee	Oconee	J. W. Heckethorn	Ben P. Allen	Wednesday on or before full moon
401	Odell	Odell	J. K. McKinley	Alfred Gutel	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
503	Odin	Odin	John J. Fyke	Frank L. Boring	First and third Tuesdays of each month
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Chas. T. Smiley	Chas C. Ahrens	Tuesday on or before full moon
754	Ogden	Ogden	H. V. Cardiff	Charles Byerley	Saturday on or before full moon
814	Ohio	Ohio	P. P. Michael	H. A Jackson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Frank T. Strickler	Walter L. Ray	First and third Saturdays of each month
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Joseph B. Johnson	Jas P Danson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
140	Olney	Olney	Henry Godeke	Jacob McNemar	Third Monday of each month
864	Olympia	Chicago	Augustus Ruffner	Eugene T. Pearce	Tuesday of each week
723	Omaha	Omaha	H P Blackard	Fred M. Davis	Wednesday on or before full moon
305	Onarga	Onarga	Amos J. Newell	D. F. Ward	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
337	Oneida	Oneida	J. H. Anderson	T. W. Davidson	First and third Fridays of each month
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	W. S. Wilson	H N. Patterson	Tuesday on or before full moon
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Cyrus Grove	Alfred C. Ebel	First and third Thursdays of each month
420	Oregon	Oregon	Wm. J. Emerson	Alpha Jones	Wednesday on or before full moon
759	Orel	Wayne City	W. W. Reid	L M. Forth	First and third Wednesdays of each month
323	Orient	Lisbon	N. J. Cobleigh	John A. Hewson	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
33	Oriental	Chicago	John S. Hotlinger	Charles Catlin	First and third Fridays of each month
358	Orion	Union	Homer Darling	C. R. Pettengill	First and third Wednesdays of each month
367	Oxford	New Windsor	H. H. Roberts	J C Spivey	Tuesday on or before full moon
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Louis Becker	H H. Beamer	First and third Thursdays of each month
765	Palace	Chicago	William H Jones	Henry W. Rath	Thursday of each week
314	Palatine	Palatine	Robert Mosser	C. DeWitt Taylor	First and third Saturdays of each month
849	Palestine	Palestine	J. G. Nelson	A. R. Taylor	Saturday on or before full moon
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	T. J. Young	W. H. Wheeler	*Saturday on or before full moon
226	Pana	Pana	R. C. Danford	L W. Paul	First and third Thursdays of each month
268	Paris	Paris	Charles H. Cone	Edwin E. Lodge	First Thursday of each month
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Charles Sharp	Harry Griffin	Saturday on or before full moon
843	Park	Chicago	John E. Evenden	Albert W Craig	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
613	Patoka	Patoka	W. W Murfin	Melvin Chandler	First and third Mondays of each month
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	A. V. Tulpin	H. E. Farnam	Saturday on or before full moon
416	Paxton	Paxton	R J Atwood	J. D. Schwimmer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
379	Payson	Payson	Chas. E. Gabriel	H. A. Fuller	*Tuesday on or before full moon
823	Pearl	Pearl City	George W. Dow	W. E. Brew	First and third Tuesdays of each month
29	Pekin	Pekin	Charles H Turner	John Wildhack	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
15	Peoria	Peoria	John H Dunlap	William J Steube	Last Monday of each month
636	Peotone	Peotone	J. M. obias	J J. McMahon	First and third Thursdays of each month
574	Pera	Ludlow	Albert K. Daniels	E. A. Ekstrand	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
95	Perry	Perry	J. E Morton	J. B. Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon
436	Philo	Port Byron	E. W. Sallows	W. H H. Dow	Wednesday on or before full moon
27	Piasa	Alton	George T. Davis	C. W. Huskinson	Second Tuesday of each month
608	Piper	Piper City	Geo. D. Montelins	J. A. Montelins, Jr	First and third Thursdays of each month
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	O. O. Hemenway	Roy D. Plattner	Second Monday of each month
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	W. J. Heinselman	W. E. Hawkins	First and third Tuesdays of each month
461	Plainview	Plainview	W. J. Donahue	T. H. Taylor	Saturday on or before full moon
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	W. E. Bybee	I. D. Webster	Saturday on or before full moon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	William Lynd	C. Becker	Wednesday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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478	Pleiades	Chicago	Chris. G. Haebich	B. L. Anderson	Thursday of each week
554	Plum River	Stockton	P. M. Rindsbacher	S. A. Eade	Thursday on or before full moon
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Fred L. Smith	W. S. Romick	Saturday on or before full moon
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Sam M. Shoeman	James Judd	First and third Thursdays of each month
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	C A. Rollins	C. A. Swygart	First and third Tuesdays of each month
782	Potomac	Potomac	John A. Littler	J. W. Payne	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
77	Prairie	Paris	John J. Stevenson	Daniel G. Burr	Saturday on or before full moon
578	Prairie City	Montrose	George B. Willan	C. C. Baker	Saturday on or before full moon
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	W. W. Wilmerton	H. H. Tomlinson	Friday on or before full moon
587	Princeton	Princeton	Charles E. Brown	T. P. Streeter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
360	Princeville	Princeville	James C. Whelpley	J. F. Carman	Tuesday on or before full moon
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	H. A. Sturtevant	John H. Fee	First and third Saturdays of each month
711	Providence	Chicago	William McRae	P. L. Gerlicher	First and third Saturdays of each month
296	Quincy	Quincy	Ernest G. Horner	T. J. Mackoy	First and third Fridays of each month
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	T. A. Grable	E. E Glascock	Saturday on or before full moon
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	E. P. Staff	Chas. W. Shutt	Tuesday on or before full moon
725	Rankin	Rankin	A. E. Schwartz	C. E. Groves	First and third Mondays of each month
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	George W. Manley	F. M. Avey	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
727	Raritan	Raritan	John D. Piper	F. I. Wells	Tuesday on or before full moon
303	Raven	Oswego	John D. Russell	Charles Roberts	First and third Saturdays of each month
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	George W Cope	George N. Ackley	Second and fourth Mondays in each month
692	Raymond	Raymond	John Greene	W. H. Scherer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Charles T. Helber	Fred D. Guker	Saturday on or before full moon
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Noel Whitehead	Harry Beauman	Wednesday on or before full moon
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Frank W. Rieder	William Brew	First, third, and fifth Thursdays of each month.
143	Richmond	Richmond	J. V. Aldrich	Gutav Muller	First and third Mondays of each month
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	J. L Beall	H. G. Barker	First and third Saturdays of each month
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	William J. Blackard	F. M. Jackson	Thursday on or before full moon
685	Rio	Rio	George W. Ernst	E. H. Schreiber	Wednesday on or before full moon
115	Rising Sun	Grays Lake	Everet Nevells.	Joseph Wilmington	Monday on or before full moon
862	Riverside	Riverside	William A. Radford	Chas. W. Heywood	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Howard H. Grubb	A. M. Fidler	Thursday on or before full moon
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	E. J. Glancey	Cyrus E Dryden	Friday on or before full moon
250	Robinson	Robinson	Arthur G. Meserve	James P. Emmons	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Charles E. Morgan	Edwin Harris	First and third Wednesdays of each month
635	Rochester	Rochester	Thos. D Farrell	H. D. Parker	Wednesday on or before full moon
102	Rockford	Rockford	E. D. Bardwell	R. A. Shepherd	First and third Thursdays of each month
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	John G Huntoon	Holland S. Bollman	First Friday of each month
830	Rockport	Rockport	W D. Miller	C. R. Wyatt	First and third Fridays of each month
612	Rock River	Sterling	Fred H. Geyer	John W. Niles	First and third Fridays of each month
74	Rockton	Rockton	J. W. Armstrong	S P. Jenison	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
721	Rome	Dix	R. F. Casey	F. M. Thompson	First and third Tuesdays of each month

75	Roscoe	Roscoe	James McDowell	Giles H. Baldwin	Tuesday on or before full moon
519	Roseville	Roseville	C. T. Carr	W. H. Carr	First and third Fridays of each month
527	Rossville	Rossville	Hugh H. Depler	Will S. Dill	First and third Saturdays of each month
807	Royal	Macedonia	H. C. Vise	Jim M. Boster	Saturday on or before full moon
9	Rushville	Rushville	Herman H. Brown	William W. Colt	Tuesday on or before full moon
154	Russell	Georgetown	Almun Stansberry	W. F. Parks	First and third Tuesdays of each month
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Henry F. Jones	James M. Jarratt	Wednesday on or before full moon
477	Rutland	Rutland	H. S. Baer	William O. Mackay	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
339	Saline	Goreville	Alonzo Benson	Simon P. Adams	Saturday on or before full moon
96	Sam'l H. Davis	Mt. Morris	R. C. McCredie	J. G. Miller	First and third Mondays of each month
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Harry L. Kelly	R. A. Sturgeon	First and third Mondays of each month
645	San Jose	San Jose	James Arington	John F. Fryer	First and third Thursdays of each month
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	P. H. Lannon	F. W. Allen	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
335	Schiller	Peoria	Rudolph L. Parquay	G. Stiehl	Last Friday of each month
79	Scott	Carlyle	Charles W. Dean	F. P. Bacon	First Monday of each month
743	Scottland	Scottland	T. H. Maddock	A. N. Workman	*Saturday on or before full moon
426	Scottville	Scottville	A. E. Claussen	R. A. Mansfield	Saturday on or before full moon
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	L. C. Conover	J. C. Reynolds	Friday on or before full moon of each month
532	Seneca	Seneca	J. C. Lammey	R. L. Wiley	First and third Fridays of each month
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Ernest L. Simons	L. M Hughes	First and third Wednesdays of each month
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	M. Bloomingdale	William Husk	*Tuesday on or before full moon
490	Shannon	Shannon	W. E. Earlenbaugh	Charler A. Deuel	First and third Mondays of each month
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Harry O. Pettegrew	Aaron B. Blake	First and third Fridays of each month
200	Sheba	Grayville	W. A. Joyce	Frank Hosick	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	John H. Barton	Edward K. Porter	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	H. M. Simpson	Geo. S. Hummer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	E. S. Morahn	Delos Robinson	Monday on or before full moon
535	Sherman	Orion	G. H. Wayne	T. I. Bachus	Wednesday on or before full moon
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	A. C. Gilmore	H. A. Hickok	Thursday on or before full moon
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Obed A. Dean	T. J. Cross	Saturday on or before full moon
212	Shipman	Shipman	Lester D. Smith	F. Henry Charles	Monday on or before full moon
582	Shirley	Shirley	J. L. Douglass	Funk Douglass	Saturday on or before full moon
761	Sibley	Sibley	A. C. Albright	W. T. Ninemires	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
798	Sidell	Sidell	Harvey J. Sconce	Chauncey F. Young	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
347	Sidney	Sidney	William Hays	J. M. Lawson	Thursday on or before full moon
780	Siloam	Chicago	Wm. G. Houghton	Edw. H. Cass	First and third Fridays of each month
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	W. A. Fowler	W. L Merriman	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	Edward Rompf	J. F. Poplin	First and third Mondays of each month
861	Sorento	Sorento	F. W. Burhorn	N. Cowen	Monday on or before full moon
467	South Macon	Macon	A. A. Anderson	J. A Combs	Tuesday on or before full moon
662	South Park	Chicago	James Boyd	Wm M. Fielder	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
441	Sparland	Sparland	E. E. Royce	C. W. Buckley	First and third Wednesdays of each month
4	Springfield	Springfield	Louis K. Cleveland	Albert T. Hey	First Monday of each month
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	Albert Davis	John F. Holmes	Friday of each week
785	Stanford	Stanford	Marcus Gerbrick	G. B. Larison	Monday on or before full moon
709	Star	Hoopeston	L. B. Russell	John D. Miller	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Charles R. Hall	J. C. Winans	First and third Fridays of each month
501	Stark	LaFayette	John H. White	Thomas W. Ross	Saturday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
177	Staunton	Staunton	William P. Wall	C. Godfrey	*Tuesday on or before full moon
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	Albert Roullier	Chas. F. Hahn	First and third Tuesdays of each month
24	St. Clair	Belleville	WM. A. Hough	A. H. Baer	First Monday of each month
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Myron M. Dewart	LaMonte Sayler	First and third Saturday of each month
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	T. P. Mantz	A. L. Seward	Wednesday on or before full moon
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Frank Cook	B. Lacher	Second Friday of each month
13	St. Johns	Peru	Charles Nadler	Fred E. Hoberg	First and third Thursdays of each month
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	Hiram J. Dygert	Lynn W. Richards	First and third Tuesdays of each month
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Josiah H. Blackman	W. E. Chitwood	Saturday on or before full moon
500	St. Pauls	Springfield	Edwin L. Chapin	Wm. E. Riggins	First Wednesday of each month
408	Stratton	Vermilion	W. A. Tweedy	Fred Rhoads	Saturday on or before full moon
607	Streator	Streator	W. B. Jones	James Morris	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	L. M. Loomis	George T. Chant	Second and fourth Tuesdays in each month
349	Sublette	Sublette	W. R. Owen	D. E. Childs	Tuesday on or before full moon
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	S. W. Johnson	C. H. Monroe	Wednesday on or before full moon
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	J. H. Hewitt	Chas. T. Lang	Wednesday on or before full moon
431	Summit	Harristown	C. E. Tandy	G. W. Leonard	Saturday on or before full moon
334	Sumner	Sumner	B. F. Hockman	A. B. Jones	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Wallrce Parker	J. C. Harwood	First and third Wednesdays of each month
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	B. J. Snow	J. E. Boyle	Friday on or before full moon
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	J. H. Shipp	F. C. Karber	Wednesday on or before full moon
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Albert H. Evans	Scott Blanchard	Friday on or before full moon
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	J. R Rayburn	John Zimmerman	First and third Thursdays of each month
98	Taylor	Washington	Calvin P. Cress	John Watson	Friday on or before full moon
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Eugene Stapp	J. R. Myers	Third Monday of each month
46	Temple	Peoria	T. S. Simpson	F. E. Richmond	Last Wednesday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	G. R. Ditterline	C. W. Green	Saturday on or after full moon
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	H. M. Witt	Wm H. Schmidt	First and third Thursdays of each month
559	Thomson	Thomson	W. H. Durkee	Thomas Stagg	*Tuesday on or before full moon
569	Time	Time	C. E. Bagby	Walter S. Klein	Saturday before full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	George D. Bell	J. C. Cadwalader	First Friday of each month
834	Toledo	Toledo	Allen J. Reeves	Levi B. Ross	First and third Mondays of each month
391	Tolono	Tolono	A. B. Campbell	Byron Burns	First and third Tuesdays of each month
364	Tonica	Tonica	Geo. D. Hiltabrand	Geo. A. McFerson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	W. T. Hall	Robert Fell	Fourth Thursday in each month
542	Towanda	Towanda	B. F. McAfferty	Samuel Marsh	*Friday on or before full moon
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	J. L. Cannon	G. W. Selby	Tuesday on or before full moon
810	Tracy	Chicago	Leonard Ficklin	Willis A. Cole	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
462	Tremont	Tremont	Alfred Jacobs	W. H. Harris	Tuesday on or before full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	J. M. Hill	A. M. Leonhard	First and third Fridays of each month
767	Triluminar	Chicago	William J Young	Edward T. Webster	Friday of each week
562	Trinity	Mound City	Jno. A. Waugh	C. V. Newton	Thursday on or before full moon

57	Trio	Rock Island	Morris S. Heagy	William B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month
835	Triple	Venice	Edward W. Milker	C. L. Gibbs	First and third Saturdays of each month
588	Troy	Troy	S. W. Rawson	E. C. Burk	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
630	Tuscan	Walpole	John W. McGhee	John H. Douglas	Thursday on or before full moon
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	P. H. C. Remine	Oscar H. Sloan	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
333	Tyran	Springfield	Charles W. Prouty	S. H. Classpill	Third Monday of each month
627	Union	Lick Creek	John W. Stafford	John T. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
610	Union Park	Chicago	Fred C. Brady	Edw. E. Rath	Monday of each week
48	Unity	St. Charles	F. P. Haviland	E. P. Phillips	First and third Mondays of each month
157	Urbana	Urbana	Royal Wright	William G. Spurgin	First and third Tuesdays of each month
858	Utica	Utica	James S. Green	Norman J. Carey	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Thomas R. Lees	Thomas Corns	Friday on or before full moon
762	VanMeter	Cantrall	W. H. Graham	F. C. Ford	Wednesday on or before full moon
265	Vermilion	Indianola	J. W. Osman	W. H. Current	First and third Saturdays of each month
116	Vermont	Vermont	J. P. Marshall	E. A. Worsdell	Saturday on or after full moon
757	Verona	Verona	Nathan Small	J. L. Waterman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
108	Versailles	Versailles	H. L. Williams	J. W. Wilkerson	Saturday on or before full moon
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Spencer R. Stater	S. P. Swartwout	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
150	Vienna	Vienna	George W. English	Lucas Parker	Tuesday on or before full moon
577	Viola	Viola	Aaron Harrison	W. T. Bailey	Thursday on or before full moon
161	Virden	Virden	H. H. Cowen	L. F. Becker	Wednesday on or before full moon
544	Virginia	Virginia	R. H. Mann	A. E. Hinners	First and third Fridays of each month
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Thomas Keats	Julius C. Hertel	Saturday on or before full moon
179	Wabash	Etna	B. H. Lawson	A. G. Apperson	Friday on or before full moon
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	Charles S. Hall	George M. Adams	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
616	Wadley	Franklin	William J. Jackson	H. G. Keplinger	*Wednesday on or before full moon
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Frank Dober	Charles Heyme	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
722	Walnut	Walnut	A. E. Buress	B. F. Oakford	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Walshville	Walshville	A. T. Strange	A. F. Weathers	Thursday on or before full moon
384	Waltham	Waltham	E. N. Cook	Wm. N. Mitchell	Monday on or before full moon
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Victor McMurchy	J. C. Spellman	Tuesday on or before full moon
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Jno. W. Marsh	Milton T. Hunt	Tuesday on or before full moon
421	Washburn	Washburn	Jno. R. Tweddale	Wm. C. Stauter	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
55	Washington	Nashville	Julius Huegely	L. T. Phillips	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
291	Wataga	Wataga	C. W. Merrill	J. M. Churchill	First and third Wednesdays of each month
728	Waterman	Waterman	W. T. Wiltburgher	E. W. Price	First and third Thursdays of each month
446	Watseka	Watseka	Frank P. Martin	T. B. Brennan	First and third Wednesdays of each month
602	Watson	Watson	J. C. Trimble	J. W. Claar	Saturday on or before full moon
160	Waubansia	Chicago	C. D. Worthington	Leo C. Zaruba	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Harry T. Fuller	John Golding	First and third Thursdays of each month
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lewis R. Conolly	Jay L. Brewster	First and third Mondays of each month
118	Waverly	Waverly	J. C. Deatherage	W. A. Jones	First and third Fridays of each month
172	Wayne	Waynesville	Ernest L. Hoffman	Sam Martin	Saturday on or before full moon
746	Weldon	Weldon	Thomas C. Byland	V. C. Swigart	Thursday on or before full moon
344	Wenona	Wenona	F. M. Moulton	T. D Judd	First and third Tuesdays of each month
240	Western Star	Champaign	Joseph P. Gulick	Edwin A. Kratz	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
856	West Gate	Hamburg	C. L. Wood	W. E. Barber	First and third Tuesdays of each month
866	West Salem	West Salem	J. H. Grace	W. S. Rothrock	First and third Mondays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	W. V. Lambe	A. Thies	First and third Thursdays of each month
80	White Hall	White Hall	Charles Richert	Ross A. Pritchett	Thursday before full moon
802	Williamson	Carterville	A. A. McMurray	S. H. Bundy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	R. Van Der Bogart	D E. O'Heron	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
105	Winchester	Winchester	Alonzo Ellis	John H. Dyer	Monday on or before full moon
322	Windsor	Windsor	Hugh S. Lilly	A. A. Ricketts	*Tuesday on or before full moon
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Garrison S. French	Geo. W. Chamberlin	Monday of each week
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Ira O. Paul	Wiley R. King	First and third Thursdays of each month
564	Winslow	Winslow	J. B. Fuller	G. H. Lloyd	Monday on or before full moon
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Olney B. Stuart	Dan'l S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
306	William C. Hobbs	Eureka	J. M. Davison	E. W. Dickinson	Tuesday on or before full moon
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Walter A. Davis	A. A. Mackey	Friday on or before full moon
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	William B. Thomas	Frank C. Titzell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	F. S. Bartholomew	E. L. Mason	First and third Thursdays of each month
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Willis Hamrick	P. A Millard	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	William E. Nixon	William R. Sandham	Thursday on or before full moon
485	Xenia	Xenia	A. R Cox	M C Morris	Thursday on or before full moon
448	Yates City	Yates City	W. F. Boyes	F. J. Runyon	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
313	York	York	John Keller	Howard Lindley	Tuesday on or before full moon
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Jesse Van Bibber	J. H. Cain	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month

Alphabetical List of Postoffices.

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon	Abingdon	185	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	682
Albany	Albany	566	Bluffs	Bluffs	846
Albion	Hermitage	356	Bowen	Bowen	486
Aledo	Aledo	252	Bradford	Bradford	514
Alexis	Alexandria	702	Braidwood	Braidwood	704
Allendale	Allendale	752	Brayfield	Goode	744
Allen's Springs	Gurney	778	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	386
Alta	Alta	748	Brighton	Hibbard	249
Altamont	Altamont	533	Broadlands	Broadlands	791
Alton	Piasa	27	Brookport	Farmers	232
Altona	Altona	330	Buckley	Buckley	634
Alto Pass	Alto Pass	840	Buda	Buda	399
Amboy	Illinois Central	178	Buffalo Prairie	Illinois City	679
Andalusia	Andalusia	516	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	151
Anna	Anna	520	Burnside	Burnside	683
Antioch	Sequoit	827	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	668
Apple River	Apple River	859	Bushnell	T. J. Pickett	307
Arcola	Arcola	366	Byron	Byron	274
Argenta	Argenta	UD	Cabery	Norton	631
Arlington	Levi Lusk	270	Cairo	Cairo	237
Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	737	Camargo	Camargo	440
Arthur	Arthur	825	Cambridge	Cambridge	49
Ashley	Clay	153	Camden	Camden	648
Ashmore	Ashmore	390	Cameron	Berwick	619
Ashton	Ashton	531	Camp Point	Benjamin	297
Assumption	Bromwell	451	Campbell Hill	Shiloh Hill	695
Astoria	Astoria	100	Canton	Morning Star	734
Atkinson	Annawan	433	Capron	Capron	575
Atlanta	Atlanta	165	Cantrall	Van Meter	762
Atwood	Atwood	651	Carbondale	Shekinah	241
Auburn	Ark & Anchor	354	Carlinville	Mt. Nebo	76
Augusta	J. L. Anderson	318	Carlyle	Scott	79
Aurora	Jerusalem Temp.	90	Carman	Carman	732
Aurora	Aurora	254	Carmi	Carmi	272
Austin	Austin	850	Carrollton	Carrollton	50
Ava	Dean	833	Carterville	Williamson	802
Avon	Avon Harmony	253	Carthage	Hancock	20
Bardolph	Bardolph	572	Casey	Casey	442
Barrington	Lounsbury	751	Catlin	Catlin	285
Barry	Barry	34	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	444
Basco	Basco	618	Centralia	Centralia	201
Batavia	Batavia	404	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	600
Beardstown	Cass	23	Chadwick	Chadwick	867
Beecher City	Greenland	665	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	373
Belknap	Belknap	822	Champaign	Western Star	240
Belle Rive	Belle Rive	696	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	724
Belleville	St. Clair	24	Channahon	Channahon	262
Belvidere	Belvidere	60	Charleston	Charleston	35
Bement	Bement	365	Chatham	Chatham	523
Benton	Benton	64	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	539
Birds	S. D. Monroe	447	Chebanse	Chebanse	429
Berwyn	Berwyn	839	Chenoa	Chenoa	292
Bethalto	Bethalto	406	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	173
Blandinsville	Blandinsville	233	Chester	Chester	72
Bloomington	Bloomington	43	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	445
Bloomington	Wade-Barney	512	Chicago	Accordia	277
Bloomington	Mozart	656	Chicago	Apollo	642
Blue Island	Calumet	716	Chicago	Arcana	717

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Ashlar	308	Chicago	South Park	662
Chicago (Auburn Park)	Auburn Park	789	Chicago	St. Andrews	863
Chicago	Ben Hur	818	Chicago	St Cecilia	865
Chicago	Blair	393	Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	409
Chicago	Blaney	271	Chicago (Tracy)	Tracy	810
Chicago (Bright'n P'rk)	Brighton Park	854	Chicago (So. Chicago)	Triluminar	767
Chicago	Chicago	437	Chicago	Union Park	610
Chicago	Cleveland	211	Chicago	Waldeck	674
Chicago (Lawndale)	Columbian	819	Chicago (Windsor Park)	Waubansia	160
Chicago	Constantia	783	Chicago	Windsor Park	836
Chicago	Covenant	526	Chicago	Wm. B. Warren	209
Chicago	D. C. Cregier	643	Chicago (Woodlawn Pk)	Woodlawn Park	841
Chicago	Dearborn	310	Chicago (Wright's Gro.)	Wright's Grove	779
Chicago (Englewood)	Englewood	690	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	851
Chicago (West Pullman)	Fides	842	Chillicothe	Geo. Washington	222
Chicago	Garden City	141	Chrisman	Bloomfield	148
Chicago	Garfield	686	Clay City	Clay City	488
Chicago	Germania	182	Clayton	Clayton	147
Chicago	Golden Rule	726	Clifton	Clifton	688
Chicago (G'nd Crossing)	Grand Crossing	776	Clinton	DeWitt	84
Chicago (So. Chicago)	Harbor	731	Coal Valley	Valley	547
Chicago	Herder	669	Cobden	Cobden	466
Chicago	Hesperia	411	Cohn	New Hope	620
Chicago	Home	508	Colchester	Colchester	496
Chicago	Humboldt Park	813	Colfax	Colfax	799
Chicago (Kensington)	Kensington	804	Collinsville	Collinsville	712
Chicago	Kenwood	800	Colono	Clement	680
Chicago	Keystone	639	Columbia	Columbia	474
Chicago	Kilwinning	311	Columbus	Columbus	227
Chicago	King Oscar	855	Compton	Brooklyn	282
Chicago	Lakeside	739	Concord	N. D. Morse	346
Chicago	Lake View	774	Cordova	Cordova	543
Chicago	Landmark	422	Corinth	Andrew Jackson	487
Chicago (Chicago Lawn)	Lawn	815	Cornell	Cornell	UD
Chicago	Lessing	557	Cornland	Cornland	808
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611	Cowden	Joppa	706
Chicago	Metropolitan	860	Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458
Chicago	Mithra	410	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	817
Chicago	Mizpah	768	Creston	Creston	320
Chicago (Irving Park)	Myrtle	795	Crete	Crete	763
Chicago	Mystic Star	758	Cuba	Cuba	534
Chicago (Englewood)	Normal Park	797	Dallas City	Dallas City	235
Chicago	Oakland	812	Danvers	Danvers	742
Chicago (Norwood Park)	Beacon Light	784	Danville	Olive Branch	38
Chicago	Olympia	864	Davis	Evening Star	414
Chicago	Oriental	33	Dawson	Dawson	556
Chicago (Pullman)	Palace	765	Decatur	Macon	8
Chicago (Rodgers Park)	Park	843	Decatur	Ionic	312
Chicago	Pleiades	478	De Kalb	De Kalb	144
Chicago (Jefferson)	Providence	711	De Land	De Land	812
Chicago (Ravenswood)	Ravenswood	777	Delavan	Delavan	156
Chicago	Richard Cole	697	Denver	Denver	464
Chicago	Siloam	780	De Soto	De Soto	287
			De Witt	Amon	261
			Diona	Hutton	698
			Dix	Rome	721
			Dixon	Friendship	7
			Dongola	Dongola	581
			Donnelson	Donnelson	255
			Downers Grove	Grove	824
			Dundee	Dundee	190
			Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234
			Durand	Durand	302
			Dwight	Livingston	371

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Earlville	Meridian	183	Glasford	Lancaster	106
East Dubuque	Martin	491	Golconda	Golconda	131
East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504	Golden	LaPrairie	267
East St. Louis	Gothic	852	Good Hope	Good Hope	617
Eaton	Crawford	666	Goreville	Saline	339
Eddyville	Eddyville	672	Grafton	Full Moon	341
Edgewood	Edgewood	484	Grand Tower	Lafayette	657
Edinburg	Blueville	647	Gray's Lake	Rising Sun	115
Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99	Grayville	Sheba	200
Effingham	Effingham	149	Greenfield	Greenfield	129
Elburn	Blackberry	359	Greenup	Greenup	125
El Dara	El Dara	388	Greenview	Greenview	653
Eldorado	Eldorado	730	Greenville	Greenville	245
Elgin	Elgin	117	Griggsville	Griggsville	45
Elgin	Monitor	522	Grove City	Fisher	585
Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36	Hamburg	West Gate	856
Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276	Hamilton	Black Hawk	238
Elliottstown	Delia	525	Hamletsburg	Bay City	771
Elmwood	Horeb	363	Hampshire	Hampshire	443
El Paso	El Paso	246	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	756
Elvaston	Elvaston	715	Hardin	Calhoun	792
Enfield	Enfield	677	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	325
Equality	Equality	2	Harristown	Summit	431
Erie	Erie	667	Harvard	Harvard	309
Etna	Wabash	179	Harvey	Magic City	832
Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306	Havana	Havana	88
Evanston	Evans	524	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	580
Evansville	Kaskaskia	86	Hebron	Hebron	604
Ewing	Ewing	705	Henderson	Hiram	26
Exeter	Exeter	424	Henry	Henry	119
Fairbury	Tarbolton	351	Herrin	Herrin's Prairie	693
Fairfield	Fairfield	206	Heyworth	Heyworth	251
Fairmount	Fairmount	590	Highland	Highland	583
Fairview	Fairview	350	Highland Park	A. O. Fay	676
Fairweather	Kingston	266	Hillsboro	Mt. Moriah	51
Farina	Farina	601	Hinckley	Hinckley	301
Farmer City	Farmer City	710	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	837
Farmington	Farmington	192	Holcomb	Meridian Sun	505
Fieldon	Fieldon	592	Homer	Homer	199
Fillmore	Fillmore	670	Hoopeston	Star	709
Findlay	Findlay	831	Hopedale	Hopedale	622
Fisher	Sangamon	801	Hope	Hopewell	844
Flat Rock	Russellville	348	Hume	Edgar	829
Flora	Flora	204	Huntsville	Huntsville	465
Forrest	Forrest	614	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	136
Franklin	Wadley	616	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	521
Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	264	Indianola	Vermilion	265
Freeburg	Freeburg	418	Industry	Industry	327
Freedom	Freedom	194	Iola	Iola	691
Freeport	Excelsior	97	Ipava	Ipava	213
Freeport	Evergreen	170	Iroquois	O. H. Miner	506
Fulton	Fulton City	189	Irving	Irving	455
Galena	Miners	273	Iuka	J. D. Moody	510
Galesburg	Alpha	155	Jacksonville	Harmony	3
Galesburg	Vesper	584	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	570
Gallatia	Gallatia	684	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	460
Galva	Galva	243	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	394
Ganntown	New Columbia	336	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	713
Gays	Miles Hart	595	Johnston City	Lake Creek	729
Gardner	Gardner	573	Joliet	Mt. Joliet	42
Geneseo	Stewart	92	Joliet	Matteson	175
Geneva	Geneva	139	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	111
Genoa	Genoa	288	Kane	King Solomon's	197
Georgetown	Russell	154	Kankakee	Kankakee	389
Gibson City	Gibson	733	Kansas	Kansas	280
Gillespie	Gillespie	214	Karber's Ridge	Tadmor	794
Gilman	Gilman	591	Kenney	Henderson	820
Girard	Girard	171	Kewanee	Kewanee	159

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Keithsburg	Robert Burns	113	Mascoutah	Douglas	361
Kinderhook	Kinderhook	353	Mason	Mason	217
Kingston	Kishwaukee	402	Mason City	Mason City	403
Kinmundy	Kinmundy	398	Mattoon	Mattoon	260
Kirkland	Boyd D.	857	Maywood	Maywood	UD
Kirkwood	Abraham Lincoln	518	Mazon	Mazon	826
Knoxville	Pacific	66	Medora	Fidelity	152
Lacon	Lacon	61	Melvin	Melvin	811
LaFayette	Stark	501	Mendon	Mendon	449
LaGrange	La Grange	770	Mendota	Mendota	176
LaHarpe	La Harpe	195	Meredosia	Benevolent	52
Lake Creek	Lake Creek	729	Metropolis City	Metropolis	91
La Moille	La Moille	383	Milan	Eureka	69
Lanark	Lanark	423	Milford	Milford	168
LaSalle	Acacia	67	Millburn	Antioch	127
Latham	Latham	853	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	345
Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	415	Milton	Milton	275
Lawrenceville	Edward Dobbins	164	Minier	Comet	641
Lebanon	Lebanon	110	Minonk	Rob Morris	247
Lee Center	Lee Center	146	Minooka	Minooka	528
Leland	Leland	558	Moline	Doric	319
Lena	Lena	174	Momence	Momence	481
Lerna	Lerna	788	Monmouth	Monmouth	37
Le Roy	Le Roy	221	Monticello	Fraternal	58
Lewistown	Lewistown	104	Montrose	Prairie City	578
Lexington	Lexington	482	Morris	Cedar	124
Liberty	Liberty	380	Morrison	Dunlap	321
Libertyville	Libertyville	492	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	681
Lick Creek	Union	627	Morton	Groveland	352
Lima	Lima	135	Mound City	Trinity	562
Lincoln	Logan	210	Mound Station	Kendrick	430
Lisbon	Orient	323	Mount Auburn	Kedron	340
Litchfield	Charter Oak	236	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	239
Litchfield	Litchfield	517	Mt. Carroll	Cyrus	188
Littleton	Littleton	766	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	331
Loami	Loami	450	Mt. Morris	Samuel H. Davis	96
Lockport	Lockport	538	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	87
Loda	Abraham Jonas	316	Mount Sterling	Hardin	44
London Mills	London	848	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	31
Long Point	Long Point	552	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	180
Louisville	Louisville	196	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	498
Lovington	Lovington	228	Murrayville	Murrayville	432
Ludlow	Pera	574	Naperville	Euclid	65
Lyndon	Lyndon	750	Nashville	Washington	55
Lynnville	Gill	382	Nebo	Nebo	806
McHenry	McHenry	158	Neoga	Neoga	279
McLean	McLean	469	Neponset	Neponset	803
McLeansboro	Polk	137	New Boston	New Boston	59
Macedonia	Royal	807	New Burnside	New Burnside	772
Mackinaw	Mackinaw	132	New Canton	New Canton	821
Macomb	Macomb	17	New Douglas	Madison	560
Macon	South Macon	467	New Grand Chain	Grand Chain	660
Magnolia	Magnolia	103	New Hartford	New Hartford	453
Mahomet	Mahomet	220	New Haven	New Haven	230
Makanda	Makanda	434	New Holland	New Holland	741
Manchester	Manchester	229	Newman	Newman	369
Manito	Manito	476	New Salem	New Salem	218
Mansfield	Mansfield	773	Newton	Newton	216
Maquon	Maquon	530	New Windsor	Oxford	367
Marcelline	Marcelline	114	Noble	Noble	362
Marengo	Marengo	138	Nokomis	Nokomis	456
Marine	Marine	355	Normal	Normal	673
Marion	Fellowship	89	Norris City	May	718
Maroa	Maroa	454	Norwood Park	Beacon Light	784
Marseilles	Marseilles	417	Nunda	Nunda	169
Marshall	Marshall	133	Oakland	Oakland	219
Martinsville	Clark	603	Oak Park	Harlem	540
Martinton	Martinton	845	Oblong	Oblong City	644

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Oconee	Oconee	392	Quincy	Bodley	1
Odell	Odell	401	Quincy	Herman	39
Odin	Odin	503	Quincy	Quincy	296
O'Fallon	O'Fallon	576	Quincy	Lambert	659
Ogden	Ogden	754	Raleigh	Raleigh	128
Ohio	Ohio	814	Ramsey	Ramsey	405
Olmsted	Caledonia	47	Rankin	Rankin	725
Olney	Olney	140	Rantoul	Rantoul	470
Omaha	Omaha	723	Raritan	Raritan	727
Onarga	Onarga	305	Raymond	Raymond	692
Oneida	Oneida	337	Red Bud	Red Bud	427
Opdyke	Jefferson	368	Richmond	Richmond	143
Oquawka	Oquawka	123	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632
Orangeville	Orangeville	687	Ridgway	Ridgway	816
Oregon	Oregon	420	Rio	Rio	685
Orion	Sherman	535	Riverside	Riverside	862
Oswego	Raven	303	Riverton	Riverton Union	786
Ottawa	Occidental	40	Robinson	Robinson	250
Ottawa	Humboldt	555	Rochelle	Horicon	244
Owaneco	Locust	623	Rochester	Rochester	635
Palatine	Palatine	314	Rockford	Rockford	102
Palestine	Palestine	849	Rockford	Star in the East	166
Palmyra	Palmyra	463	Rockford	E. F. W. Ellis	633
Pana	Pana	226	Rock Island	Trio	57
Paris	Prairie	77	Rock Island	Rock Island	658
Paris	Paris	268	Rockport	Rockport	830
Parkersburg	Parkersburg	509	Rockton	Rockton	74
Patoka	Patoka	613	Roodhouse	E. M. Husted	796
Pawnee	Pawnee	675	Roscoe	Roscoe	75
Paw Paw	Corinthian	205	Roseville	Roseville	519
Paxton	Paxton	416	Rossville	Rossville	527
Payson	Payson	379	Rushville	Rushville	9
Pearl City	Pearl	823	Rutland	Rutland	477
Pecatonica	A. W. Rawson	145	Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537
Pekin	Pekin	29	Saint Charles	Unity	48
Pekin	Empire	126	Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769
Peoria	Peoria	15	Salem	Marion	130
Peoria	Temple	46	Sandwich	Meteor	283
Peoria	Illinois	263	San Jose	San Jose	645
Peoria	Schiller	335	Saunemin	Saunemin	738
Peotone	Peotone	636	Savanna	Mississippi	385
Perry	Perry	95	Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468
Peru	St. Johns	13	Scott Land	Scott Land	743
Petersburg	Clinton	19	Scottville	Scottville	426
Philo	Centennial	747	Seaton	Charity	838
Pilot	Newtown	714	Seneca	Seneca	532
Pinckneyville	Mitchell	85	Shabbona	Shabbona	374
Pittsfield	Pittsfield	790	Shannon	Shannon	490
Piper City	Piper	608	Shawneetown	Warren	14
Plainfield	Plainfield	536	Sheffield	Ames	142
Plainview	Plainview	461	Shelbyville	Jackson	53
Plainville	Adams	529	Sheldon	Sheldon	609
Plano	Sunbeam	428	Sheridan	Sheridan	735
Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	565	Shipman	Shipman	212
Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	700	Shirley	Shirley	582
Plymouth	Plymouth	286	Sibley	Sibley	761
Pocahontas	Gordon	473	Sidell	Sidell	798
Polo	Mystic Tie	187	Sidney	Sidney	347
Pontiac	Pontiac	294	Somonauk	Somonauk	646
Pontoosuc	Herrick	193	Sorento	Sorento	861
Port Byron	Philo	436	Sparland	Sparland	441
Potomac	Potomac	782	Sparta	Hope	162
Prairie City	Golden Gate	248	Springfield	Springfield	4
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Springfield	Central	71
Princeton	Bureau	112	Springfield	Tyrian	333
Princeton	Princeton	587	Springfield	St. Paul's	500
Princeville	Princeville	360	Spring Hill	Bollen	412
Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293	Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	805

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Stanford	Stanford	785	Virden	Virden	161
Staunton	Staunton	177	Virginia	Virginia	544
Steeleville	Alma	497	Waldron	Aroma	378
Sterling	Rock River	612	Walnut	Walnut	722
Stewardson	Stewardson	541	Walpole	Tuscan	630
Stockton	Plum River	554	Walshville	Walshville	475
Stone Fort	Stone Fort	495	Waltham	Waltham	384
Streator	Streator	607	Warren	Jo Daviess	278
Stronghurst	Stronghurst	847	Warsaw	Warsaw	257
Sublette	Sublette	349	Washburn	Washburn	421
Sullivan	Sullivan	764	Washington	Taylor	98
Summerfield	Summerfield	342	Wataga	Wataga	291
Sumner	Sumner	334	Waterman	Waterman	728
Sycamore	Sycamore	134	Waterloo	Morris	787
Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207	Watseka	Watseka	446
Tampico	Yorktown	655	Watson	Watson	602
Taylorville	Mound	122	Wauconda	Wauconda	298
Temple Hill	Temple Hill	701	Waukegan	Waukegan	78
Tennessee	Tennessee	496	Waverly	Waverly	118
Thompsonville	Akin	749	Wayne City	Orel	759
Thomson	Thomson	559	Waynesville	Wayne	172
Time	Time	569	Weldon	Weldon	746
Tiskilwa	Sharon	550	Wenona	Wenona	344
Toledo	Toledo	834	West Chicago	Amity	472
Tolona	Tolono	391	West Frankfort	Frankfort	567
Tonica	Tonica	364	West Point	Dills	295
Toulon	Toulon	93	West Salem	West Salem	866
Towanda	Towanda	542	Wheaton	Wheaton	269
Tower Hill	Tower Hill	493	Wheeling	Vitruvius	81
Tremont	Tremont	462	White Hall	White Hall	80
Trenton	Trenton	109	Williamsville	Lavely	203
Trilla	Muddy Point	396	Willow Hill	Cooper	489
Troy	Troy	588	Wilmington	Wilmington	208
Troy Grove	Shiloh	397	Winchester	Winchester	105
Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419	Windsor	Windsor	322
Tuscola	Tuscola	332	Winnebago	Winnebago	745
Union	Orion	358	Winslow	Winslow	564
Upper Alton	Franklin	25	Winterrowd	Mayo	664
Urbana	Urbana	157	Woburn	Gilham	809
Utica	Utica	858	Wolf Creek	Chapel Hill	719
Vandalia	Temperance	16	Woodhull	Woodhull	502
Venice	Triple	835	Woodstock	Saint Marks	63
Vermilion	Stratton	408	Wyanet	Wyanet	231
Vermont	Vermont	116	Wyoming	Wyoming	479
Verona	Verona	757	Xenia	Xenia	485
Versailles	Versailles	108	Yates City	Yates City	448
Victoria	A. T. Darrah	793	York	York	313
Vienna	Vienna	150	Yorkville	Kendall	471
Viola	Viola	577			

List of Lodges by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental	Chicago	78 Monroe St
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Masonic Temple
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
314	Palatine	Palatine	
410	Mithra	Chicago	257 N. Clark St
437	Chicago	Chicago	Masonic Temple
524	Evans	Evanston	
557	Lessing	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St
639	Keystone	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St
662	South Park	Chicago	115 53d St
686	Garfield	Chicago	1250 West Madison St
711	Providence	Jefferson	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Masonic Temple
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	
767	Triluminar	Chicago	227 92d St
774	Lake View	Chicago	Lincoln, Racine & Diversy Aves
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	615 N. Clark St
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Norwood Park
797	Normal Park	Chicago	69th St. and Stewart Ave
810	Tracy	Chicago	103d St near Walden Parkway
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Milwaukee and North Aves
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	41-76 St
842	Fides	Chicago	700-119 St
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	42d Ave. and W. Van Buren St
864	Olympia	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave

SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	
182	Germania	Chicago	615 N. Clark St
271	Blaney	Chicago	78 Monroe St
310	Dearborn	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
393	Blair	Chicago	78 Monroe st
411	Hesperia	Chicago	78 Monroe St
478	Pleiades	Chicago	473 West Madison St
526	Covenant	Chicago	Masonic Temple
610	Union Park	Chicago	473 and 475 W. Madison St
642	Apollo	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
669	Herder	Chicago	358 Blue Island Ave
690	Englewood	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts
716	Calumet	Blue Island	
731	Harbor	Chicago	91st St. and Commercial Ave
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts
768	Mizpah	Chicago	4341 South Halsted St
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	76th St. near Dobson Ave
780	Siloam	Chicago	1249 Madison St
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	79th and Sherman Sts
800	Kenwood	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	1227 Armitage Ave
819	Columbian	Chicago	1812 W 22d St
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	
843	Park	Chicago	Clark St. and Greenleaf Ave
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	Hart and Archer Aves
862	Riversi e	Riverside	
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	Masonic Temple

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
141	Garden City	Chicago	Masonic Temple
209	W. B. Warren	Chicago	Masonic Temple
277	Accordia	Chicago	Halsted St. and North Ave
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Masonic Temple
409	T. J. Turner	Chicago	Masonic Temple
422	Landmark	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave
508	Home	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
540	Harlem	Oak Park	
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St.
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	404 and 406 Milwaukee Ave
674	Waldeck	Chicago	44th and State St
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	2941 Archer Ave
717	Arcana	Chicago	Halsted and Randolph Sts
739	Lakeside	Chicago	3120 Forest Ave
765	Palace	Chicago	
770	LaGrange	LaGrange	
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Wilson St. & E. Ravenswo'd Park
783	Constantia	Chicago	70 Adams St
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Irving Park
804	Kensington	Chicago	11100 Michigan Ave
815	Lawn	Chicago	3620 West 63d St
832	Magic City	Harvey	
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	225 64th St
850	Austin	Austin	
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	70 Adams St
UD	Maywood	Maywood	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry
358	Orion	Union	McHenry
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone
575	Capron	Capron	Boone
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago
166	Star-in-the-East	Rockford	Winnebago
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess
859	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Carroll
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb
144	De Kalb	De Kalb	De Kalb
283	Meteor	Sandwich	De Kalb
288	Genoa	Genoa	De Kalb
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	De Kalb
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	De Kalb
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb
857	Boyd D	Kirkland	De Kalb

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	Du Page
472	Amity	West Chicago	Du Page
824	Grove	Downers Grove	Du Page
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will
175	Matteson	Joliet	Will
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will
763	Crete	Crete	Will
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy

NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's	Peru	La Salle
49	Occidental	Ottawa	La Salle
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle
384	Waltham	Waltham	La Salle
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

NINTH DISTRICT.—CONTINUED.

NO	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
858	Utica	Utica	La Salle
UD	Cornell	Cornell	La Salle
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston

TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau
291	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau
383	La Moille	La Moille	Bureau
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall
119	Henhy	Henry	Marshall
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall
93	Tonlon	Toulon	Stark
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark
501	Stark	La Fayette	Stark
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry
243	Galva	Galva	Henry
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry
680	Clement	Colono	Henry
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	Rock Island
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough
233	Bladinsville	Bladinsville	McDonough
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough
496	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton
848	London	London Mills	Fulton
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox
330	Altona	Altona	Knox
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox
685	Rio	Rio	Knox
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria
109	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria
222	George Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford
306	Wm. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell
352	Groveland	Morton	Tazewell
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean
221	Le Roy	Le Roy	McLean
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean
468	Cheneys Grove	Saybrook	McLean
469	McLean	McLean	McLean
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington	McLean
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean
673	Normal	Normal	McLean
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean
84	De Witt	Clinton	De Witt
173	Wayne	Waynesville	De Witt
261	Amon	De Witt	De Witt
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	De Witt
746	Weldon	Weldon	De Witt
820	Henderson	Kenney	De Witt
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorous	Champaign
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie
825	Arthur	Arthur	Moultrie
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon
U D	Argenta	Argenta	Macon
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan
853	Latham	Latham	Logan

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana	Havana	Mason
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason
476	Manito	Manito	Mason
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon
354	Ark & Archor	Auburn	Sangamon
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon
500	St. Pauls	Springfield	Sangamon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott
34	Barry	Barry	Pike
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike
95	Perry	Perry	Pike
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike
275	Milton	Milton	Pike
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike
569	Time	Time	Pike
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams
135	Lima	Lima	Adams
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams
267	La Prairie	Golden	Adams
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams
379	Payson	Payson	Adams
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Calhoun
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
51	Mount Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgomery
255	Donnelson	Donnellson	Montgomery
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian
226	Pana	Pana	Christian
340	Kedron	Mount Auburn	Christian
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberland
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark
313	York	York	Clark
442	Casey	Casey	Clark
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark
620	Newhope	Cohn	Clark
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper
140	Olney	Olney	Richland
362	Noble	Noble	Richland
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay
204	Flora	Flora	Clay
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay
691	Iola	Iola	Clay
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham
525	Delia	Elliottstown	Effingham
533	Altamount	Altamount	Effingham
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette
130	Marion	Salem	Marion
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion
503	Odin	Odin	Marion
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

O.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond
861	Sorento	Sorento	Bond
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison
355	Marine	Marine	Madison
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison
583	Highland	Highland	Madison
588	Troy	Troy	Madison
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison
835	Triple	Venice	Madison

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair
361	Douglas	Muscoutah	St. Clair
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	St. Clair
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Randolph
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	Franklin
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry
234	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	Perry

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Jackson
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson
833	Dean	Ava	Jackson
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson
693	Herrins Prairie	Herrin	Williamson
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	Williamson
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne
331	Mount Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards
866	West Salem	West Salem	Edwards
239	Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel	Wabash
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash
200	Sheba	Grayville	White
272	Carmi	Carmi	White
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White
677	Enfield	Enfield	White
718	May	Norris City	White
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	Saline
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	Gallatin

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	Pope
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac
232	Farmers	Brookport	Massac
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson
778	Gurney	New County Line	Johnson
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union
520	Anna	Anna	Union
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander

DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
5	Far West	Galena	JoDaviess	April 29, 1840		Charter was never issued
6	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	April 29, 1840	1845-6	Surrendered
10	Joliet	Joliet	Will	Oct. 5, 1841	Oct. 15, 1845	Revoked
11	Cass	Virginia	Cass	Oct. 4, 1842		Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun	Montrose	Iowa*	Oct. 4, 1842	Oct. 3, 1843	Suspended
18	La Fayette	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 2, 1843	Oct. 1864	Arrested
21	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1843	May 9, 1847	Surrendered
22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin*	Oct. 2, 1843		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox	Oct. 7, 1844	March 22, 1902	Arrested
28	Monroe	Waterloo	Monroe	Oct. 7, 1844	1874-5	Arrested
30	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	Oct. 6, 1845	July, 1875	Arrested
32	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1845	Oct. 1848	Surrendered
41	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	Oct. 8, 1846	Oct. 6, 1852	Forfeited
54	Reclamation	Nauvoo	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1848	July 5, 1882	Surrendered
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	Oct. 2, 1848	Oct. 27, 1886	Forfeited
62	Jerusalem	Oregon	Ogle	O. 3, 1848	Oct. 4, 1853	Forfeited
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	Oct. 2, 1849	Sept. 16, 1892	Arrested
70	Social	Hennepin	Putnam	Oct. 1849	Jan. 23, 1889	Surrendered
73	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	Oct. 1849	1859‡	Surrendered
82	Metamora	Metamora	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1850	1884-85	Surrendered
83	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1850	1856‡	No record
94	Morning Sun	Jerseyville	Jersey	Oct. 8, 1850	1862-63	Surrendered
101	Madison	Upper Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1851	1861-62	Surrendered
107	Fayette	Fayette	Greene	Oct. 6, 1851	Aug. 16, 1875	Arrested
120	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	Oct. 5, 1852	1854‡	No record
121	Cataract	St. Anthony's Falls	Minnesota	Oct. 5, 1852		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark	Oct. 3, 1855	Dec. 20, 1894	Surrendered
167	Oswego	Oswego	Kendall	Oct. 2, 1855	Feb. 7, 1859	Surrendered
181	Moultrie	Sullivan	Moultrie	Oct. 2, 1855	May 5, 1879	Arrested
184	Nebraska	Belleview	Nebraska*	Oct. 3, 1855		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
186	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island	Rock Island	Oct. 6, 1856	March 9, 1863	Consolidated with Trio No. 57
191	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	Oct. 9, 1856	July 27, 1871	Surrendered
198	Grand View	Grand View Dudley	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1856	Feb. 9, 1889	Surrendered
202	Sterling	Sterling	Whiteside	Oct. 6, 1856	1868	Annulled
215	Weir	Six Mile	Madison	Oct. 7, 1856	1861-2	Surrendered
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	Oct. 8, 1856	Jan. 12, 1889	Arrested
224	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant St. Anna Farmer City	DeWitt	Oct. 8, 1856	1870-71	No record
225	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 8, 1856	1862-63	Surrendered

242	Aegis	Annawan	Henry	Oct. 3, 1857	May 13, 1859	Arrested
256	Algonquin	Algonquin	McHenry	Oct. 6, 1858	Jan. 21, 1880	Surrendered
258	Bonus	Bonus	Boone	Oct. 6, 1865		
	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry		Aug. 26, 1885	Surrendered
259	New Berlin	New Berlin	Sangamon	Oct. 6, 1858	1874‡	No record
281	Martinsville	Martinsville	Clark	Oct. 6, 1858	1865‡	No record
284	Alton	Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1858	May 4, 1874	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27
289	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 7, 1858	1860‡	No record
290	Cache	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 7, 1858	1875‡	No record
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	Oct. 5, 1859	March 20, 1897	Arrested
300	Hanover	Hanover	Jo Daviess	Oct. 5, 1859	Jan. 7, 1887	Surrendered
304	Cement	Utica	La Salle	Oct. 5, 1859	1883	Surrendered
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 19, 1901	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27 as Piasa No. 27
317	New Liberty	New Liberty	Pope	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 10, 1879	Arrested
324	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	Oct. 5, 1859	Feb. 5, 1864	Cons'lidated with Union No.78 as Waukegan No.78
326	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	Dec. 23, 1861	Cons'lid'ted with Bonus No.258 as Chemung No.258
328	Grafton	Huntley	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	April 11, 1884	Surrendered
329	Durham	Durham	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1860	1868–69	Surrendered
338	Grand Detour	Grand Detour	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1869	1877–78	Arrested
343	Arcturus	Polo	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1863‡	No record
357	Eddy	Kingston	Peoria	Oct. 2, 1860	1869‡	No record
370	Middleton	Middleton	Clay	Oct. 8, 1862	April 19, 1878	Consolidated with Bell Rive No. 696
372	Galesburg	Galesburg	Knox	Oct. 8, 1862	Dec. 16, 1880	Surrendered
375	Isaac Underhill	Secor	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1862	1874‡	No record
376	Ash Grove	Ash Grove	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1862	1869‡	No record
377	Archimedes	Belleville	St. Clair	Oct. 8, 1863	April 8, 1889	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 24
381	M. R. Thompsen	Freeport	Stephenson	Oct. 8, 1863	Jan. 7, 1890	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97
387	Greenbush	Greenbush	Warren	Oct. 8, 1863	May 28, 1889	Arrested
	Youngstown	Youngstown				
395	H. G. Reynolds	Whitefield	Bureau	Oct. 8, 1864	May 26, 1880	Surrendered
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	Oct. 5, 1864	March 24, 1896	Conso'd'ted with Knoxville No. 66 as Pacific No. 66.
407	Blue Grass	Blue Grass	Vermilion	Oct. 5, 1864	April 12, 1882	Arrested
		Marysville				
413	Forreston	Forreston	Ogle	Oct. 5, 1864	Dec. 4, 1876	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96
425	Kaneville	Kaneville	Kane	Oct. 4, 1865	July, 1883	Surrendered
435	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	Oct. 4, 1865	July 12, 1881	Surrendered
438	H. W. Bigelow	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 4, 1865	March 27, 1875	Surrendered
439	Luce	Quincy	Adams	Oct. 4, 1865	Jan. 17, 1889	Surrendered
452	Grant	Richview	Washington	Oct. 4, 1865	July 21, 1887	Surrendered
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union	Oct. 4, 1865	July 9, 1898	Arrested
459	Butler	Butler	Montgomery	Oct. 3, 1866	May 18, 1887	Surrendered
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	Oct. 3, 1866	Sept. 26, 1889	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 210 as Logan No. 210
483	Belle City	Belle City	Hamilton	Oct. 3, 1866	March 27, 1880	Arrested
494	Bath	Bath	Mason	Oct. 3, 1866	Dec. 19, 1895	Surrendered
499	Mt. Zion	Mt. Zion	Macon	Oct. 3, 1866	1874–75	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312
507	Manteno	Manteno	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1866	March 14, 1878	Arrested
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	Kane	Oct. 3, 1866	April 7, 1897	Consolidated with Elgin Lodge No. 117
513	Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Shelby	Oct. 1, 1867	July 27, 1882	Arrested

DEFUNCT LODGES.—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
515	Dement	Dement	Ogle	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 25, 1886	Consolidated with Malta No. 320 as Creston No. 320
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 21, 1887	Surrendered
546	Nilwood	Nilwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867	1876–77	Surrendered
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	Oct. 1, 1867	March 4, 1898	Arrested
549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	Oct. 1, 1867	1884–5	Surrendered
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867	Aug. 25, 1887	Surrendered
553	Kyle	Macomb	McDonough	Oct. 1, 1867	1876–77	Surrendered
561	Trinity	Monmouth	Warren	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 28, 1886	Surrendered
563	Hamilton	Otterville	Jersey	Oct. 1, 1867	1886	
568	Delta	Cairo	Alexander	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 23, 1874	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 237
571	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867	1869	Surrendered
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1868	May 15, 1897	Surrendered
586	Tazewell	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868	1874–75	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156
589	Elwood	Humbolt	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868	July 18, 1891	Surrendered
593	W. M. Egan	Jefferson	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	Aug. 1872	Arrested
594	Lodi	Lodi	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868	April 19, 1876	Surrendered
596	National	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	March 13, 1894	Arrested
597	Lostant	Lostant	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868	Jan. 14, 1888	Surrendered
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868	Oct. 29, 1884	Surrendered
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868	Feb. 24, 1879	Surrendered
605	Allen	Allen / Stanford	McLean	Oct. 6, 1868	May 5, 1886	Arrested
606	Wapella	Wapella	DeWitt	Oct. 6, 1868	May 26, 1874	Surrendered
615	Anchor	Mason City	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	1874–75	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 403
621	Venice	Venice	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1886	Surrendered
624	Dubois	Dubois	Washington	Oct. 5, 1869	Sept. 1883	Surrendered
625	Melrose	Melrose	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869	May 4, 1877	Arrested
626	Putnam	Granville	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869	1871‡	No record
628	Mosaic	Hudson	McLean	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1882	Arrested
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	Feb. 14, 1877	Consolidated with Havana Lodge No. 88
637	Burlington	Burlington	Kane	Oct. 6, 1869	Dec. 21, 1876	Surrendered
638	Fortitude	Sagetown	Henderson	Oct. 6, 1869	March 10, 1884	Arrested
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870	1874‡	No record
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	DuPage	Oct. 4, 1870	Feb. 16, 1895	Arrested
650	Irvington	Irvington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 31, 1891	Surrendered
652	Polar Star	Mulkeytown	Franklin	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 10, 1888	Arrested
654	Woodford	ElPaso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870	March 5, 1877	Surrendered
661	Bethesda	Potosi / Colfax	Livingston / McLean	Oct. 5, 1870	March 1, 1886	Arrested
633	Phoenix	Mapleton	Peoria	Oct. 3, 1871	Feb. 12, 1901	Arrested
671	Farina	Farina	Marion	Oct. 3, 1871	April, 1880	Surrendered

678	Sheffield	Sheffield Rockbridge	Greene	Oct. 3, 1871	May 20, 1886	Arrested
689	Advance	Galva	Henry	Oct. 1, 1872	Nov. 28, 1876	Surrendered
694	Center	Pana	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872	Jan. 14, 1887	Surrendered
699	Libanus	Rosemond	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 21, 1875	Arrested
703	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	March 20, 1885	Surrendered
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles	Oct. 8, 1873	April 23, 1896	Consolidated with Mattoon Lodge No. 260
708	Lemont	Lemont	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	Sept. 7, 1897	Surrendered
720	Varna	Varna	Marshall	Oct. 7, 1874	May 13, 1882	Surrendered
736	Dennison	Dennison McKeen	Clark	Oct. 3, 1876	Dec. 22, 1888	Surrendered
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1876	May 15, 1895	Surrendered
753	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	Oct. 2, 1877	Sept. 1, 1888	Arrested
760	Bellflower	Bellflower	McLean	Oct. 5, 1881	July 13, 1886	Surrendered
775	Omega	Charleston	Coles	Oct. 6, 1886	Dec. 9, 1899	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	Oct. 6, 1886	Jan. 21, 1902	Consolidated with Tennessee Lodge No. 496 as Colchester Lodge, No. 496
828	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 4, 1893	Jan. 1, 1896	Consol'd with Villa Ridge, No. 562 as Trinity No. 562

*State. †Constituted; no date given when chartered. ‡Records cease.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1901	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1902	Dues 1902	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
1	Bodly	Quincy	Adams	172	10	..	6	..	16	..	..	6	2	..	8	180	$ 105 00	1	10	10	152	$69 80	$22 00	..
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	24	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	26	15 60	..	2	1	26	..	..	..
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	137	8	..	5	1	14	3	..	3	2	..	8	143	84 00	..	1	1	130	16 00	15 30	$ 5 00
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	149	16	1	3	..	20	4	..	4	3	1	12	157	90 00	3	14	12	135	68 30	6 45	25 00
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	164	16	2	4	..	22	3	..	1	4	..	8	178	106 80	9	18	16	167	67 00	13 00	..
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon	351	29	..	14	..	43	1	..	3	3	..	9	385	227 40	3	26	25	365	141 94	10 00	..
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	80	10	..	1	..	11	..	..	1	1	..	2	85	51 00	3	6	2	76	8	1 00	..
13	St. John's	Peru	LaSalle	81	5	2	2	..	8	..	..	2	1	..	3	84	52 80	..	7	2	80	4	..	..
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin	39	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	2	41	24 60	..	2	4	37	113 00	9 00	..
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria	338	28	2	3	..	33	8	..	2	1	..	11	364	214 80	7	28	29	330	96 40	11 00	10 00
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette	65	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	5	4	..	9	57	34 20	..	2	2	55	..	6 00	..
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough	160	8	..	1	..	9	..	..	4	4	..	8	160	96 00	1	9	8	138	10 00	2 00	5 00
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard	107	14	1	..	..	15	1	..	2	2	..	5	114	68 40	1	11	13	112	53 00	2 00	..
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	97	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	96	57 60	1	..	..	84	..	7 60	10 00
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass	113	10	1	..	..	11	..	..	1	4	..	5	119	71 40	..	10	10	110	..	..	..
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	125	6	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	4	127	76 20	2	6	6	109	25 00	5 00	..
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison	70	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	69	41 40	..	3	1	67	..	..	..
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison	144	9	1	2	..	12	..	..	2	1	..	3	150	89 40	2	9	3	100	8 00	20 00	..
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell	76	1	1	6	..	8	1	..	2	1	..	4	80	48 00	..	4	1	72	15 00	3 00	5 00
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	88	4	..	4	..	8	..	..	4	2	..	6	90	54 00	..	5	..	77	..	..	..
33	Oriental	Chicago	Cook	355	52	..	6	..	58	20	..	3	6	..	29	384	230 40	5	61	5	358	315 00	..	50 00
34	Barry	Barry	Pike	98	7	..	2	..	9	1	..	2	1	..	4	103	60 00	..	7	7	92	..	..	..
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles	106	8	1	3	..	12	1	..	1	1	..	3	115	68 40	1	9	7	100	..	..	..
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	42	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	42	25 20	..	..	1	37	..	..	32 00
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren	107	8	2	3	..	13	4	..	2	1	..	7	113	65 40	..	8	..	100	86 61	51 15	..
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion	259	11	5	17	..	33	10	..	3	1	..	14	268	156 60	7	11	9	230	77 90	1 00	..
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams	47	6	1	..	..	7	1	..	2	..	..	3	50	30 00	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
40	Occidental	Ottawa	LaSalle	167	12	2	4	..	18	3	..	1	2	..	6	175	105 00	1	11	12	161	52 60	13 15	..
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will	249	19	1	7	..	27	3	..	2	2	..	7	273	162 00	4	23	21	247	97 14	64 92	..
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean	176	18	2	9	..	29	3	..	4	3	..	10	165	117 60	4	15	19	183	50 00	10 00	..
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown	79	4	1	3	..	8	2	..	3	2	..	7	80	48 00	1	5	3	67	..	..	..
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike	67	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	65	38 40	..	2	1	55	19 00	4 50	..
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria	474	72	..	16	..	88	..	..	11	1	..	12	550	324 60	22	77	71	514	175 40	21 00	..
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski	25	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	25	15 00	..	..	..	25	..	..	..

48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	71	2		1		3			2	1		3	71	$ 42	60		3	1	67		$ 5	00		
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry	62	3				3			2	2		4	61	34	80		3	3	55	$33	00	6	00		
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	97	7	6	2		15			3	2		5	107	64	20	3	12	7	100	3	30	2	00		
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgom'y.	82	7		1		8			1	2		3	87	52	20		4	6	80	62	00	6	00		
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	41	1				1							42	25	20		3	3	37			3	00		
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	105	4		2		6			3	4		7	104	62	40		4	4	95	37	55	6	80		
55	Washington	Nashville	Washingt'n	66	2				2			3	3		6	62	37	20		2	1	47						
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	190	15		2		17	2	1	1	3		7	200	120	00	4	15	16	184	9	00	4	68		
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt	83		3	2		5			3	2		5	83	49	80	1	1	1	81						
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer	62	10		1		11			1	2		3	70	42	00	2	10	9	66	5	00	7	00		
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone	181	21		5		26			1	7		8	199	119	40	13	23	22	182	27	50	10	00	$10	00
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	50	9	1			10							60	36	0		7	7	57			2	00	5	00
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	75	4		1	1	6				2		2	79	47	40		5	4	74						
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	89	2		1		3	1		4	2		7	85	51	00	2	5	3	78	18	00	4	00		
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	72	3		1		4				2		2	74	44	40		4	3	70			3	00		
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	62	1				1			1	1		2	61	36	60		1	1	56						
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	91	6		2		8	2		3	2		7	92	55	20	1	6	6	83	130	00	2	00	5	00
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island	52	1	1			2	3		2	1		6	48	28	80		1	1	44			3	00		
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	55	10	1	2		13			2	1		3	65	39	00	1	9	11	57						
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	48	4	2			6			2	1		3	51	30	60	1	4	4	47			284	40		
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	57	1	1	2		4	1		1			2	59	35	40		3	2	50						
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	40	3		1	3	7			1	1		2	45	27	00			3	42			12	00		
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	83	1	1	3		5			3	4		7	81	48	60	1	1	1	77			5	00		
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	297	14		2		16			1	5		6	307	184	20	1	17	15	268	47	60				
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	213	20	1	2		23				1		1	235	141	00	11	18	17	219	35	98	23	50		
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	36	3				3	6			3		9	30	18	00		3	3	24						
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene	73	2		3		5			2	1		3	75	45	00	1	1	1	70	6	00	4	00		
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Cook	75	2				2			1			1	76	45	60		3	2	70			8	00	10	00
84	DeWitt	Clinton	DeWitt	135	1	1			2			3			3	134	80	40	2	5	1	125	180	32	11	00	5	00
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	73	2	2			4			3	2		5	72	43	20		1	1	63	50	50	3	99	10	00
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Randolph	37								1			1	36	21	60				34	355	40	2	50		
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	63	7		1		8	5		5	1		11	60	36	00	1	4	2	57	18	00	6	00		
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	80	1	1	1		3			1	3		4	79	47	40	2	1	1	75			2	00		
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	67			2		2	1	1	2	1		5	64	38	40		2	1	61	15	00	3	00		
90	Jerusal'm Temple	Aurora	Kane	179	1	3	1		5	3		2	2		7	177	106	20	2	3	1	128	50	00	9	00		
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac	60	12		5		17	5			2		7	70	42	00	5	11	12	66			5	00		
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	138	4				4	3		6	3		12	130	78	00		5	5	118			3	00		
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	39	13	1	1		15	2		2	1		5	49	29	40	1	13	12	48						
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	56	3				3	3			2		5	54	32	40		2	2	53						
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	41	3		1		4	2		1			3	42	23	40	1	1	2	40			6	00		
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	255	10	2	4		15	13		1	3	1	18	253	151	80	6	15	13	205	138	62	22	00		
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	70	6				6			2	2		4	72	43	20	1	4	5	66	5	00	3	00		
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	86	4				4				2		2	88	52	80	2	7	6	83	9	00	8	69		
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	61	6				6	3		2	3		8	59	35	40		5	6	57						
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	233	19	3	6		28	2		4	10		16	245	147	00	3	22	18	232	6	0				
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	42	3		2		5	1		1	1		3	44	26	40	1	4	4	41			2	00		
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	66	2		2		4			1			1	69	41	40	3	4	2	63	10	00				
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	60	3	1			4							64	38	40		3	3	62			10	50		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1901.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1902.	Dues 1902.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p Residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	64	5	2	9	....	16	....	....	1	2	....	3	77	$ 46 20	7	9	7	77	$40 00	.....	.....
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown	61	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	....	3	61	36 60	....	1	....	57	.....	.....	.....
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	49	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	3	48	25 80	2	4	3	40	.....	$ 2 00	.....
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	41	4	....	1	....	5	..	....	....	2	....	4	42	25 20	....	3	3	37	.....	.....	.....
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	58	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	..	5	53	31 80	....	1	....	49	.....	4 00	.....
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	81	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	3	....	5	78	46 80	....	....	1	73	.....	.....	.....
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	48	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	3	....	....	3	46	27 60	....	2	....	33	25 00	.....	.....
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	41	24 60	....	....	....	39	36 05	.....	.....
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake	56	4	....	1	..	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	60	36 00	....	7	3	58	.....	.....	.....
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	48	5	....	1	....	6	2	....	1	1	....	4	50	30 00	....	7	6	48	.....	3 00	.....
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	189	16	4	1	....	21	....	....	1	3	....	4	206	123 60	1	15	15	191	.....	4 00	$10 00
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	71	2	1	....	1	4	....	....	2	....	....	2	73	43 20	..	2	2	68	10 00	1 75	.....
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall	60	4	1	1	..	6	....	....	2	....	....	2	64	37 20	....	2	3	58	41 50	1 00	.....
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	118	12	....	5	..	17	....	....	1	1	....	2	133	77 40	1	14	13	127	.....	16 00	5 00
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2	....	2	50	30 00	....	....	....	36	50 00	4 00	.....
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	119	7	....	1	....	8	4	....	....	1	....	5	122	73 20	1	5	6	118	56 67	4 00	.....
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberl'nd	33	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	21 60	....	....	1	33	.....	5 00	.....
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	58	6	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	2	....	2	63	37 80	1	5	6	60	.....	1 00	.....
127	Antioch	Milburn	Lake	47	2	1	3	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	31 80	2	4	4	52	.....	13 00	5 00
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	42	3	1	....	....	4	1	....	2	1	....	4	42	25 20	....	3	3	40	30 00	5 00	5 00
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene	56	4	....	1	....	5	....	....	3	....	....	3	58	34 80	....	4	3	57	11 00	7 00	....
130	Marion	Salem	Marion	71	2	1	1	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	71	42 60	1	3	2	63	11 22	2 00	.....
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	43	6	1	2	1	10	5	....	2	1	....	8	45	27 00	....	7	7	42	.....	5 00	....
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	40	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	40	22 20	....	2	2	40	5 00	1 35	.....
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	64	6	....	3	....	9	1	....	2	....	....	3	70	42 00	1	3	3	62	.....	2 00	.....
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	DeKalb	145	9	....	1	....	10	6	....	1	1	....	8	147	88 20	1	11	10	137	.....	3 00	.....
135	Lima	Lima	Adams	42	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	42	25 20	....	....	....	40	.....	2 00	.....
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford	28	4	....	....	....	4	1	1	2	2	....	6	26	15 60	....	2	3	22	10 00	....	....
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	64	5	1	3	....	9	1	....	....	1	....	2	71	41 40	1	9	5	61	6 00	4 00	.....
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry	67	3	2	1	....	6	....	....	4	2	....	6	67	40 20	1	3	3	65	5 00	3 00	....
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane	58	5	1	....	....	6	....	....	..	3	....	3	61	36 60	2	5	4	48	48 00	....	.....
140	Olney	Olney	Richland	77	1	....	1	....	2	3	....	....	2	....	5	74	42 60	..	1	1	68	7 00	4 98	5 00
141	Garden City	Chicago	Cook	709	81	5	6	....	92	8	1	9	12	....	30	771	462 60	18	103	91	731	112886	128 70	10 00
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau	63	5	....	2	....	7	3	....	2	1	....	6	64	38 40	1	4	4	61	6 00	11 95	.....

143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry	49	4	....	2	....	6	1	....	1	....	....	2	53	$ 31	20	....	6	5	48	.....	$ 4	00	.....
144	DeKalb	De Kalb	De Kalb	117	4	....	4	2	10	....	....	1	3	....	4	123	73	80	2	7	5	118	.....	.....		.....
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	64	38	40	....	....	....	58	$30	00	4	00	.....
146	Lee Center	Lee Center	Lee	33	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	1	1	....	2	38	22	80	....	10	7	37	.....	23	50	.....
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams	53	3	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	57	34	20	1	4	3	49	.....	.....		$ 5	00
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar	117	5	1	1	....	7	....	1	1	....	....	2	122	73	20	....	5	4	108	.....	.....		.....
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham	51	2	1	1	....	4	....	....	5	1	..	6	49	29	40	....	3	2	45	52	75	1	00	.....
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson	55	2	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	..	58	34	80	....	2	2	54	25	00	15	00	.....
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin	58	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	3	57	33	60	....	3	2	52	.....		2	00	.....
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin	47	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	47	28	20	....	1	1	42	6	00	5	00	.....
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington	50	6	....	1	....	7	....	....	1	....	....	1	56	33	60	....	7	7	53	79	75	3	00	.....
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion	51	4	....	....	....	4	8	....	....	....	....	8	47	28	20	1	3	3	33	....	....		.....	.....
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox	174	7	1	2	1	11	3	1	6	3	....	13	172	103	20	2	14	11	147	112	40	2	00	.....
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell	65	1	1	1	....	3	1	....	1	3	....	5	63	37	80	....	2	1	59	125	00	5	00	.....
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign	189	17	....	5	....	22	....	....	....	1	....	1	210	126	00	6	22	18	184	81	00	10	00	.....
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry	50	6	....	2	....	8	....	....	2	2	....	4	54	32	40	....	2	2	47	.....	.....		.....	.....
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry	128	12	....	1	....	13	1	....	1	3	..	5	136	81	60	7	11	12	122	34	50	9	85	.....
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Cook	203	11	2	2	..	15	6	....	2	1	....	9	209	125	40	2	20	17	190	81	75	9	00	10	00
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin	83	6	....	4	...	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	93	55	80	5	5	6	80	.....		3	00	.....
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph	72	3	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	2	73	43	80	....	2	2	71	.....		1	00	.....
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	72	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	2	4	....	6	67	40	20	....	1	1	59	.....		5	53	.....
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan	54	5	2	4	....	11	....	....	1	....	....	1	64	38	40	2	1	2	57	.....		8	35	.....
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Winnebago	241	11	1	10	....	22	....	....	5	4	....	9	254	152	40	6	18	12	230	.....		5	25	.....
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois	67	6	....	1	....	7	1	....	....	2	....	3	71	42	00	....	6	5	62	25	00	11	00	.....
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry	48	2	....	2	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	2	50	30	00	....	1	2	50	.....		1	00	.....
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson	97	7	1	....	....	8	....	....	3	1	....	4	101	60	60	....	12	11	93	32	00	10	00	.....
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin	64	4	....	1	....	5	....	....	5	1	....	6	63	37	80	....	5	3	60	.....		.....		.....
172	Wayne	Waynesville	DeWitt	47	2	....	1	3	6	5	....	1	1	....	7	46	27	60	1	2	2	41	.....		8	00	.....
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago	61	1	....	1	1	3	....	....	1	2	....	3	61	36	60	1	2	2	57	10	00	.....		.....
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson	52	3	1	1	....	5	....	....	1	1	....	2	55	33	0	....	2	1	53	.....		.....		.....
175	Mattison	Joliet	Will	240	19	....	4	....	23	1	....	1	4	....	6	257	154	20	4	25	21	226	.....		4	00	10	00
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle	90	3	....	1	....	4	5	....	....	2	....	7	87	52	20	1	1	3	80	19	65	.....		.....
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin	67	6	....	1	....	7	3	....	....	1	....	4	70	42	00	1	5	4	60	5	00	5	00	.....
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee	78	15	2	1	....	18	....	....	....	1	....	1	95	57	00	1	13	15	87	35	15	1	00	.....
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles	32	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	21	00	2	1	4	34	25	00	3	00	.....
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby	25	11	....	9	....	20	....	....	1	....	....	1	44	26	40	2	17	14	38	.....		3	00	.....
182	Germania	Chicago	Cook	234	10	....	....	....	10	2	....	1	8	....	11	233	135	60	3	11	10	226	296	00	.....		20	00
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle	50	1	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	52	31	20	....	1	1	49	18	00	3	00	5	00
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox	71	2	1	5	....	8	1	....	3	....	....	4	75	45	00	....	3	2	67	25	00	1	00	.....
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle	44	5	....	2	....	7	....	....	2	1	....	3	48	28	80	...	10	6	44	.....		8	00	.....
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	76	3	1	2	....	6	....	....	1	2	....	3	73	47	40	1	5	4	72	.....		3	00	.....
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside	64	5	1	...	...	6	1	....	..	4	...	5	65	39	00	1	8	6	61	.....		5	15	.....
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane	89	10	1	....	....	11	2	....	3	....	....	5	95	57	00	1	7	8	88	.....		25	00	25	00
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton	82	6	....	1	....	7	3	....	2	1	....	6	83	49	80	....	6	7	80	11	50	.....		.....	
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock	29	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	2	30	18	00	...	3	3	22	45	00	2	50	2	50
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle	51	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	50	30	00	1	2	1	48	.....		4	00	.....	
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock	136	2	2	3	1	8	4	..	4	5	....	13	131	78	60	1	2	2	121	65	00	2	00	.....
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay	58	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	61	35	40	....	6	4	56	.....		21	00	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1901	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1902	Dues 1902	Initiations	Rejections	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene	60	3	2	...	...	5	4	...	3	1	...	8	57	$ 31 20	1	...	2	50	...	$ 5 00	.....
199	Homer	Champaign	Champaign	85	4	1	...	...	6	...	...	4	2	...	6	84	50 40	...	...	4	78	...	...	.....
200	Sheba	Grayville	White	22	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	24	14 40	...	...	1	23	...	...	.....
201	Centralia	Marion	Marion	139	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	147	87 60	...	1	3	121	$50 00	9 00	$ 7 50
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon	33	14	...	3	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	30 00	...	...	16	49	...	...	.....
204	Flora	Flora	Clay	65	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	66	42 60	...	...	...	68	...	...	.....
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee	45	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	71	30 00	...	1	6	46	14 00	...	.....
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	78	5	...	...	1	6	3	...	...	2	...	5	82	49 20	...	1	6	75	26 85	20 80	.....
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry	39	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	4	37	22 20	...	...	5	33	132 53	1 00	.....
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will	76	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	80	46 00	...	...	8	70	30 00	10 00	.....
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Cook	325	30	3	1	...	34	2	...	5	3	...	10	349	209 40	...	28	28	304	344 90	91 33	10 00
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	157	11	2	1	1	15	...	...	1	...	...	2	170	102 00	2	12	12	162	183 29	2 00	.....
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	417	42	1	...	...	46	5	...	...	1	10	15	448	268 80	...	...	43	394	630 50	35 00	.....
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	27	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	28	16 80	...	...	3	25	...	1 00	.....
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	57	34 20	...	...	...	55	...	...	.....
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	34	20 40	...	...	...	30	...	3 00	.....
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper	58	8	4	1	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	1	69	41 40	...	1	...	66	...	2 00	.....
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	29	17 40	...	...	8	26	...	...	.....
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike	41	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	4	2	...	6	40	21 00	...	...	...	32	20 00	5 00	.....
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	72	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	75	45 00	...	...	7	72	...	15 00	.....
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign	39	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	39	23 40	...	1	...	37	...	2 00	3 90
221	Leroy	Leroy	McLean	50	6	2	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	2	56	33 60	...	...	5	54	...	3 00	.....
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	95	7	4	...	12	...	...	...	2	3	1	6	101	60 00	...	6	2	94	31 00	...	5 00
226	Pana	Pana	Christian	111	22	4	...	30	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	139	83 40	...	20	22	125	...	5 75	.....
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12 60	...	1	2	20	...	...	.....
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie	71	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	2	83	49 80	...	1	11	75	...	...	.....
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott	29	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	32	18 00	...	...	5	28	...	...	.....
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin	28	7	1	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	2	33	19 80	...	1	10	29	24 55	4 00	.....
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau	45	...	2	3	...	5	...	...	1	3	...	4	42	22 20	...	...	...	39	...	...	.....
232	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac	22	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	24	17 40	...	3	3	28	8 00	1 00	.....
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	McDonough	99	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	4	1	...	7	95	57 00	1	1	2	89	...	...	.....
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Perry	90	1	2	...	...	11	...	...	4	2	...	8	93	55 80	1	...	1	84	...	...	.....
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock	56	2	1	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	6	53	29 40	...	...	2	47	...	3 00	.....
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgom'y.	87	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	85	50 40	...	1	2	70	...	10 65	.....

237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander	129	15		3	1	19			4	3		7	141	$ 84	60	1	14	15	115	$50	00	$18	80	$50	00
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock	47	3				3	2			1		3	47	28	20		1	3	41						
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	108	6		1		7			1	3		4	111	66	60	1	4	4	99	103	85	10	50		
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign	184	10	1	4		15	3		5	2		10	189	113	40	1	11	10	178	3	0	28	75		
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson	84	4	6	1		11	8		3	2		13	82	49	20	1	4	4	67					5	00
243	Galva	Galva	Henry	85	6	2	1		9			5			5	89	53	40	4	5	5	84	5	59	2	00		
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle	86	4		4		8	1		3	3		7	87	52	20	1	4	5	79			4	00		
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond	84	4				4	2		4	1		7	81	48	60	1	3	3	69			3	60		
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford	85	4	1		1	6			3	1		4	87	52	20	1	2	1	79	3	40				
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford	45	4		1	2	7							52	31	20		3	3	47						
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough	60	1	1			2			1			1	61	36	60				53	12	73				
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin	42	1				1	1			2		3	40	24	00			1	35			15	00	15	00
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford	67	1				1			1	1		2	66	39	60	1	1	1	60	30	00	4	00	5	00
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean	71	1		2		3	1			2		3	71	42	60	1	1	1	67	40	00	2	00		
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer	109	14	2	2		18			3	2		5	122	73	20	3	11	12	116	32	00				
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton	40								1	1		2	38	22	80				37						
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane	202	14		5		19	4		3	1		8	213	127	80	2	14	15	193	25	00				
255	Donnelson	Donnelson	Montgom'y.	29												29	17	40				23			5	00		
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	70			1		1			2	1		3	68	40	80				57	26	96	7	00	5	00
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles	187	6	2	9		17	3		3	4		10	194	114	00	3	10	8	169	35	00	5	50	5	00
261	Amon	DeWitt	DeWitt	39								3	1		4	35	21	00	2			33			2	00		
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will	39	1				1							40	24	00		1	1	40	19	25	5	00	5	00
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria	194	43		5		48	6		3	3		12	230	135	00	3	39	42	219	215	00	3	00	5	00
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee	28	1				1			2	1		3	26	15	60		1	1	24						
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion	41	6	3	1		10			3	1		4	47	28	20		5	3	46	35	00				
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams	41	2		1		3	1		1	3		5	39	23	40	4	1	1	34	40	00	5	00		
267	La Prairie	Golden	Adams	37			2		2			2			2	37	22	20		3	1	34			2	00		
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar	155	9	1	3		13			1	2		3	165	98	40		7	10	142	65	75				
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	DuPage	72	7		3		10	4		4	3		11	71	42	60	2	13	7	62	10	00	2	37	5	00
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau	23	1	1			2							25	15	00		1	1	23			8	20		
271	Blaney	Chicago	Cook	164	12	1	3		16	2		2	4		8	172	103	20	2	9	12	135	417	35	29	00	10	00
272	Carmi	Carmi	White	59	2		1		3			4	1		5	57	34	20	1	6	4	56	6	60				
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess	94	6				6			1	1		2	98	58	80	2	5	4	89			12	25		
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle	47	4				4			1			1	50	30	00		7	4	48						
275	Milton	Milton	Pike	52									1		1	51	30	60		1	1	44						
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin	16		2			2			1			1	17	10	20		2		16						
277	Accordia	Chicago	Cook	63	12				12	1		1	3		5	70	42	00	1	10	10	66	125	00	4	00	5	00
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess	111	2		1		3	6		2	2		10	104	62	40	1	3	3	87	10	00	2	00		
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberl'nd	49			3		3		1	2	1		4	48	28	80	4	6		34	21	35	6	00	5	00
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar	37	2				2			1			1	38	22	80		2	2	32	5	00				
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee	56	7	1			8	1		1	2		4	60	36	00	5	8	7	58			12	00		
283	Meteor	Sandwich	DeKalb	81	1		4		5	2			3		5	84	50	40	1	2	2	77						
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion	103	3				3	2		2			4	102	60	60		5	5	100			7	00		
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock	75	5		1		6				2		2	79	47	40	1	3	3	75						
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	65	4			3	7					1	1	71	42	60	1	5	4	64	81	50	3	50		
288	Genoa	Genoa	DeKalb	83	5	1			6			1	1		2	87	50	40	1	4	7	82	10	00	8	00		
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox	22	2	1			3			1			1	24	14	40		4	2	23						
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean	73	5		1	1	7	9		3	1		13	67	39	60	2	5	5	66	7	50	6	00		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1901	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1902	Dues 1902	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside	104	3	1	11		5			3	2		5	102	$ 61 20	4		2	98	$ 9 00	$16 00	
294	Pontiac	Livingston	Livingston	106	7		3		10			2	3		5	111	66 60	3	4	6	106	25 15	4 04	
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock	26												26	15 60				24		2 00	
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams	126	15		7		22			1	2		3	145	87 00	1		14	125	46 24		
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams	80	2		2		4			3	2		5	79	44 40			2	73	88 00	1 00	
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake	34								2			2	32	18 60				30		2 00	
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	DeKalb	52		1	1		4			3		1	4	52	30 60	3		3	52			
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago	56	9	1			10			2			2	64	36 60	4		9	60	67 50	8 50	
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall	38	1				2			1			1	38	21 60				37			
305	Onarga	Iroquois	Iroquois	61	6		1		7		1	2	2		5	63	37 80	2		6	59	33 00	4 00	
306	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford	81	4				4			2			2	83	49 80	3		5	73		3 00	
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough	82	5	3		2	10	3		4			6	86	51 60	3		6	82		13 00	
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Cook	390	71		2		78			5	3		8	451	270 60	11		64	422	626 80	120 50	$50 60
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry	102	5		2		7							107	64 20				90		3 00	
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Cook	537	39	3	8		50	9		5	1		15	566	339 60	6		38	311	461 73	26 00	25 00
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Cook	485	52	7	2		61	12		5	6		23	523	313 80	8		51	472	643 65	152 46	20 00
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon	177	11	1			12			5	2		7	182	109 20			15	166			
313	York	York	Clark	44	2		1		3							47	28 20				43	50 10	10 00	
314	Palatine	Cook	Cook	63	3		1		5							68	40 80				60		7 00	5 00
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois	24	6	1			6							30	18 60				27	15 00	10 00	
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock	65	11		6		11	4		3	1		8	68	40 80			5	61		24 70	
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island	182	11		1		12	6		3			9	185	108 60	7		4	170	79 83	4 00	
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle	57	2		1		3							60	36 00				59			
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside	103			1		1	1		2	2		5	98	58 80				88			
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby	67	8		1		9	8		2			10	66	39 60			7	65	28 00	3 00	
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall	35	1				1			2			2	34	20 40			1	31	33 00	5 00	
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline	113	5	1	1		7	2		1	1		4	116	70 80	4		2	106		3 00	
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough	56	5		1		6	2		1			3	59	35 40	1		5	56			
330	Altona	Altona	Knox	44	3	1			4			4	1		5	43	25 80			3	35			
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne	18		3			3				1		1	20	12 00				19			
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas	90	3	1	4		8			4	2		6	92	55 20	1		3	86		5 00	
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon	182	14		5	1	20	9		4	1		14	188	111 60	4		14	170		26 40	20 00
334	Summer	Summer	Lawrence	100	3	1			4	1			2		3	101	60 60			3	93	36 00	5 00	
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria	128	2				2			1	9		10	120	72 00			2	112	24 84	4 00	5 00

336	New Columbia	Ganntown	Massac	47	3		1		4			2	1		3	48	$ 28	80	2	2	2	46			$ 3	00		
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox	67	1	1	1		3	2		1	1		4	66	39	60	1	1		59						
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson	20												20	12	00				20						
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Christian	24	1		1		2							26	15	60		1	1	25			10	00		
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey	67	1				1	1		2	5		8	60	36	00		1	1	55	$90	00				
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair	14												14	8	40				13						
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall	32	5		5		10			2		1	3	39	23	40		8	6	37			3	00		
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll	64	14		3		17			9	1		10	71	40	80	6	15	16	65	8	54	1	00		
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan	19								1	2		3	16	9	60		1		15			4	00		
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign	51								7			7	44	24	00	1			40						
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford	21	3				3							24	14	40		5	6	22	25	00	3	00		
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee	16												16	9	60				13						
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton	48								1			1	47	28	20				47						
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston	96	8		3		11	1		2	3		6	101	60	60		9	9	91	12	00				
352	Groveland	Morton	Tazewell	21			4		4	3		1			4	21	12	60	2	1		20						
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike	25	2				2	2					2	25	15	00		2	1	21			2	00		
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon	76	6				6				2		2	80	48	00	3	4	4	75	20	00	3	25		
355	Marine	Marine	Madison	45	1				1				3		3	43	25	80		3	2	34	40	00	5	00		
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards	67	2	1	1		4			1			1	70	42	00		2	1	62			6	68	$ 2	50
358	Orion	Union	McHenry	24	1	2			3						3	24	14	40		1	1	20					5	00
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane	61	2	2			4				1		1	64	38	40	1	2	2	61			3	00		
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria	61	3				3	1		3	2		6	58	34	80		2	3	51	25	00				
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair	29												39	23	40				36						
362	Noble	Noble	Richland	58		1	2		3	6		2	2		10	51	30	60				44	16	63	3	00		
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria	82	7		1		8	4			3		7	83	49	80		10	7	78						
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle	66	5	1	1		7			3	1		4	69	41	40		5	6	63	12	00	3	00		
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt	63	11		1		12			3	2		5	70	39	60		7	8	65			20	40		
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas	100	2	1	1		4	3		6	2		11	93	55	80		12	6	87	95	41	1	00		
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer	30	15	2			17			3	4		7	40	24	00		14	11	33						
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson	24	1				1							25	15	00				25						
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas	83	2				2				1		1	84	50	40	3	2	2	76			8	00		
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston	73	3		2		5	1		2			3	75	45	00		4	3	69	10	00	6	00		
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike	23												23	13	80				21						
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	DeKalb	37	8			1	9			4			4	42	25	20		9	9	40			3	00	5	00
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee	15								1			1	14	8	40		1		13						
379	Payson	Payson	Adams	76	5	4			9	2		2	3		7	78	45	00	2	6	6	69	88	50	6	00		
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams	29	3				3			1			1	31	17	40		4	4	30			2	00		
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan	22	2				2			2	1		3	21	12	60	1	2	2	20			2	00		
383	LaMoille	La Moille	Bureau	18	7	1			8				1		1	25	15	00		5	5	22						
384	Waltham	Utica	La Salle	52	5				5							57	34	20	1	8	7	51			4	00	5	00
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll	138	12	1	2		15	1		2			3	150	90	00	11	9	10	138	46	50	9	00	5	00
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence	43	2				2							45	27	00		1	1	40			4	00		
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike	38						1					1	37	22	20				32						
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	150	12	1	1		14			2	1		3	161	96	60	9	15	12	144	159	60	2	00	10	00
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles	50		1			1			1			1	50	30	00				44			3	00		
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	60	9				9			3			3	66	39	60	2	8	10	65	8	00	9	00		
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	40	4				4	1			1		2	42	25	20		1	2	41						
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	273	20	2	2		24	23		4	5		32	265	159	00	1	31	23	246	307	48	16	50	30	00

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1901	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1902.	Dues 1902	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	Contributed to those not Members.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	89	1	1	1		3	6		2	1		9	83	$ 19 80		5	3	77		$ 5 00	
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	25	3				3			1	1		2	26	15 60	1	6	5	23		10 00	
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	30	8		1		9							39	23 40	1	7	6	38		2 00	$1 00
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion	53	7	2			9			1	2		3	59	35 40	1	6	4	57			
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	43	1		1		2			1			1	42	24 60		2		37			
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston	23		1	2	1	4			2			2	25	15 00		1	2	23	$10 00		5 00
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	53	2				2	1		1	1		4	51	30 00	1	6	2	49	155 93		
403	Mason City	Mason	Mason	87	5		1		6			1	1		2	91	54 60	1	5	5	85	40 22	5 00	
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	57	22		1		23							80	48 00		21	21	69	20 00		
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	57								1	1		2	55	33 00				49		3 00	
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	25	3	3			6	1			1		2	29	17 40		3	3	25	30 60	3 00	
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	51	1		1		2							53	31 80		1		49		1 00	
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	194	20				20			3	4		7	207	124 20	1	14	17	192	412 77	14 50	25 00
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	121	7				7				1		1	127	76 20	4	5	7	122	75 00	15 00	5 00
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	459	32	6	1		39	7		5	9		21	477	286 20	6	37	34	437	835 95	31 00	25 00
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	25	8	1			9	1		2			3	31	18 60		5	6	31			
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	55	3				3	1		2			3	55	33 00		3	3	44			
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall	33	2				2			1	1		2	33	19 80	3	1	2	30		6 00	
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	90	2	1	1		4			2	2		4	90	54 00		5	3	83			5 00
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	87	9	1	2		12	1		2	2		5	94	56 40	6	6	10	88	60 00	5 00	
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	30		1			1							31	18 60		1	1	30	2 50	1 00	
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnell Hill	Johnson	27	6		1		7	1					1	33	19 80		5	6	32		1 00	
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	104	7		1		8			1	2		3	109	65 40		10	8	105	6 00	2 00	2 50
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	39	6				6			3	1		4	41	24 60		4	6	41		3 00	
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	294	12	4	2		18	8		6	5		19	293	175 80	5	14	14	265			
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	63	7				7			2	4		6	64	38 40	1	7	9	53		3 00	
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	32	1				1				3		3	30	18 00		3	1	27			
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	57	2				2			2			2	57	34 20	1	2	2	53		6 00	25 00
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	25		1			1			1			1	25	15 00				22			
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall	60	6	2	1		9			4	1		5	64	38 40	4	6	6	60			
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois	50	3				3							53	31 80	1	3	3	46	8 00		10 00
430	Kendrick	Mound	Brown	39	1				1			2			2	38	22 80			1	34		2 00	
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	31	1		1		2							33	19 80	1	2	1	30		6 00	
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan	25	1				1				1		1	25	15 00		1	1	23			

433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry	42	1		1		2						44	$ 26 40	2	5	2	43		$ 2 00		
434	Mankanda	Mankanda	Jackson	57	1	4	1		6			5	2		7	56	33 60		1	1	54	$38 00			
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island	60	2	1			3			3			3	60	36 00	2	1	2	56		3 25		
437	Chicago	Chicago	Cook	361	21		5		26			3	5		8	379	227 40	5	23	23	349	402 25	50 40	$80 00	
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas	52	7				7							59	35 40		6	7	56				
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall	42												42	25 20	2	1	1	40		7 00		
442	Casey	Casey	Clark	52	2		2		4				1		1	55	33 00	1	2	2	51				
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane	65	3	1	1		5			4			4	66	39 60		4	3	62	25 00	3 00		
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	32	2				2							34	20 40		2	2	28	8 25	2 00		
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin	47	1				1			1			1	47	28 20		1	1	46	99 75	4 50		
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois	134	5		4		9	4		2	1		7	136	81 60		4	4	132				
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence	14												14	8 40				14				
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox	45	5	1			6			1			1	50	30 00		5	3	47	5 00	2 00	2 00	
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams	51	2	1	3		6			1			1	56	33 60		4	4	47		2 00		
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon	55			2		2	5		3			8	49	29 40				45		3 00		
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian	57	1		2		3			2	1		3	57	34 20	1	1	1	54	3 00	1 00		
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike	36	1		1		2			1	1		2	36	21 00		2	1	30	12 01	4 00		
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon	96	1				1	1		1	2		4	93	55 80	1	4	3	84	18 41	2 10		
455	Irving	Irving	Montgom'y	21	2				2							23	13 80			3	20				
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgom'y	53	4		1	1	6	2		2	1		5	54	31 80		4	2	47		4 00		
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson	31	1	1			2							33	18 60				33	10 00			
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne	43	3				3				1		1	45	27 00		2	2	41		5 00		
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin	32												32	19 20				30	50 00			
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell	36												36	21 60				35		3 00		
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin	59	3		3		6							65	39 00		2	4	59	24 47	5 90		
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock	31								1	1		2	29	17 40				27				
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler	22	6			1	7				1		1	28	16 80		7	6	26				
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union	51	3	1	1		5			2			2	51	32 40	3	4	3	50	45 00	5 0		
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon	74	2		3		5	5		3			8	71	42 60		4	3	67	22 00	3 00		
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	McLean	50	3				3	2		2			4	49	28 80		3	2	47	59 25	4 00		
469	McLean	McLean	McLean	80	1				1				1		1	80	48 60		1	1	77	43 50	5 50		
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign	57	7		2		9			5			5	61	36 60		3	3	53				
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall	63	3				3							66	39 00	2	4	3	65	3 00	5 00		
472	Amity	Turner	Du Page	79	3				3	2		2			4	78	46 80	3	3	3	71	20 00	1 00		
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond	18	2	1			3							21	12 60		1	1	19		4 00		
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe	30	3				3				1		1	32	19 20		3	4	25	5 00	3 00		
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgom'y	19	3	1	1		5			5			5	19	11 40		3	3	19	5 25			
476	Manito	Manito	Mason	35								4			4	31	18 60		2	1	30				
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle	33	4		3		7			6	3		9	31	18 60		9	9	26		5 00		
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Cook	436	38	3	3		41	5		10	4		19	461	276 60	13	43	41	443	793 50	10 00		
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	71	14	1	2		17			4			4	84	50 40	3	11	12	83		4 00		
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee	91	3		2		5			2	1		3	93	55 80			3	90	175 74	9 00		
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean	42	4				4			1	1		2	44	26 40		5	4	41	30 00	8 00		
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham	38								1	1		2	36	21 00				33				
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	25	3				3							28	16 80		4	3	27				
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock	51	2		1		3			3	4		7	47	28 20		2	2	45	66 60			
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson	23	1				1			1	1		2	22	13 20		1	1	21	15 00			
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	59	1	1	1		3			1			1	61	36 60	2	2	2	59				

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1901.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1902.	Dues 1902.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	Contributed to those not Mem bers.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.											
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	30						5			1		6	24	$ 14 40				24	$ 9 32	$ 4 00		
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	38	14	1			15			1	4		5	48	28 80	1	13	14	41	15 00	6 00		
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	17	2		1		3			1			1	19	11 40		2	2	16				
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	92	7				7	4			1	1	6	93	55 20	1	8	8	88		3 00		
493	Tower Hill	Shelby	Shelby	51	7	2	2		11	2					2	60	36 00	1	7	7	58	20 00			
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	68	3		2		5			3	2		5	68	40 80		3	3	65	82 50			
496	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	98	1				1			1	1		2	97	58 20	2	2	1	85	3 00			
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph	34	1				1			1			1	34	20 40	1	3	2	32				
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	124	5	2	1	1	9			1	2		3	130	78 00	4	3	5	118	25 41	14 00		
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	118	21		4		25				3		3	140	84 00	3	20	21	135	26 50	8 00	$25 00	
501	Stark	LaFayette	Stark	27	11				11							38	22 80		4	9	34				
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	42	5	2			7			1	1		2	47	28 20		4	6	43	25 00	2 00		
503	Odin	Odin	Marion	27	5	1	1		7	1		1			2	32	19 20	2	5	3	30		2 00		
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair	145	8	5	7		20				4		4	161	96 60	4	11	7	147	210 20	66 30		
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	77	3	1			4			3	1		4	77	46 20	1	3	3	75		3 00		
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois	47	7		3	1	11			1			1	57	34 20	3	8	7	49				
508	Home	Chicago	Cook	420	34	5	4		43	17		4	6		27	436	253 80	4	37	39	385	231 00	12 00	60 00	
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	41	5	1			6			2			2	45	27 00		2	2	41				
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion	23	1				1			2			2	22	13 20			1	19	19 77			
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	McLean	129	13	1	1		15	12		2	1		15	129	77 40	4	12	14	99	15 00		10 00	
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark	43	5		1		6	1		1	2		4	45	27 00	3	7	5	45	90 00			
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	35	1	1			2							37	22 20				29		4 00		
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgom'y	50	3				3	1		2	1		4	49	29 40		3	3	45	10 00			
518	Abrah'm Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	35	1				1			1			1	35	21 00		1	1	33		12 00		
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	41	4				4							45	26 40		4	4	42	15 00	5 00		
520	Anna	Anna	Union	57	12		4		16				2		2	71	42 60		4	6	69		10 00	5 00	
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon	60	3				3				1		1	62	37 20		1		60				
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	264	15	7	6		28	2		2	7		11	281	168 00	1	16	13	250	100 00	10 00	10 00	
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	56								3			3	53	31 80	1	2	1	52		9 00		
524	Evans	Evanston	Cook	288	15	1	4		20	4		12	5		21	287	172 20	1	12	15	256	55 00			
525	Delia	Elliotstown	Effingham	17						1					1	16	9 60	2			15		2 00		
526	Covenant	Chicago	Cook	766	56	2	9		67	16		6	11		33	800	480 00	14	60	58	718	608 80	129 75	500 00	
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion	100	5		2		7	3		3	2		8	99	59 40	3	4	5	88		75		
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy	46	2				2							48	28 80		2	2	44		2 00		

529	Adams	Plainville	Adams	41	1		3		4			1	1		2	43	$ 25 80		1	1	39	$10 00		
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox	36												36	21 60		5	2	33		$ 6 00	
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee	42								2			2	40	24 00		2		40	16 50	13 00	
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle	48								5	1		6	42	22 20	1			34		4 05	
533	Altamont	Altamont	Effingham	31	1				1				1		1	31	18 60		1	1	30	7 50	8 00	$ 3 00
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton	78	2				2	3		1	1		5	75	45 00		2	3	69	27 60	1 00	
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry	50	1		1		2			1			1	51	30 60		1	1	46		1 00	
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will	102	5	1	1		7	4		5	1		10	99	59 40		5	5	98	21 00	4 00	
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Champaign	50	2				2	6		2	1	1	10	42	23 40		1	1	40	32 75		
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will	88	2	1			3			1	6		2	89	53 40		2	3	84		3 00	
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston	24		2	1		3			1			1	26	15 60	1			23	5 00		
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Cook	291	30		5		35	5		9	2		16	310	186 00	7	29	30	292	21 50	9 00	25 00
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby	21	2				2							23	13 80		2	2	22	10 00		2 00
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean	14	1				1							15	9 00		2	2	14			
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island	22	1				1				1		1	22	13 20		4	2	19			
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass	58	4				4			1		1	2	60	36 00		6	4	58	50 00	3 00	5 00
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island	49	3				3	1			1		2	50	30 00		2	3	46		3 00	
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau	75	5	1	1		7			1	1		2	80	48 00		2	4	74	5 00	4 00	5 00
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston	25								2			2	23	13 80				22	2 00		
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess	103	1		2	1	4			1	1		2	105	63 00		1	1	88			
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle	78	19		1		20			2			2	96	57 60		14	17	88			5 00
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon	48	3	1			4				3		3	49	28 80	1	4	3	46		1 00	
557	Lessing	Chicago	Cook	133	5		1		6	2	1		2		5	134	80 40	1	8	8	132	178 00	3 00	14 50
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle	35			1		1	1					1	35	21 00				32		8 00	
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll	41	3	1			4	1			1		2	43	25 80			1	39		3 10	
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison	28			1		1			3	1		4	25	15 00		1		23		4 00	
562	Villa Ridge	Mound City	Pulaski	64	3		1		4			1		1	2	66	39 00		6	4	59			
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson	38	1				1							39	23 40	1		1	34			
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike	29								1	1		2	27	16 20				25	10 00		
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside	66	8	2			10			3			3	73	43 80		9	7	61			
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin	38	2				2				1		1	39	23 40		2	2	32			
569	Time	Time	Pike	30												30	18 00				23			
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	107	4	1	2		7			4	3		7	107	64 20	1	7	3	100	1 50	8 75	
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough	33	2	1	2		5			1			1	37	22 20				33			
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy	49	6				6			2	1		3	52	31 20	1	11	6	49	3 00		
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign	37	1				1				2		2	36	21 00			1	35	15 00	13 00	
575	Capron	Capron	Boone	62	1				1			3			3	60	36 00				55	26 75	8 00	
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair	37	3	1	1		5			2	1		3	39	23 40		3	3	34			
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer	37	5		4		9			1			1	45	27 00	1	6	5	44		5 00	
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham	19	7		1		8							27	16 20		5	8	23	15 00	5 00	
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberl'nd	25						5			1		6	19	11 40				19	46 00	4 00	
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union	16		2	2		4			2			2	18	10 80				18			
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean	43	1			1	1			2	2		4	40	24 00		2	1	38		1 00	
583	Highland	Highland	Madison	30	4				4							34	20 40		4	4	32			
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox	191	10		1		11	1		2	2		5	197	118 20	1	13	7	173	4 00	6 00	
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian	28	3				3			1	2		3	28	16 80		3	3	27	56 35	13 00	
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau	129	5		1		6			2	2		4	131	78 00	1	3	3	114	7 00	45 75	
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	35	1		1		2				2		2	35	21 00		1	1	29		1 00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1901	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1902.	Dues 1902.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's. their widows and orphans.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	Contributed to those not Members.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion	34	8	1	1	....	10	....	....	....	3	....	3	41	$24.60	3	9	7	37	$58.40	$5.00	.....
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	36	7	....	4	2	13	....	....	....	1	....	1	48	28.80	....	9	7	43	15.00	.....	$ 5.00
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	10.20	....	....	....	16	10.00	....	.....
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie	43	4	2	1	....	7	....	..	....	1	....	1	49	29.40	1	2	3	48	.....	4.00	.....
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt	68	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	1	1	3	69	40.80	....	5	5	66	.....	.....	.....
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette	53	5	....	1	....	6	....	....	2	1	..	3	56	33.60	....	5	5	53	.....	.....	.....
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham	31	3	....	1	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	2	33	19.80	1	3	3	31	....	3.20	.....
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark	59	12	1	4	....	17	....	....	1	....	....	1	75	45 00	....	10	12	69	....	5.00	5.00
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry	38	3	2	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	1	42	25.20	....	1	1	39	.....	.....	.....
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle	147	13	1	3	..	17	.	....	3	2	....	5	159	95.40	6	15	16	133	116.00	4.00	5.00
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford	59	9	....	2	....	11	....	..	2	....	....	2	68	40.80	....	6	9	65	.....	25.00	.....
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois	74	3	....	3	....	6	2	....	3	1	.	6	74	44.40	....	2	2	65	.....	2.00	.....
610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	459	61	6	4	....	71	8	..	3	3	....	14	516	308.40	10	68	61	473	334.26	34.10	5.00
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Cook	515	33	4	5	....	42	6	...	8	9	...	23	534	320.40	10	32	33	484	547.87	53.00	100.00
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	182	14	....	5	....	19	1	1	4	2	....	8	193	115.80	3	12	15	177	28 00	7.00	.....
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion	46	...	1	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	46	27.60	1	....	....	43	37.00	3.00	.....
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	61	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	61	36.60	....	1	2	52	60.00	17 25	5.00
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	40	5	....	1	....	6	..	....	1	....	....	1	45	27 00	2	3	5	41	.....	3 00	.....
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough	59	6	....	1	....	7	....	..	2	....	....	2	64	38.40	....	6	5	59	6 50	2.00	.....
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock	23	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	23	13.80	....	1	1	23	.....	3.00	.....
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren	13	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	3	11	6.60	....	....	....	11	.....	5.00	.....
620	New Hope	Cohn	Clark	20	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4	19	11 40	....	1	1	17	.....	.....	.....
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	50	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	54	32.40	....	4	4	49	48.03	6.00	.....
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian	28	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	33	19.80	....	3	5	31	.....	2 0	.....
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	23	3	....	1	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	2	25	15.00	....	2	4	24	.....	25.00	.....
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	39	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	3	37	22 20	....	1	1	33	35.00	....	.....
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford	48	3	....	2	....	5	....	....	1	1	....	2	51	30.60	....	3	3	47	.....	1.00	.....
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	74	4	1	....	....	5	....	....	1	1	....	2	77	46.20	1	5	3	69	.....	.....	.....
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago	103	3	3	...	....	6	....	....	8	1	....	9	100	60 00	3	4	1	9	12.00	5.00	.....
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois	21	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	2	22	13 20	....	2	2	19	.....	1.00	.....
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	18.60	1	....	....	28	110.00	2.00	....
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will	46	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	46	27.60	....	....	....	43	.....	3.75	.....
639	Keystone	Chicago	Cook	292	17	2	....	...	19	5	....	1	....	....	6	305	183.00	11	22	19	187	115.00	100.50	160.00
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell	49	2	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	31.20	....	1	2	50	.....	2.00	.....

642	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	352	38	1	3		42			7	7		14	380	$22800	12	35	35	337	824 85	$82 00	$10 00
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Cook	310	27	3	1		31	2		2	5	2	11	330	198,00	3	25	26	318	417 52	36 82	300 00
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford	46	5				5			1	2		3	48	28 80	2	5	3	42	27 17	3 00	2 50
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason	32	2		2		4			1			1	35	21 00		3	2	30		2 00	
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb	87	7				7	1		2	2		5	89	53 40	1	8	7	81		10 00	
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian	39	3				3			1			1	41	24 60		5	4	40		4 00	
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler	62		2	1		3	1		1			2	63	37 80		2	1	60		3 00	
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt	44	2		2		4	4		2			6	42	25 20		1	2	39		6 00	
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard	49	1		1		2			1			1	50	30 00		3	2	48			
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	70	4		2		6			3			3	73	43 80		1	3	66	13 00	6 00	
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	69	2	1			3	1		1			2	70	38 40	1	3	2	68	30 00	7 00	5 00
657	Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	19	1				1							20	12 00	1	4	3	15		4 35	
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	125	11		2		13			1			1	137	82 20	3	9	10	121		6 00	
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams	156	19		4		23			3	2		5	174	104 40	5	15	18	157	12 50		10 00
660	Grand Chain	New Gr'd Chain	Pulaski	30	1				1			1			1	30	18 00				21			
662	South Park	Chicago	Cook	131	16	2	4		22	3		5	2		10	143	85 80	1	18	15	132	70 00	11 00	10 00
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham	34	4				4							38	22 80		3	1	36			
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham	20	2				2	1					1	21	12 60		1	1	21	84 30	3 00	
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford	21	1				1			1			1	21	12 60		1	1	20	15 00	3 00	
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside	49	8				8			2	1		3	54	32 40	1	10	10	53			
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	38	2				2			1	1		2	38	22 80	1	1	2	37	10 00	3 00	
669	Herder	Chicago	Cook	197	8		1		9	4	1	2	2		9	197	118 20	4	12	8	191	207 50	4 00	105 00
672	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgom'y	64	1				1							65	39 00		1	1	61	25 00	5 00	
673	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope	32	2	2	1		5				2	1	3	34	20 40		1	2	33		2 00	
674	Normal	Normal	McLean	74	5		1		6			7			7	73	43 80	1	4	5	70		3 15	2 55
675	Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	174	24				24			2	4		6	192	115 20	5	21	24	185	49 25	8 00	35 00
676	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	75	2	1	1		4	2	1	1	1		5	74	44 40		3	2	70		4 00	
677	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake	75	8	1	1		10			2			2	83	49 80		13	9	68	42 00	10 00	
679	Enfield	Enfield	White	46	3	1			4				1		1	49	29 40		4	3	46	39 50	1 00	
670	Illinois City	Illinois City	Rock Island	19	9		1		10							29	17 40		10	10	25		2 00	
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry	41	5				5							46	27 60	4	4	5	4		2 00	
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian	52	1				1							53	31 80				49		9 50	
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon	70	2		3	1	6	1		3	3		7	69	41 40		5	2	67	23 36	7 00	
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock	71	1		1		2			1	1		2	71	42 60	1	1	1	55		4 00	
684	Galatia	Galatia	Saline	33	2	2	1		5			3			3	35	21 00		3	1	35		2 00	
685	Rio	Rio	Knox	68	10	2	2		14	16		4	2		22	60	36 00		9	10	59		5 00	
686	Garfield	Chicago	Cook	465	44	4	8		56	8		8	5		21	500	298 80	2	41	42	471	851 46		184 50
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson	46	4				4			2			2	48	28 80	1	4	4	15	25 00	4 00	
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois	45	1				1			3			3	43	25 80	1	1	1	42			
690	Englewood	Chicago	Cook	527	43	6	13		62	14		8	3		25	564	338 40	11	57	45	521	384 00	60 00	35 00
691	Iola	Iola	Clay	32	4				4			1			1	35	21 00		2	2	33		3 00	
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgom'y	57	3	1			4	2			3		5	56	33 60		3	3	54	19 34		
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	Williamson	32	4				4			1			1	35	21 00		4	4	31			
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson	38	5				5			1	1		2	41	24 60		4	5	36		3 00	
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson	14	2	1			3				1		1	16	9 60		1	1	15		4 00	
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	287	23	2			25	6	1	2	3		12	300	180 00	3	25	24	278	22 00		
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles	44	2	1			3			1	1		2	45	27 00		1	2	39	50 00	1 00	
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	35	8	3			11	1		2			3	43	25 80	2	10	8	41			

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1901	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1902.	Dues 1902	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.											
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope	20	....	2	....	....	2	2	....	3	1	....	6	16	$ 9 60	....	1	....	15	$ 5 00	$ 3 00	.....	.....
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	53	4	2	1	....	7	....	....	3	1	....	4	56	33 60	....	1	3	53	23 00	3 00	.....	.....
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	162	5	....	1	....	6	1	....	....	2	....	3	165	99 00	2	6	5	139	.....	2 00	.....	.....
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	10 20	....	....	....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	25	..	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	3	24	14 40	....	1	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion	109	16	1	5	....	22	..	....	1	1	....	2	129	77 40	4	19	17	113	71 05	6 00	.....	.....
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt	80	9	..	5	2	16	....	....	4	1	....	5	91	54 60	....	8	9	86	10 00	.....	.....	.....
711	Providence	Chicago	Cook	81	9	2	1	....	12	1	....	2	2	....	4	89	53 40	1	8	10	84	181 75	11 00	$10 00	.....
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	50	4	....	2	....	6	1	....	2	2	....	5	51	30 60	1	5	3	45	.....	3 00	.....	.....
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne	49	4	1	....	....	5	....	....	3	....	....	3	51	30 60	....	2	4	48	.....	2 00	.....	.....
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion	82	1	1	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	82	49 25	2	3	4	77	... ..	10 00	.....	.....
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	19	11 40	....	....	....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	131	14	1	1	....	16	....	....	1	2	....	3	144	86 40	5	14	13	136	120 00	2 00	.....	.....
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	288	29	1	3	....	33	7	....	3	....	....	17	304	182 40	6	31	29	279	586 85	.....	110 00	.....
718	May	Norris City	White	29	1	....	..	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	3	27	16 20	....	1	1	26	2 35	1 00	.....	.....
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	31	2	2	1	....	5	..	....	2	3	....	5	31	18 60	....	3	2	31	30 00	2 00	.....	.....
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	13 80	....	1	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	46	9	....	4	....	13	....	....	..	1	....	1	58	34 80	....	10	11	55	.....	4 00	.....	.....
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin	35	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	1	....	2	39	23 40	1	4	6	34	5 00	3 00	.....	.....
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	52	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	1	....	3	54	32 40	....	7	5	51	8 00	.....	.....	.....
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion	65	3	....	1	....	4	2	....	1	1	....	4	65	39 00	....	7	4	62	20 00	25 00	....	.....
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	439	83	7	3	1	94	5	....	9	2	....	16	517	310 20	9	78	75	479	660 05	72 30	.....	.....
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	31	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	31	18 60	..	2	2	29	... ..	4 00	.....	.....
728	Waterman	Waterman	DeKalb	36	3	....	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	24 60	....	2	2	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	43	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	44	26 40	3	1	2	42	.....	3 50	.....	.....
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	44	2	....	1	....	3	5	...	1	2	....	8	39	23 40	1	1	1	37	6 00	3 00	.....	.....
731	Harbor	Chicago	Cook	241	17	2	3	....	22	....	..	3	2	....	5	258	154 80	9	21	18	209	5 45	3 00	314 00	.....
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	30	18 00	....	....	....	29	.....	3 00	.....	.....
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford	75	8	....	1	....	9	2	....	6	....	....	8	76	45 60	2	6	7	71	.....	4 00	.....	.....
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	189	6	2	8	.	16	....	....	5	5	....	10	195	117 00	7	8	7	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	60	4	1	....	....	5	1	....	4	....	....	5	60	36 00	5	4	4	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	33	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	21 00	....	4	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston	62	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	62	37 20	1	1	2	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Cook	238	23	1	....	....	24	10	....	10	2	....	22	240	142 80	5	24	21	234	140 00	12 00	35 00	.....

741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan	20												20	$12 00				19			
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean	30							1	1		2	30	18 00				25			
743	Scott Land	Scotland	Edgar	28	1				1						29	17 40		1	1	28	$41 00	$ 1 00	
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin	28	5				5			4			4	29	17 40		4	4	29	45 00	4 00	
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	26	4				4			1	2		3	27	16 20		4	4	24		3 00	
746	Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt	42	3	1			4			2			2	44	26 40		2	3	43		5 00	
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign	46	1		1		2	2		4			6	42	25 20	1	2	1	39		10 00	
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria	53	1				1			3			3	51	30 60			1	50	10 00	2 00	
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin	30	5	1		1	7				1		1	36	21 60		7	5	33	68 80		
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside	33	3	2	1		6							39	23 40		3	3	38			
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Cook	52	3				3				1		1	54	32 40	1	3	3	51			$ 5 00
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash	23	3				3			1			1	25	15 00		2	2	25			
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign	83	10		2		12		1	2	1		4	91	54 60	1	11	10	89	30 00		
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer	64	1		1		2			2			2	64	38 40	1	5	5	57	15 00	3 00	4 00
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford	20		1			1	1		1			2	19	11 40		2		19			
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy	38	4				4							42	25 20	1	5	3	39			
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Cook	276	16		1		17	4	2	5		11	282	169 20	3	24	20	253	115 00	12 00	
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne	33	2	1	2		5				1	1	37	22 20		6	2	36	50 00	4 00	
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford	30	5	1			6			3		3	33	19 80		4	4	25			
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon	35	1				1			1		1	35	21 00	1		2	35		4 00	
763	Crete	Crete	Will	47	3		1		4			1	1	2	49	29 40		3	3	43	120 00	2 00	
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie	81	8	1	1		10			5	2	7	84	50 40	1	8	9	79	135 00	15 00	
765	Palace	Chicago	Cook	222	17	3	2		22	6		6		12	232	139 20	3	16	17	203	5 00	26 00	30 00
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler	19											19	11 40	1	1		18			
767	Triluminar	Chicago	Cook	170	23		1		24			4		4	190	114 00		22	22	180	50 00		
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Cook	394	31	1	6		38	13		4	2	19	413	247 80	15	32	31	378	350 00	7 00	
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette	57	9		1		10	5				5	62	37 20	1	6	10	55			
770	La Grange	La Grange	Cook	125	10	3	4		17	2		3	4	9	133	78 60	1	9	10	124	201 25	11 00	10 00
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	Pope	20	1	1			2				1	1	21	12 60		1	1	20		4 00	
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson	22	2		3		5			2	1	3	24	14 40		1	2	23			
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt	35	1				1			1		1	35	21 00		2	1	33			5 00
774	Lake View	Chicago	Cook	230	24	2	2		28			3	2	5	253	151 80	9	33	25	243	482 50	6 50	24 00
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	Cook	112	31	1	4		18	2		2	2	6	124	74 40	5	18	12	113	173 08	13 00	
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Cook	208	31	1	6		38			5	6	11	235	141 00	5	33	32	211	213 50	29 00	35 00
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Pope	31	1	1			2			1		1	32	19 20		1	1	32			
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	Cook	178	29		1		30	1			1	2	206	123 60	13	33	26	198	50 00	4 00	
780	Siloam	Chicago	Cook	259	18	2	6		26	12		5	3	20	265	156 60	2	19	18	243	354 05	31 00	
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion	41	2				2	3		2	1	6	37	22 20		4	3	34	4 00		
783	Constantia	Chicago	Cook	119	9	1			10	1		2	1	4	125	75 00	1	12	12	117	100 00		15 00
784	Beacon Light	Norwood Park	Cook	66	15		1		16			2	1	3	79	47 40	2	14	15	74	270 00	3 00	5 00
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean	17								2	1	3	14	8 40				14			
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon	54	8				8			4		4	58	34 80		9	9	57		2 00	
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe	53	1				1			1	1	2	52	31 20	2	2	1	47		7 00	
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles	34	2		1		3			1		1	36	21 60	1	2	2	34			
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Cook	268	26		6		32	3		7	1	11	289	173 40	10	26	26	269	118 52	15 00	5 00
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	94	2		2		4			4	3	7	91	54 60		4	1	85	5 00		
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign	42	3				3						45	27 00		5	4	43		7 00	
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun	47	1				1	13		1		1	33	19 20		2	1	33		2 00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1901	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1902.	Dues 1902	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.											
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox	27	2	1	1	....	4	....	....	2	1	....	3	28	$16 80	....	4	2	28	$5 00	.....	.....	.....
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin	24	1	1	1	..	3	....	....	2	2	....	4	23	13 80	....	....	1	23	5 00	$ 4 00	.....	.....
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Cook	108	16	....	5	....	21	....	....	3	1	....	4	125	75 00	2	11	14	120	.....	7 00	5 00	5 00
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene	55	2	1	....	....	3	3	....	4	1	....	8	50	30 00	....	2	2	42	.....	2 50	5 00	5 00
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Cook	343	13	....	7	....	20	5	....	4	2	..	11	352	210 00	2	10	12	327	5 00	.....	25 00	25 00
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion	27	5	1	1	..	7	3	....	....	....	....	3	31	18 60	1	5	4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean	55	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	4	1	....	5	52	31 20	....	5	2	40	10 00	1 00	....	....
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Cook	317	72	1	20	...	93	4	....	6	1	....	11	399	239 40	1	75	77	381	248 20	41 50	10 00	10 00
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign	34	5	....	1	....	6	....	....	1	1	....	2	38	22 80	1	6	6	34	38 50	13 00	.....	.....
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson	50	6	....	2	....	8	....	....	....	1	....	1	57	34 20	2	4	5	55	261 35	8 00	.....	.....
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	33	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	33	19 80	..	3	3	30	.....	3 00	....	....
804	Kensington	Chicago	Cook	143	14	1	....	....	15	1	....	1	1	....	3	155	93 00	10	14	14	139	133 25	35 00	10 00	10 00
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau	94	1	..	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	94	56 40	5	1	1	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	38	22 80	....	....	....	33	.....	2 05	.....	.....
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton	18	4	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	22	13 20	....	....	3	21	5 00	2 00	.....	.....
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan	23	2	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	16 20	....	3	2	26	.....	2 25	.....	.....
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond	30	6	....	....	....	6	....	..	....	....	....	....	36	21 60	....	7	7	36	8 00	.....	.....	.....
810	Tracy	Chicago	Cook	63	7	....	....	....	7	2	....	....	2	..	4	66	39 60	....	11	9	59	50 00	11 00	.....	.....
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford	19	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	15 00	....	4	5	24	.....	6 00	2 00	.....
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt	24	3	....	2	....	5	....	....	3	....	....	3	26	15 60	....	2	2	25	.....	2 25	.....	.....
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	Cook	148	27	1	6	....	34	....	....	2	2	....	4	178	106 80	7	36	33	170	379 80	54 50	25 00	.....
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau	25	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	25	15 00	....	1	1	25	.....	3 00	.....	.....
815	Lawn	Chicago	Cook	76	9	....	1	..	10	....	....	3	2	....	5	81	48 60	2	8	7	75	55 00	6 00	5 00	.....
816	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Gallatin	37	1	....	2	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	39	22 80	....	2	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson	40	....	....	1	....	1	6	....	2	....	....	8	33	19 80	....	1	....	33	2 00	7 70	.....	.....
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Cook	123	17	2	3	....	22	2	....	3	....	....	5	140	84 00	6	17	18	131	30 85	5 00	5 00	5 00
819	Columbian	Chicago	Cook	127	27	....	8	....	35	2	....	2	....	....	4	158	93 60	1	23	24	151	61 58	35 00	10 00	10 00
820	Henderson	Kenney	DeWitt	48	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	4	45	27 00	....	2	1	42	12 00	.....	.....	.....
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike	37	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	22 80	....	....	....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson	32	3	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	21 60	....	3	3	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson	65	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	3	1	....	4	65	39 00	1	5	4	55	.....	3 00	.....	.....
824	Grove	Downers Grove	DuPage	59	5	1	2	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	67	40 20	....	9	5	60	92 00	6 00	7 50	.....
825	Arthur	Arthur	Douglas	39	2	2	....	....	4	2	....	2	....	....	4	39	23 40	1	2	3	36	.....	2 00	.....	.....
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy	55	3	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	..	59	35 40	....	3	3	54	.....	.....	.....	.....

827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake	43	6	1			7			3			3	47	$28 20		7	6	45			
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar	34	1				1				1		1	34	20 40		2		33			
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike	42	3		1		4			1	1		2	44	26 40	1	3	4	37	$12 00	$2 00	
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby	44	10		2		12	1		1			2	54	32 40	2	12	10	48		3 00	
832	Magic City	Harvey	Cook	60	7	1	1		9	4		4			8	61	36 60	5	12	8	56		24 50	
833	Dean	Ava	Johnson	37	7				7	4			1		5	39	23 40	3	6	4	35		3 00	
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberl'nd	55	5		1		6							61	36 60	1	6	5	59		8 00	
835	Triple	Venice	Madison	44	3		2	1	6	1		2	1		4	46	27 60	3	5	4	40		12 00	
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Cook	103	19	1	4		24			3			3	124	74 40		24	20	111		2 00	$10 00
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas	50	3				3	2		2			4	49	29 40		2	3	40		3 00	
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer	35	3				3			2			2	36	21 60		1	1	34		5 00	5 00
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	Cook	72	4	1	3		8	1		4			5	75	45 00	1	9	6	69		8 00	25 00
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union	33	2		1		3							36	21 60		2	2	36	3 00	4 00	5 00
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Cook	152	13		4		17			4	1		5	164	98 40	3	19	16	156		13 00	10 00
842	Fides	Chicago	Cook	81	15		2		17			1			1	97	58 20	3	15	15	88	21 25	11 00	5 00
843	Park	Chicago	Cook	209	29		13		42	3		6	1		10	241	144 60	3	35	33	229	101 50	8 00	
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion	36	1		1		2							38	22 80		1	1	36		1 00	
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois	27	3		1		4							31	18 60		2	2	29	4 50	5 00	
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott	31	2		4		6			2			2	35	21 00	1		1	30		2 00	
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson	33	2		2		4	2		5			7	30	18 00		4	2	27		2 00	
848	London	London Mills	Fulton	24	2	1			3			3	1		4	23	13 80		1	1	20	20 00		
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford	27	1		1		2	1						128	16 80		3	1	25		3 00	
850	Austin	Austin	Cook	177	19		4		23			2	1		3	197	118 20	2	27	28	192	51 90	4 00	10 00
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Hei'hts	Cook	61	10		1		11			1	1		2	70	42 00	3	22	17	65	37 00	2 63	25 00
852	Gothic	East St Louis	St. Clair	43	10		3		13			1			1	55	33 00		10	11	53		6 00	7 50
853	Latham	Latham	Logan	29	3		1		4							33	19 80		3	3	32		3 00	
854	Brighton Pk	Chicago	Cook	61	15		3		18				1		1	78	46 80	4	18	13	78		2 00	5 00
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Cook	112	9		1		30			3	1		4	138	82 80	7	32	31	135	155 00	5 00	
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Calhoun	27	4		1		5	1					1	31	18 60		4	3	31		2 00	
857	Boyd D	Kirkland	DeKalb	36	6				6			1	1		2	40	24 00	1	6	6	40		3 00	
858	Utica	Utica	LaSalle	27			2		2			1			1	28	16 80		2	1	28			
859	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	18	4		2		6				1		1	23	13 80		3	4	23	5 00		
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	Cook	44	20		6		26			1	1		2	68	40 80	4	21	21	68			5 00
861	Sorento	Sorento	Bond	18												18	10 80		1	1	18	23 00		
862	Riverside	Riverside	Cook		7		22		29							29		2	13	10	29			
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook		7		39		46							46			15	7	46			
864	Olympia	Chicago	Cook		41		42		83							83		2	49	41	83			
865	St. Cecelia	Chicago	Cook		8		44		52							52			11	8	52			
866	West Salem	West Salem	Edwards		5		15		20							20			5	5	20			
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Carroll		12		9		21							21		2	21	13	21			

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